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Health Sculpt.

THE KING in his PARLIAMENTARY ROBES.

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John Long
THE
ENGLISH PEERAGE;

OR, A VIEW OF THE
ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE
OF THE
ENGLISH NOBILITY:

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,
A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF SUCH TITLES AS HAVE BECOME EXTINCT,
FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR M,DCC,XC.

Charles Catton
IN THREE VOLUMES.

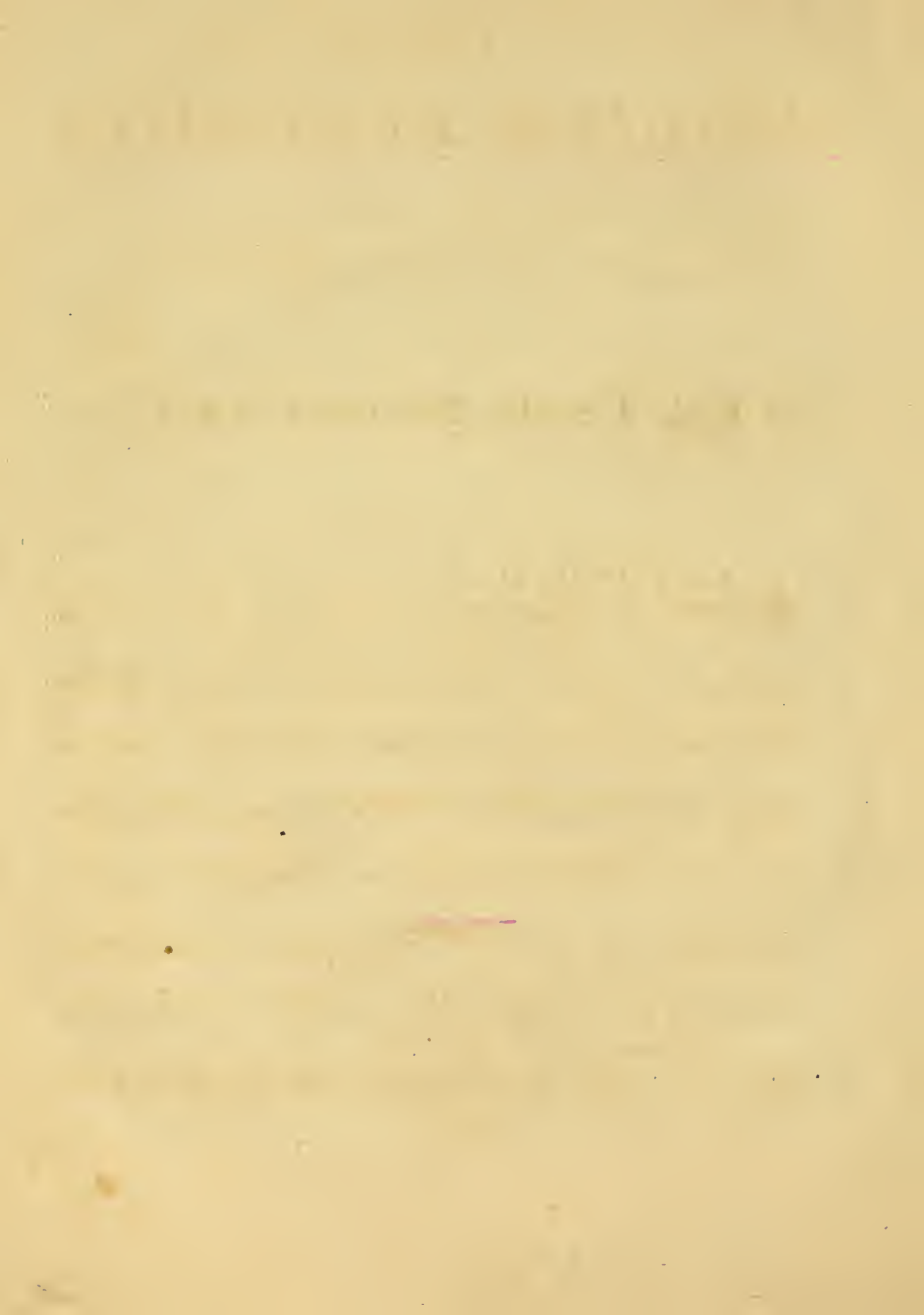
VOLUME THE FIRST.

V. I

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY T. SPILSBURY AND SON,
FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

M,DCC,XC.



INTRODUCTION.

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A VIEW of the ancient and present state of the English nobility is a work, to which the pride of family or the self-love of an author may easily ascribe too high a value; and from which, on the other hand, the fastidiousness of taste and the levity of a volatile imagination are often disposed unjustly to detract. It is a work of compilation; it is a dictionary of names; it is an index to the great facts of history. But then let us reflect for a moment, what sort of an index

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it presents to our perusal: an index that brings together, under one view, all that is heroical in character, and all that is illustrious in story! Are we accustomed to regard with admiration a Burleigh and a Sackville, a Hampden and a Vane, a Sydney and a Russell, a Shaftesbury and a Bolingbroke? In the volumes of the English Peerage we see at a glance, we see as it were associated in one illustrious society, what we must otherwise pursue through the miscellaneous page of history. We are delighted to observe virtue becoming as it were hereditary in certain families, and to recollect how much England is indebted to the Montagus, the Percies, and the earls of Dorset. It may be added under this head, that there is scarcely any name that gives true dignity to history, that does not also occupy its share in the work now presented to the public.

Impressed, as we trust, with a proper sense of the magnitude of the subject, it has been our endeavour not to add to the number of Peerages, without at the same time improving their form, their style, and their composition. Persons accustomed to consult the works of our predecessors, cannot want to be informed, that their composition is not very assiduously laboured; that they have no very accurate recollection of the meaning of the word Style; and that they have brought together materials from various quarters, without troubling themselves to give them any uniformity of appearance, or to reduce them to any regularity of proportion. If we should be deemed to have fallen short in any of these particulars, it will perhaps be allowed to be some merit in us to have aimed at a species of excellence, which has hitherto been wholly unattempted in works of this nature.

The first object, that struck us as deserving to be studied, was an exact uniformity, the not indulging to any sort of slovenliness or caprice ; but the resolving, with all the severity of a geometrician, to describe the same circumstance, wherever it occurred, in the same mode of expression. Such an attention must contribute to perspicuity, facilitate the apprehension of the reader, and be a source of gratification to the man of judgment and taste. The next thing we had to consult, was the manner in which character was to be described, so as to avoid the coldness of a mere chronologist, and the minute particularity that becomes an historian. To succeed in this, justice was our grand consideration ; and, as the medium of justice, we sought for expressions simple, clear and emphatical, which at the same time we should not suffer ourselves to clog with an unnecessary word. If any fact presented itself strongly illustrative of character,

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that fact we stated with all practicable brevity, while we endeavoured to preserve in it such features as seemed calculated to interest the heart and impress the memory.

It is to be hoped, that men of true discernment will excuse this explanation of a plan, which was constantly present to the mind of the writer, when he drew up these volumes. The reader of true discernment would have perceived our plan without explanation ; but we cannot flatter ourselves that such readers form a majority ; and we had rather say a little too much for them, than suffer any thing to remain useless and obscure to the rest of the world.

It is scarcely necessary to remark upon the authenticity of our facts and dates. Among the many thousand dates
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that are given in these volumes, some will undoubtedly be found erroneous. In reply to objections of this sort, we can only say, that we have consulted the best authorities; that we have ventured to deviate from those authorities, where the principles of experience and common sense made such deviations necessary; and that we occasionally preferred leaving the place of a figure blank, to the supplying it with a date which we conceived we had forcible reasons to distrust.

The attention and liberality of the publisher have been exerted to raise the appearance of the book to some proportion with the dignity of the subject. We trust, that the plates will be found equally worthy of attention, for the ingenuity of the designs and spirit of the engravings. A particular

particular paper was manufactured, and types were cast on purpose for the present work ; the object having been, to render the whole ornamental to the library, and honourable to the state of arts and printing in England.

C O N T E N T S

O F

VOLUME THE FIRST.

B L O O D R O Y A L.

T HE KING	—	—	—	—	1
Duke of Cornwal	—	—	—	—	4
— York	—	—	—	—	6
— Gloucester	—	—	—	—	7
— Cumberland	—	—	—	—	9

D U K E S.

Howard, duke of Norfolk	—	—	—	10
Seymour, duke of Somerset	—	—	—	16
Lenox, duke of Richmond	—	—	—	21
Fitzroy, duke of Grafton	—	—	—	25
Somerset, duke of Beaufort	—	—	—	29
Beaucherck, duke of Saint Albans	—	—	—	33
Powlet, duke of Bolton	—	—	—	36
Osborne, duke of Leeds	—	—	—	40
Ruffel, duke of Bedford	—	—	—	43
Cavendish, duke of Devonshire	—	—	—	48
Spencer, duke of Marlborough	—	—	—	55
Manners, duke of Rutland	—	—	—	64
Hamilton, duke of Brandon	—	—	—	69
Bertie, duke of Ancaster	—	—	—	74
Bentinck, duke of Portland	—	—	—	78
Montagu, duke of Manchester	—	—	—	82

Brydges, duke of Chandos	_____	_____	89
Sackville, duke of Dorset	_____	_____	93
Egerton, duke of Bridgwater	_____	_____	98
Clinton, duke of Newcastle	_____	_____	101
Percy, duke of Northumberland	_____	_____	106
Brudenel Montagu, duke of Montagu	_____	_____	117

M A R Q U I S E S.

Marchioness Grey	_____	_____	120
Grenville Temple, marquis of Buckingham	_____	_____	125
Petty, marquis of Lansdown	_____	_____	131
Gower, marquis of Stafford	_____	_____	137
Townshend, marquis Townshend	_____	_____	141

E A R L S.

Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury	_____	_____	147
Stanley, earl of Derby	_____	_____	154
Hastings, earl of Huntingdon	_____	_____	160
Herbert, earl of Pembroke	_____	_____	165
Howard, earl of Suffolk	_____	_____	171
Cecil, earl of Salisbury	_____	_____	175
Cecil, earl of Exeter	_____	_____	178
Compton, earl of Northampton	_____	_____	181
Fielding, earl of Denbigh	_____	_____	186
Fane, earl of Westmorland	_____	_____	190
Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough	_____	_____	193
Grey, earl of Stamford	_____	_____	198
Finch, earl of Winchelsea	_____	_____	203
Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield	_____	_____	209
Tufton, earl of Thanet	_____	_____	213
Montagu, earl of Sandwich	_____	_____	216
Capel, earl of Essex	_____	_____	221

Howard, earl of Carlisle	—	—	—	225
Scot, earl of Doncaster	—	—	—	228
Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury		—	—	232
Berkeley, earl of Berkeley		—	—	236
Bertie, earl of Abingdon	—	—	—	241
Noel, earl of Gainfborough		—	—	243
Windfor, earl of Plymouth		—	—	246
Lumley Sanderson, earl of Scarborough		—	—	249
Zuleifstein de Nassau, earl of Rochford		—	—	253
Keppel, earl of Albemarle		—	—	255
Coventry, earl of Coventry		—	—	258
Villiers, earl of Jerfey	—	—	—	261
Poulet, earl Poulet	—	—	—	268
Cholmondeley, earl of Cholmondeley		—	—	270
Harley, earl of Oxford	—	—	—	273
Shirley, earl Ferrers	—	—	—	277
Wentworth, earl of Strafford		—	—	280
Legge, earl of Dartmouth	—	—	—	284
Bennet, earl of Tankerville	—	—	—	288
Finch, earl of Aylesford	—	—	—	291
Hervey, earl of Bristol	—	—	—	293
Yelverton, earl of Suffex	—	—	—	297
Clavering Cowper, earl Cowper		—	—	300
Stanhope, earl Stanhope	—	—	—	302
Sherrard, earl of Harborough	—	—	—	304
Parker, earl of Macclesfield		—	—	306
Fermor, earl of Pomfret	—	—	—	309
Graham, earl Graham	—	—	—	311
Ker, earl Ker	—	—	—	316
Waldgrave, earl Waldgrave		—	—	319
Ashburnham, earl of Ashburnham		—	—	322
Howard, earl of Effingham	—	—	—	325
Walpole, earl of Orford	—	—	—	329
Stanhope, earl of Harrington	—	—	—	334
Wallop, earl of Portsmouth	—	—	—	337

Grevile, earl of Warwick	—	—	—	—	339
Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire		—	—	—	343
Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam		—	—	—	346
Herbert, earl of Powis	—	—	—	—	349
Wyndham, earl of Egremont		—	—	—	353
Harcourt, earl Harcourt	—	—	—	—	357
Seymour Conway, earl of Hertford		—	—	—	361
North, earl of Guildford	—		—	—	366
Cornwallis, earl Cornwallis	—	—	—	—	372
Yorke, earl of Hardwicke	—	—	—	—	377
Vane, earl of Darlington	—	—	—	—	381
Belasyse, earl Fauconberg	—	—	—	—	386
Fox, earl of Ilchester	—	—	—	—	389
West, earl Delawar	—	—	—	—	392
Pleydel Bouverie, earl of Radnor		—	—	—	395
Spencer, earl Spencer,	—	—	—	—	399
Pitt, earl of Chatham	—	—	—	—	401
Bathurst, earl Bathurst	—	—	—	—	405
Hill, earl of Hillsborough	—	—	—	—	408
Bruce Brudenel, earl of Aylesbury		—	—	—	411
Villiers Hyde, earl of Clarendon		—	—	—	415
Murray, earl of Mansfield	—	—	—	—	417
Nevile, earl of Abergavenny	—	—	—	—	421
Townshend, earl of Leicester		—	—	—	428
Bayley Paget, earl of Uxbridge		—	—	—	430
Lowther, earl of Lonsdale		—	—	—	433
Gordon, earl of Norwich		—	—	—	437
Talbot, earl Talbot	—	—	—	—	442
Grosvenor, earl Grosvenor		—	—	—	445
Montagu, earl Beaulieu	—		—	—	448
Pratt, earl Camden	—	—	—	—	450
Murray, earl Strange	—	—	—	—	454
Howe, earl Howe	—	—	—	—	461

T H E
ENGLISH PEERAGE.

B L O O D R O Y A L.

T H E K I N G.

AS the sovereign of the British realms is not a member of the British peerage, it does not seem to fall within the plan of such a work as the present, to deduce the pedigree, either of the royal house of England in general, or of the present illustrious family in particular. It has however been thought proper to place the royal name at the head of our volume. By the constitution of England the sovereign of this country is regarded as the fountain of our peerage, as well as of every other honorary and hereditary distinction among us. Induced by these considerations, we shall present our readers with an account of the several royal personages now living, at the same time that we shall leave their remoter annals to be detailed in works of a different nature, to which it more properly belongs.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERIC, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswic and Luneburg, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

His majesty was born 24 May 1738. He was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter 22 June 1749. He succeeded, upon the death of his father 20 March 1751, to the titles of prince of Great Britain, electoral prince of Brunswic and Luneburg, duke of the county of Cornwall, duke of Rothsay, earl of Carric and baron of Renfrew in North Britain, lord of the Isles and great steward of Scotland. He was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester 20 April 1751. He ascended the throne upon the death of his grandfather 25 October 1760.

The king married 8 September 1761 Sophia Charlotte, princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, daughter to the late and sister to the reigning duke, born 19 May 1744; and was crowned 22 of the same month. By her majesty he has had issue, 1. George Augustus Frederic, prince of Wales. 2. Frederic, duke of York. 3. William Henry, born 21 August 1765. He was elected knight of the most ancient order of the thistle 5 April 1770. He entered as a midshipman on board the royal navy 15 June 1779, and immediately sailed in the Prince George man of war of ninety-eight guns, under the command of Robert Digby esquire, rear admiral of the blue. His royal highness was present at the engagement between sir George Rodney and don Juan de Langara 16 January 1780. In the latter end of the year 1782 he quitted the Prince George, and sailed in the Barfleur under the command of Samuel lord Hood, rear admiral of the blue. He was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter 19 April 1782, and 10 April 1786 promoted to be a captain in the royal navy. Nearly at the same time he was appointed to command the Pegafus, a frigate of twenty-eight guns. 4. Charlotta Augusta Matilda, princess royal,

born 29 September 1766. 5. Edward, born 2 November 1767. On the institution of the illustrious order of St. Patrick in Ireland 5 February 1783, he was named first in the list of the knights of the order. He embarked for Germany in order to complete his education in the university of Gottingen 20 May 1785. He was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter 3 June 1786, and 15 November in the same year appointed to be colonel in the army by brevet. 6. Augusta Sophia, born 8 November 1768. 7. Elizabeth, born 22 May 1770. 8. Ernest Augustus, born 5 June 1771. 9. Augustus Frederic, born 27 January 1773. 10. Adolphus Frederic, born 24 February 1774. These three princes were 3 June 1786 elected knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, and 28 of the same month embarked for Germany in order to complete their education in the university of Gottingen. 11. Mary, born 25 April 1776. 12. Sophia, born 3 November 1777. 13. Octavius, born 23 February 1779, and died 3 May 1783. 14. Alfred, born 22 September 1780, and died 20 August 1782. 15. Amelia, born 7 August 1783.

Of Frederic Lewis, eldest son of king George the second, the surviving issue are, 1. Augusta, born 31 July 1737, married 16 January 1764 to Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, by whom she has issue three sons and three daughters. 2. George, king of Great Britain. 3. William Henry, duke of Gloucester. 4. Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, prince of Great Britain, prince of Wales, electoral prince of Brunswic Luneburg, duke of Cornwall and Rothfay, earl of Chester and Carric, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Isles, great steward of Scotland, knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, captain general of the honourable artillery company of London, high steward of Plymouth, and patron of the Welch Charity, Grays-Inn Lane.

The prince was born 12 August 1762, and in the following week was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester. He was elected 26 December 1765 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. Robert D'Arcy earl of Holdernefs and Leonard Smelt esquire were 12 April 1771 appointed governor and sub-governor to the prince of Wales, and prince Frederic, now duke of York; to whom were added doctor William Markham bishop of Chester, now lord archbishop of York, and the reverend Cyril Jackson, in the characters of preceptor and sub-preceptor. All of them resigned in May 1776, and in their room were appointed, first, Thomas lord Bruce, now earl of Aylesbury, as governor; and, he having declined the appointment, George duke of Montague and lieutenant colonel George Hotham, as governor and sub-governor, to whom were added doctor Richard Hurd bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, now lord bishop of Worcester, and the reverend William Arnold, in the characters of preceptor and sub-preceptor. The functions of these offices terminated 27 December 1780.

B L O O D R O Y A L.

5

C R E A T I O N S.

The earldom of Chester was a creation first conferred 1247, upon king Edward the first, by his father. The original creation of a duke in England was by a charter 13 March 1337, by king Edward the third, in favour of his son Edward, surnamed the Black prince; and the title of duke of Cornwall was entailed on the eldest sons of the sovereigns of this island for ever. The title of earl of Chester was revived in favour of his royal highness 19 August 1762.

C H I E F S E A T.

Bagshot Park in the county of Surrey.

D U K E

DUKE OF YORK.

FREDERIC, duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, earl of Ulster in Ireland, prince bishop of Osnabruc in Germany, knight of the garter and knight of the bath, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards.

His royal highness was born 16 August 1763. He was elected 27 February 1764 prince bishop of the see of Osnabruc in Germany. At a chapter of the bath held 30 December 1767, he was elected knight of that most honourable order, and 19 June 1771 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. At the close of the year 1780, his royal highness set out from this kingdom for the electorate of Hanover. After having passed through several inferior stations in the army, he was appointed 1 November 1780 to the rank of colonel, farther promoted 20 November 1782 to be major general, and 27 October 1784 raised to the rank of lieutenant general. He was appointed 26 March 1782 to command the second troop of horse grenadier guards, and 27 October 1784 exchanged this appointment for that of colonel of the second, commonly called the Coldstream regiment of foot guards. In the following month he was created earl of Ulster in Ireland, and duke of York and Albany in Great Britain. His royal highness returned to England after seven years absence 1 August 1787.

CREATION.

Duke of York 27 November 1784.

CHIEF SEAT.

Oatlands in the county of Surrey.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

WILLIAM HENRY, duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain and earl of Connaught in Ireland, knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, a general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, chancellor of the university of Dublin, ranger and keeper of Windsor Forest and Cranbourn Chase, ranger of Hampton Court Park, warden and keeper of New Forest in the county of Southampton, and president of the London Hospital, Whitechapel.

His royal highness was born 14 November 1743. He was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter 27 May 1762. A few days before he had completed the twenty-first year of his age, he was created earl of Connaught in Ireland, and duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain. His highness was 28 June 1766 appointed colonel of the thirteenth regiment of foot, and 6 January 1768 constituted major general, and colonel of the third regiment of foot guards. He was promoted 30 March 1770 to the rank of lieutenant general, and to the command of the first regiment of foot guards. Finally 25 May 1772 he was advanced to the rank of general.

The duke of Gloucester married 6 September 1766 Maria, natural daughter of the right honourable Sir Edward Walpole knight of the bath, granddaughter of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, and widow of James earl of Waldgrave. By her grace he has issue, 1. Sophia Matilda, born 29 May 1773. 2. William Frederic, born 15 January 1776.

6 THE ENGLISH PEERAGE.

CREATION.

Duke of Gloucester 19 November 1764.

CHIEF SEATS.

Cranbourn Lodge in the county of Berks; Hampton Court Lodge in the county of Middlesex; and Lyndhurst in the county of Southampton.

DUKE

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

HENRY FREDERIC, duke of Cumberland and Strathern in Great Britain and earl of Dublin in Ireland, knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, admiral of the white squadron, ranger and keeper of Windsor Great Park, and president of the military academy at Chelsea.

His royal highness was born 26 October 1745. In the twenty-first year of his age he was created earl of Dublin in Ireland, and duke of Cumberland and Strathern in Great Britain. He was elected 21 December 1767 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter.

The duke of Cumberland married 2 October 1771 Anne, daughter of Simon Luttrell first lord viscount Carhampton of the kingdom of Ireland, and widow of Christopher Horton of Catton in the county of Derby esquire.

C R E A T I O N.

Duke of Cumberland 22 October 1766.

C H I E F S E A T S.

The Great Lodge in Windsor Park in the county of Berks; and Cannon Park in the county of Southampton.

D U K E S.

HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK.

CHARLES HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and hereditary marshal of England, earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk and Norwich, baron Mowbray, Howard, Segrave, Braose of Gower, Fitzalan, Warren, Clun and Ofwaldestre, Maltravers, Greyftoc, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange of Blackmere and Howard of Castlerising, premier duke and earl of England next after the princes of the blood royal, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York.

This nobleman was born 15 March 1746. Having made a public abjuration of the Roman Catholic faith, in the profession of which he had been educated, he was elected to represent the city of Carlisle at the general election 1780; and at the general election 1784 to represent the cities of Carlisle and Hereford and the town of Arundel in the county of Suffex, and made his election for Carlisle. He was appointed deputy earl marshal of England September 1782, and 28 September in the same year, lord lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York. He was promoted 2 April 1783 to be one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and resigned that office in December following. He succeeded to the family honours upon the death of his father 31 August 1786.

The duke of Norfolk married, first, 7 July 1767 Mary Anne, daughter and heiress of John Coppinger of Balyvolane in the county of Cork in

Ireland esquire, who died 28 May 1768; and secondly, 2 April 1771 Frances, daughter and heiress of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore of Home Lacey in the county of Hereford esquire.

The dukes of Norfolk, chiefs of the illustrious family of the Howards, are said to be descended from the earls of Passy, in Normandy. Sir William Howard, from whom they are lineally derived, was lord chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of king Edward the first. Sir Robert, the fifth in descent from sir William Howard, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas and cousin and co-heir to John Mowbray dukes of Norfolk, and the surviving representative of Thomas of Brotherton earl of Norfolk, second son of king Edward the first. Sir John Howard, the issue of this marriage, served in his youth at the battle of Chatillon 20 July 1453, where John, first earl of Shrewsbury, was slain. In the year 1462 he was joint commander of a fleet that captured the town of Conquet in Britany, and made themselves masters of the isle of Rhee. By king Edward the fourth he was created lord Howard, and constituted captain general of the fleet fitted out to oppose the invasion of Nevile earl of Warwick. By king Richard the third he was appointed earl marshal of England, and advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk. He was constituted lord high admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine for life 25 July 1483. He was slain in the service of this prince at the battle of Bosworth, and attainted in the first parliament of king Henry the seventh.

Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, his son, was created earl of Surrey by king Richard the third, and was attainted with his father. He was afterwards restored in blood, and appointed lord high treasurer of England by patent 25 June 1501. His patent was renewed by king Henry the eighth, and the office of earl marshal conferred upon him. This nobleman commanded at the celebrated battle of Flodden Field 9 September 1513; and

in the following year was advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk, and died 21 May 1524. He was grandfather of Catherine, fifth consort to king Henry the eighth; and of Anne Boleyn, second consort of that prince, and mother of Queen Elizabeth. From him were also descended the extinct earls of Nottingham and the present earl of Effingham. Edward, his second son, was a distinguished naval commander, and was appointed 19 March 1513 lord high admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine. After having performed several gallant exploits, he was induced 25 April 1514 in a desperate manner to board the galley of Prejeant the French commander, and, the grapplings being loosed, he was left almost alone on board the enemy's vessel, and thrust into the sea.

Thomas, third duke of Norfolk, his son, was created earl of Surrey and constituted lord admiral of England 1513. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland 1520, where he acquired great reputation, and, upon the resignation of his father 4 December 1522, lord high treasurer of England. This nobleman was the sworn enemy of cardinal Wolsey, and, a few years after the disgrace of that minister, was appointed to the office of earl marshal. He possessed a considerable command in Henry's expedition against France; but, becoming suspected to that prince, he was attainted, together with his eldest son, and his life was only saved by the critical decease of Henry. He remained in prison till the accession of queen Mary, when he was restored in blood, and sent to quell the insurrection of sir Thomas Wyatt. He died 25 August 1554. His second son Thomas was created by queen Elizabeth 13 January 1559 viscount Bindon of Bindon in the county of Dorset, which title became extinct in the year 1619.

Henry, earl of Surrey, his son, who had been attainted together with his father, and was beheaded 19 January 1547, was one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. His sonnets in praise of the fair Geraldine, the first object of his attachment, exhibit an elegance of composition till
that

that time unknown in English poetry. While on his travels at Florence, he published a general challenge in honour of her beauty, and came off victorious. His second son Henry was by king James the first 13 March 1603 created baron Howard of Marnhill in the county of Dorset and earl of Northampton. He was farther constituted 29 April 1608 lord keeper of the privy seal, and upon his death 15 June 1614 his titles became extinct.

His eldest son Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, was in considerable favour with queen Elizabeth. Entering however into the cabals of Mary queen of Scots, and betrayed by the persons in whom he confided, he was attainted in parliament, and at length beheaded 2 June 1572. His younger sons were Thomas, created earl of Suffolk, and ancestor to the extinct barons Howard of Escricke, and in the female line to the present lord Howard of Walden; and William, ancestor to the present earl of Carlisle.

Philip, earl of Arundel, his son, was restored in blood some years after, but was at length imprisoned in the Tower, and impeached and found guilty of high treason. He died in confinement 19 November 1595.

Thomas, his son, next earl of Arundel, was in considerable favour with king James the first and king Charles the first. By the former he was raised to the office of earl marshal for life. By the latter he was sent to the Tower 1626, on account of the marriage of his eldest son without the knowledge of the king; but, being restored to favour, he was declared ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of Germany 1636 to negotiate the affairs of the elector Palatine, and appointed 1638 to command against the Scots. He was constituted 1640 lord steward of the household, and presided as lord high steward of England at the trial of the earl of Strafford. In consequence
of

of his faithful services he was created earl of Norfolk ; but, having resigned his office of lord steward 1644, and taking no part in the subsequent calamities, he passed over to Italy, and died at his favourite residence at Padua 4 October 1646. He was father of William viscount Stafford, who was beheaded for high treason in the eightieth year of his age, in consequence of the infamous perjuries of Titus Oates. Henry, second viscount Stafford, was created by king James the second 5 October 1688 earl of Stafford, which title became extinct 2 April 1762. It is to this Thomas, earl of Arundel, that the learned world is indebted for the celebrated *Marmora Arundeliana*.

Henry Frederic, earl of Arundel, his eldest son, was father of Thomas, fifth duke of Norfolk, who was raised to that dignity by king Charles the second ; of Henry, sixth duke of Norfolk, to whom the office of earl marshal was first made hereditary in his family ; of Philip, cardinal Howard ; of Charles, ancestor of the present duke of Norfolk ; and of Bernard.

Henry, seventh duke of Norfolk, son of Henry, was a zealous supporter of the cause of the revolution, and raised a regiment for the service of king William. He died 2 April 1701.

Thomas, the eighth, and Edward, the ninth dukes of Norfolk, were sons of Thomas, brother to this Henry ; and upon the decease of the latter, the honours and estate devolved upon Charles, tenth duke of Norfolk, and grandson to Charles, son of Henry Frederic earl of Arundel in the reign of king Charles the first. His grace married Catherine, daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton in the county of Lancaster esquire ; by which lady, who died 25 March 1782, he had issue Charles, present and eleventh duke of Norfolk. The three last possessors of the dukedom were Roman Catholics.

Henry

Henry Howard of Sheffield in the county of York esquire, grandson to Bernard, son of Henry Frederic earl of Arundel, married Juliana, daughter of sir William Molineux of Mellow in the county of Nottingham baronet; by which lady he had issue, 1. Bernard Edward, born 1765, 2. Henry Thomas, born 1766. 3. Mary Bridget, born 1767, and married to George William, son of Robert Edward lord Petre of Writtle. 4. Juliana Barbara, born 1769, and married to Robert Edward lord Petre of Writtle. 5. Edward Charles, born 1774. Henry Howard of Sheffield died 11 November 1787.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Fitzalan, Clun and Ofwaldestre, and earl of Arundel by descent from John Fitzalan, created earl of Arundel 1243. Baron Mowbray, Segrave, Braose of Gower, Warren, Maltravers, Greystoc, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot and Strange of Blackmere respectively, by descent from the families of those names. Baron Howard 15 October 1470. Earl of Surrey and duke of Norfolk 28 June 1483. Earl of Norfolk 6 June 1644. Baron Howard of Castlerising 27 March 1669. Earl of Norwich 19 October 1672.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Arundel Castle in the county of Suffex; Workfop Manor in the county of Nottingham; Deepden in the county of Surrey; and Greystoc in the county of Cumberland.

SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerfet, baron Seymour and a baronet; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

This nobleman was born 2 January 1718. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father 12 December 1757.

The family of Seymour is in the list of those persons who came over to England with William the conqueror. Their name was originally written Saint Maur. Sir John Seymour knight, in the reigns of king Henry the seventh and king Henry the eighth, had issue Jane, third consort to king Henry the eighth, and mother to king Edward the sixth, to whose elevation the family is indebted for its present dignity. He had several other children; particularly, sir Thomas Seymour, created 16 February 1547 baron Seymour of Sudley, and the next day constituted lord high admiral of England. This nobleman, being of an aspiring disposition, made his addresses to the princess Elizabeth, and finally married Catherine Parr, surviving consort of king Henry the eighth. Entering into a variety of intrigues for the destruction of his brother and the subversion of the existing government, he was attainted in parliament, and beheaded 20 March 1549.

Sir Edward Seymour knight, eldest son of sir John Seymour, was created 5 June 1536 viscount Beauchamp, and 18 October 1537 earl of Hertford. He was one of the executors of king Henry the eighth, and, three days after the death of that prince, was elected protector of the realm, and
governor

governor of the person of the young king, till he should complete the eighteenth year of his age. He was afterwards, 10 February 1547, constituted lord high treasurer of England, and in the course of a few days created baron Seymour and duke of Somerset. The lord protector distinguished himself on various occasions in the field, and gave a memorable defeat to the Scots at the battle of Pinkey 10 September 1547. He had an ambitious and intrepid rival in John Dudley, afterwards duke of Northumberland; by whose intrigues he was deprived of all his offices, and committed to the Tower 14 October 1549. He was afterwards liberated; but, being charged with an attempt to assassinate the duke of Northumberland, he was brought to his trial 1551, and beheaded. He was twice married: by his first marriage he had issue sir Edward Seymour baronet, from whom the present duke of Somerset and the present earl of Hertford are descended: and by the second Anne, married to the earl of Warwick, eldest son of the duke of Northumberland; and Edward, his successor in his honours, but who was deprived of that succession by the attainder of his father, and restored, in the first year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the titles of viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford. This nobleman incurred the displeasure of the court by his marriage to the lady Catherine Grey, grand-daughter of Mary, daughter to king Henry the seventh.

William, the grandson of this marriage, was created marquis of Hertford 3 June 1640, constituted governor of the prince of Wales, and soon after elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. He attached himself to the royal party, and, upon the restoration of king Charles the second, was restored by act of parliament to the title of duke of Somerset. Francis, the brother of this nobleman, was 19 February 1641 advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Seymour of Trowbridge. Upon the failure of issue in the line of William, second duke of Somerset, the title

descended to Francis, fifth duke of Somerset, and third lord Seymour of Trowbridge.

Charles, sixth duke of Somerset, joined the party of king William in 1688, and was lord president of council in the last year of the reign of that monarch. Upon the accession of queen Anne he was constituted her majesty's master of the horse, and retained that appointment till the year 1715. He was succeeded in his titles by Algernon, his son, seventh duke of Somerset, who, at the death of his mother Elizabeth, only child of Josceline Percy earl of Northumberland, succeeded to the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, Bryan and Latimer. This duke was 2 October 1749 created baron Warkworth of Warkworth castle in the county of Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to sir Hugh Smythson baronet, and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of the duke of Somerset. He was also created on the day following baron of Cockermouth in the county of Cumberland, and earl of Egremont, with remainder to the male issue of sir William Wyndham baronet, and Catherine his wife, daughter of Charles, sixth duke of Somerset. Upon the death of this duke 7 February 1750, the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, Bryan and Latimer descended to Elizabeth, wife of sir Hugh Smythson baronet; and the titles of earl of Hertford, viscount Beauchamp of Hache, and baron Seymour of Trowbridge became extinct.

The titles of duke of Somerset and baron Seymour devolved on sir Edward Seymour baronet, lineally descended, by the first venter, from Edward first duke of Somerset, lord protector of England. Sir Edward Seymour, grandfather to Edward, eighth duke of Somerset, was chosen speaker of the house of commons 15 February 1673, and was a principal leader in all the tory measures of those times. Sir Edward Seymour baronet,

his son, had issue, beside Edward eighth duke of Somerset, Francis, the father of Henry, first married 24 July 1753 to Caroline, only daughter of William second earl Cowper; by which lady, who died 2 June 1773, he has issue Georgiana, born 31 January 1755, and married to William Danby of Swinton in the county of York esquire; and Caroline, born 31 December 1756. He married, secondly, 5 October 1775 madame Louise de Panthou, by whom he has a son, Henry, born 10 November 1776.

Edward, eighth duke of Somerset, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Daniel Webb of Monckton Farley in the county of Wilts esquire; by which lady, who died 23 February 1768, he had issue, 1. Edward, ninth duke of Somerset. 2. Webb of Monckton Farley in the county of Wilts, who married 11 December 1779 Anna Maria, daughter of John Bonnel of Stanton Harcourt in the county of Oxford esquire; by which lady he has issue Edward Adolphus, born 7 February 1775; and Webb John, born 7 February 1777. 3. William, barrister at law, who married 5 June 1767 Hester, daughter of John Maltravers of Milkshaw in the county of Wilts esquire; by which lady he has issue, Edward, born 3 May 1768; William, born 21 March 1769; and Hester, born 24 October 1770. 4. Francis, late one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Wantage in the county of Berks, and now dean of Wells; who married Catherine, daughter of the reverend Payne of Home Lacey in the county of Hereford; by which lady he has issue, Francis Compton; Mary, married September 1773 to John Hyde esquire, one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta; Catherine, married June 1776 to John Newton of in the county of Stafford esquire, and divorced by act of parliament 1782; and Frances, married November 1784 to Thomas Bouet of Wellington in the county of esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Seymour 15 February 1547. Duke of Somersfet the day following.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Maiden Bradley and Scend in the county of Wilts; Berry Pomeroy and Totnefs-Castle in the county of Devon.

LENOX, DUKE OF RICHMOND.

CHARLES LENOX, duke of Richmond, earl of March, and baron Settrington in England; duke of Lenox, earl of Darnley, and baron Methuen of Torbolton in Scotland; and duke of Aubigné in France; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, master general of his majesty's office of ordnance, having the rank of general of his majesty's forces, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffex, colonel of the Suffex militia, high steward of Chichester, a vice-president of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 22 February 1735. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father 8 August 1750. Having passed through several inferior stations in the army, he was 9 May 1758 appointed colonel of the seventy-second regiment of foot, and in that capacity received the thanks of prince Ferdinand of Brunswic for his conduct in the battle of Minden. He was constituted 9 March 1761 a major-general of his majesty's forces; and 25 of the same month was appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, which office he shortly after resigned. He was promoted 18 October 1763 to be lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffex. His grace was appointed 1765 to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, and sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state 23 May 1766, and resigned the appointment 2 August in the same year. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general 30 March 1770; and 26 November

1782 was promoted to the rank of general. On the change of ministry in March of that year, he was made 27 instant master-general of the office of ordnance; which dignity he resigned 2 April 1783, but was restored 27 December in the same year. He was April 1782 elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter.

The duke of Richmond married 1 April 1757 Mary, only child of Charles Bruce earl of Aylesbury.

The family of Lenox is descended from Charles the second, king of England, by Louise Renée de Penancouet Querouaille, daughter of the count de Querouaille of Bretagne in France, who, by the contrivance of Louis the fourteenth, came into England 1670, with the princess Henrietta Maria, duchess of Orleans and sister to king Charles. She was created 19 August 1673 baroness Petersfield, countess of Farnham, and duchess of Portsmouth in the county of Southampton for life. At the request of king Charles January 1684 she was created duchess of Aubigné in the province of Berry and a peeress of France, with remainder to Charles duke of Richmond and his male issue. She died 14 November 1734.

Charles Lenox, her only son by king Charles the second, having completed the third year of his age, was created baron Settrington, earl of March, and duke of Richmond in the county of York; and baron Methuen of Torbolton, earl of Darnley, and duke of Lenox in Scotland. In the year 1679 he was constituted master of the horse to the king; but, on the accession of king James, his mother having favoured the bill of exclusion, he was removed from that employment. He was afterwards aide de camp to king William, and one of the lords of the bedchamber to king George the first.

Charles,

Charles, second duke of Richmond, his son, was 8 January 1735 appointed master of the horse to the king, and 17 February 1750 promoted to be colonel of his majesty's royal regiment of horse guards. His grace married Sarah, daughter of William earl of Cadogan; by which lady, who died 25 August 1751, he had issue, 1. Georgiana Carolina, married to the right honourable Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland. 2. Emilia, first married to James, then earl of Kildare and afterwards duke of Leinster in the kingdom of Ireland; and secondly to William Ogilvie esquire. 3. Charles, present and third duke of Richmond. 4. George Henry, born 29 November 1737. He was appointed to the rank of colonel 20 February 1762, 22 December in the same year obtained the command of the twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, 25 March 1772 was promoted to the rank of major-general, and 29 August 1777 to the rank of lieutenant-general. He has been five times elected to represent the county of Suffex; and was appointed 10 February 1784 constable of the Tower of London, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets. He exchanged that office for the appointment of governor of Plymouth

in the same year. He married 1759 Louisa, daughter of William John, fourth marquis of Lothian of the kingdom of Scotland, by which lady he has issue, Charles, born 1746; Louisa, born 2 November 1760; Emilia, born December 1763, and married to George Cranfield, brother to the earl of Berkeley; and Georgiana, born 1765. 5. Louisa Augusta, born 24 November 1743, and married 30 December 1758 to the right honourable Thomas Conolly of Castletown in the county of Kildare in Ireland. 6. Sarah, born 14 February 1745, and married 2 June 1762 to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury of Mildenhall in the county of Suffolk baronet. The marriage being dissolved by act of parliament 14 May 1776, she married secondly 25 August 1781 George, son of Francis Napier fifth lord Napier of Merchiston in the kingdom of Scotland.

CREATIONS.

Baron Settrington, earl of March, and duke of Richmond in the county of York 9 August 1675.

CHIEF SEAT.

Goodwood, near Chichester in the county of Suffex.

FITZROY,

FITZROY, DUKE OF GRAFTON.

Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, earl of Arlington and Euston, viscount Thetford and Ipswich, baron Arlington of Arlington, and baron of Sudbury; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, receiver-general of the profits of the seals in the courts of king's bench and common pleas, hereditary ranger of Whittlebury Forest in the county of Northampton, master of the game of Salfey Park in the county of his majesty's game-keeper at Newmarket in the county of Suffolk, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk, recorder of the city of Coventry, and of Thetford in the county of Norfolk; high steward of Dartmouth in the county of Devon, a governor of the Charter-house, and president of the Small-Pox Hospital in Cold Bath Fields.

This nobleman was born October 1735. He was elected to represent the towns of Bury Saint Edmund's in the county of Suffolk, and Borough-bridge in the county of York December 1756. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather 6 May 1757. He was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk, which office he resigned in February 1763. He was promoted 12 July 1765 to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and resigned 23 May 1766. He was constituted first lord commissioner of the treasury 2 August in the same year. His grace was elected 5 December 1768 chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and 20 September 1769 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He was 3 June 1769 reappointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of

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Suffolk.

Suffolk. He resigned 28 January 1770 the office of first lord of the treasury, and was constituted 12 June 1771 lord keeper of the privy seal. In this office he continued till 10 November 1775, and upon the subsequent change of administration 27 March 1782 he was restored to the same office. He again resigned 2 April 1783.

The duke of Grafton married 29 January 1756 Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry lord Ravensworth, by which lady he has issue, 1. Georgiana, born 8 May 1757, and married 4 June 1778 to John Smyth of Heath in the county of York esquire. 2. George Henry, earl of Euston, born 14 January 1760, and elected May 1784 to represent the university of Cambridge. He married 16 November 1784 Anne Horatia, daughter of James second earl of Waldgrave by Maria now duchess of Gloucester. 3. Charles, born 17 July 1764. His grace's marriage being dissolved by act of parliament 23 March 1769, the duchess of Grafton married John, earl of Upper Ossory in the kingdom of Ireland; and the duke married, secondly, 26 May 1769 Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Wrottesley baronet; by which lady he has issue, 1. Henry, born 22 March 1770. 2. Charlotte, born 14 May 1771. 3. Augustus, born 1 June 1773. 4. Frederic, born 16 September 1774. 5. Elizabeth, born 19 October 1775. 6. Louisa, born 30 July 1777. 7. Augusta, born 19 February 1779. 8. Frances, born 28 July 1780. 9. Caroline, born 5 July 1781. 10. William, born May 1782. 11. Henrietta, born 8 April 1784. 12. John Edward, born 24 September 1785. 13. Isabella, born 8 November 1786.

The family of Fitzroy is descended from Charles the second, king of England, by Barbara, only daughter of William Villiers second viscount Grandison of the kingdom of Ireland. She was created 3 August 1670

baronefs of Nonfuch in the county of Surrey, countefs of Southampton and duchefs of Cleveland, with remainder to her fons Charles and George and their male iffue. She bore to king Charles, 1. Anne, married to Thomas Lennard, afterwards earl of Suffex. 2. Charles, created 10 September 1675 baron Newberry, earl of Chichefter and duke of Southampton; afterwards duke of Cleveland. His titles became extinct 1773. 3. Henry, afterwards duke of Grafton. 4. Charlotte, married to Henry Edward Lee, afterwards earl of Litchfield. 5. George, created 1 October 1674 baron Pontefract, viscount Falmouth and earl of Northumberland; and 6 April 1683 duke of Northumberland. His titles became extinct 1726. 6. Barbara. The duchefs of Cleveland married firft Roger Palmer afterwards earl of Castlemain in the kingdom of Ireland, and fecondly Robert Fielding efquire, and died 1709.

Henry Fitzroy, firft duke of Grafton, was created baron of Sudbury, viscount Ipswich and earl of Eufon in the ninth, and duke of Grafton in the twelfth year of his age. He was afterwards promoted to the offices of colonel of the firft regiment of foot guards, vice admiral of England, and lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Suffolk. He joined king William at the fame time with lord Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, but, upon the debate in the houfe of peers refpecting the form of government to be adopted, he was one of thofe who voted for a regency. Soon after he took the oaths, together with his brothers the dukes of Southampton and Northumberland, and the duke of Ormond, and died in the attack upon the town of Cork in Ireland 9 October 1690.

Charles, fecond duke of Grafton, his fon, was twice appointed, in the years 1721 and 1723, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and 3 April 1724 lord chamberlain of his majesty's houfhould. His grace married Henrietta, daughter of Charles marquis of Worcefter, fon of Henry firft

duke of Beaufort; by which lady he had issue, 1. George earl of Euston, who died 6 July 1747. 2. Augustus, a captain in the royal navy, and married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Cosby of Strodbel in the kingdom of Ireland esquire, by which lady he had issue Augustus Henry, present and third duke of Grafton, and Charles now lord Southampton. He died upon a military expedition at Jamaica 28 May 1741; and his lady married secondly James Jeffries esquire, late one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs. 3. Caroline, married to William, second earl of Harrington: she died 23 June 1784. 4. Isabella, born 19 July 1726, and married to Francis, earl of Hertford.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Arlington of Arlington in the county of Middlesex 14 March 1663. Baron Arlington and viscount Thetford in the county of Norfolk 22 April 1672. These titles belong to the duke of Grafton, in right of Isabella, consort to the first duke of Grafton, and daughter and heiress of Henry Bennet earl of Arlington, secretary of state to king Charles the second. Baron of Sudbury, viscount Ipswich and earl of Euston in the county of Suffolk 16 August 1672. Duke of Grafton in the county of Northampton 11 September 1675.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Euston Hall and Livermore Hall in the county of Suffolk; Wakefield Lodge in Whittlebury Forest in the county of Northampton.

SOMERSET, DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

HENRY SOMERSET, duke of Beaufort, marquis of Worcester, earl of Worcester and Glamorgan, viscount Grosfont, baron Herbert, lord of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, and baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle in the county of Monmouth; knight of the garter, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Leicester, Monmouth and Brecon, colonel of the Monmouthshire militia, recorder of Scarborough in the county of York, a vice president of the Welch Charity in Grays Inn Lane, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 16 October 1744. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 28 October 1756. He was appointed 20 January 1768 master of the horse to the queen, which office he resigned 17 January 1770. He was constituted 24 December 1771 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Monmouth, and 3 June 1786 elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He was 1787 appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Brecon, and 5 December in the same year lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Leicester.

The duke of Beaufort married 2 January 1766 Elizabeth, daughter of the right honourable admiral Edward Boscawen, son to Hugh first viscount Falmouth; by which lady he has issue, 1. Henry Charles, marquis of Worcester, born 24 December 1766. 2. Charles Henry, born 12 December 1767, and married 8 June 1788 to Elizabeth, daughter of William lord viscount

viscount Courtenay. 3. Norborne Berkeley Henry, born 4 May 1771. 4. Elizabeth, born 18 February 1773. 5. Frances, born 3 April 1774. 6. Henrietta, born 9 July 1775. 7. Henry James Montagu, born 19 December 1776. 8. Arthur John Henry, born 12 February 1780. 9. A daughter, born 31 May 1786. 10. A son, born August 1787.

The family of Somersfet is descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster and son to king Edward the third, by Catherine Swynford, who was first his mistress, but whom he afterwards married. The progeny of this connection assumed the name of Beaufort, and bore the style of earl of Somersfet, marquis of Dorset and duke of Somersfet. They were legitimated by act of parliament during the life of their founder, but finally perished amidst the destructive and inhuman cruelties of the wars of York and Lancaster. Charles, the natural son of Henry Beaufort third duke of Somersfet in this line, assumed the name of Somersfet, and singly remained at the accession of king Henry the seventh to represent his illustrious ancestors.

By king Henry, who affected to derive his claim to the crown from the house of Lancaster, this Charles Somersfet was particularly cherished and distinguished. In right of his wife, only child of William Herbert earl of Huntingdon, he bore the titles of baron Herbert, lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower. He was invested 1495 with the office of lord chamberlain of the household for life, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of earl of Worcester. He died 15 April 1526.

Edward, fourth earl of Worcester, was appointed 21 April 1601 master of the horse to queen Elizabeth, and, resigning that office 1 January 1616, was constituted by king James the first lord keeper of the privy seal. He died 3 March 1628.

Henry,

Henry, fifth earl of Worcester, his son, was early profelyted to the Roman Catholic religion. He is supposed to have been the richest English nobleman of his time; and it was in a considerable degree owing to him that king Charles the first was enabled to make so respectable a figure at the breaking out of the civil war. Soon after the commencement of the war he was created marquis of Worcester. He maintained at his personal expence a siege in his castle of Ragland in the county of Monmouth, from that time 1642 to 19 August 1646. The articles of capitulation upon which he surrendered were violated by the parliamentary forces, and he died in confinement December in the same year, and the eighty-fourth year of his age. This revolution proved the occasion of annihilating and dispersing his patrimonial fortune, and was a blow from which his family never perfectly recovered.

Edward, second marquis of Worcester, his son, was a character that attracted much attention during the life of his father, under the style of the earl of Glamorgan. His negotiations with the Irish papists are to be regarded as now fully cleared up, to the disadvantage of the king his master. Though that monarch pretended to be ignorant of his measures, and to disavow his proceedings, it appears that he did nothing without the fullest authority. A commission, granted to him by the king, and dated 1 April 1644, contains powers of the most unlimited nature. Blank patents are there mentioned to have been intrusted to him for titles of honour from a marquis to a baronet; the title of duke of Somerset is promised to him and his heirs for ever; the princess Elizabeth, with a portion of three hundred thousand pounds, is promised to his eldest son in marriage; and it is added, that whatever he contracts or engages for from the date of this commission the king will make good the same. His lordship died 3 April 1667.

Henry,

Henry, third marquis of Worcester, his son, was towards the close of the reign of king Charles the second advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort. He exerted himself in opposition to the invasion of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, and in 1688 endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the prince of Orange, upon whose elevation to the throne his grace refused to take the oaths. He died 21 January 1699.

Henry, second duke of Beaufort, his grandson, was 10 January 1712 constituted captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

Charles Noel, fourth duke of Beaufort, his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Berkeley of Stoke Gifford in the county of Gloucester esquire, by which lady he had issue, 1. Henry, present and fifth duke of Beaufort. 2. Anne, married to Charles, seventh earl of Northampton, and died

May 1763. 3. Henrietta, born 1748, and married to sir Watkin Williams Wynne of Wynnstay in the county of Denbigh baronet; she died 24 July 1769. 4. Mary Isabella, born 3 August 1756, and married to John, fourth duke of Rutland.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Herbert, lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower 26 July 1461. Earl of Worcester 2 February 1514. Marquis of Worcester 2 November 1642. Duke of Beaufort 2 November 1682.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Badminton in the county of Gloucester; Chepstow Castle and Troy House in the county of Monmouth; and Nether Haven in the county of Wilts.

BEAUCLERCK,

BEAUCLERCK, DUKE OF SAINT ALBANS.

AUBREY BEAUCLERCK, duke of Saint Albans, earl of Burford, baron of Heddington in the county of Oxford, and baron Vere of Hanworth in the county of Middlefex, hereditary grand falconer of England, and hereditary register of the high court of chancery.

This nobleman was born 3 June 1740. He was elected 1761 to represent the borough of Thetford in the county of Norfolk, and 1768 the borough of Aldborough in the county of York. He succeeded to the title of lord Vere of Hanworth upon the death of his father 1 October 1781, and to the titles of duke of Saint Albans, earl of Burford and baron Heddington upon the death of his cousin 16 February 1787.

The duke of Saint Albans married 4 May 1763 Catherine, daughter of William earl of Besborough in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died February 1783, he has issue, 1. Catherine Elizabeth born 20 February 1764. 2. Aubrey earl of Burford, born 21 August 1765, who married 9 July 1788, daughter of Moses esquire. 3. William, born 18 December 1766. 4. Amelius. 5. Caroline. 6. Georgiana. 7. Frederic.

The family of Beauclerck is descended from Charles the second, king of England, by Eleanor Gwyn. Charles, surnamed Beauclerck, her eldest son, was in the seventh year of his age created baron of Heddington and earl of Burford, with remainder in default of his male issue to James Beauclerck his brother, who died September 1680. He was farther in the

fourteenth year of his age advanced to the dignity of duke of Saint Albans, and constituted hereditary grand falconer of England and hereditary register of the high court of chancery. His grace served in the imperial army at the siege of Belgrade, and afterwards under king William in the Low Countries. He was 30 November 1693 appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and, having resigned that appointment in 1710, was reinstated upon the accession of king George the first. He married Diana, daughter and heiress of Aubrey de Vere earl of Oxford; by which lady he had issue, 1. Charles, second duke of Saint Albans. 2. William, an officer in the army and vice chamberlain of her majesty's household. His only surviving son Charles married Elizabeth, daughter of Jones esquire; by which lady, who died 5 December 1768, he had issue, George, fourth duke of Saint Albans; Charlotte, married to John Drummond esquire, grandson to William Drummond third viscount Strathallan of the kingdom of Scotland; and Carolina, married to sir William Draper knight of the bath, and died 1778. Charles, father of the late duke of Saint Albans, died 30 August 1775. 3. Vere, created by king George the second baron Vere of Hanworth. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Chambers of Hanworth in the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady he had issue, Aubrey, present and fifth duke of Saint Albans; and Mary, born 4 December 1743, and married to Charles, son of Charles second duke of Marlborough. 4. Henry, an officer in the army. He married Mary, sister and heiress to Nevil Lovelace lord Lovelace; by which lady he had issue, Diana, born 24 June 1741; Henrietta, born 26 November 1742; Mary, born 25 November 1743, and married 6 July 1782 to the reverend Walter Williams of Harrow in the county of Middlesex; Henry, born 12 August 1745, and married 24 November 1769 to Charlotte, daughter of John Drummond esquire above mentioned; by which lady, who died March 1774, he has issue,

Charlotte, born 24 October 1746 ; Martha, born 12 December 1747 ; and Anne, born 5 October 1749. He died 6 January 1761. 5. Sydney. He left issue one son, Topham, who married Diana, daughter to Charles second duke of Marlborough, and the divorced wife of Frederic third viscount Bolingbroke ; by which lady, who died 1780, he had issue several daughters, the youngest of whom is married to George lord Herbert eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. He died 11 March 1780. 6. James, who was promoted 1745 to be lord bishop of Hereford, and died 20 October 1787.

Charles second duke of Saint Albans died 27 July 1751, and was succeeded by his son George third duke of Saint Albans, upon whose death 1 February 1786, the family honours reverted to George fourth duke of Saint Albans, great grandson to Charles first duke of Saint Albans.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Heddington and earl of Burford in the county of Oxford 27 December 1676. Duke of Saint Albans in the county of Hertford 10 January 1684. Baron Vere of Hanworth in the county of Middlesex 28 March 1750.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Crawley in the county of Southampton ; and Windfor in the county of Berks.

POWLET, DUKE OF BOLTON.

HARRY POWLET, duke of Bolton, marquis of Winchester, earl of Wiltshire, baron Saint John of Basing in the county of Wilts, premier marquis of England, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, governor of the Isle of Wight, vice admiral of the counties of Southampton and Dorset, and an admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet.

This nobleman was born 6 November 1720. He was elected 1754 to represent the borough of Lymington in the county of Southampton, and 1760 to represent the city of Winchester. Having passed through several inferior stations in the navy, he was 9 December 1760 appointed a vice admiral of the white squadron, and 5 July 1765 succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother. He was appointed 1766 governor of the Isle of Wight, and, having resigned that office 1770, was reinstated upon the change of ministry in 1782, and 6 April in the same year was promoted to be lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton.

The duke of Bolton married first 13 May 1752 Henrietta, daughter of Nunn of Eltham in the county of Kent esquire; by which lady, who died 31 May 1764, he had issue Mary, born October 1753, and married to John viscount Hinchinbroke eldest son of the earl of Sandwich: she died 31 March 1779. He married secondly 8 April 1765, Catherine, daughter of Robert Lowther of Lowther Hall in the county of Westmoreland esquire, and sister to the earl of Lonsdale; by which lady he has issue, 1. Catherine,
born

born 1766, and married to Henry viscount Barnard, eldest son of the earl of Darlington. 2. Amelia, born 6 July 1768.

The name of this family has been variously written, Paulet, Pawlet, Poulet and Powlet. Hercules, lord of Tournon in Picardy, came into England with Geoffrey Plantagenet earl of Anjou, third son of king Henry the second, and having, among other estates, the lordship of Paulet in Somersetshire, assumed his surname from that place. From sir John Paulet in the reign of king Richard the second, by the eldest son the present earl Powlet is descended.

Sir William Paulet, the descendant of William, second son of sir John Paulet, was by king Henry the eighth advanced to the dignity of a baron by the title of lord Saint John of Basing, and appointed lord great master of the household and lord president of the council. Upon the accession of king Edward the sixth, being one of the executors of the will of his father, he was farther appointed lord keeper of the great seal. He was three years after created earl of Wiltshire, and 1551, having resigned his other ministerial appointments, was promoted to be lord high treasurer of England and farther created marquis of Winchester. It was in a great measure by his counsels, that the duke of Northumberland's design of setting lady Jane Grey upon the throne was prevented. He possessed the high office last mentioned near twenty years, and died 10 March 1572 in the ninety seventh year of his age; being succeeded as lord high treasurer by William lord Burleigh.

John, fifth marquis of Winchester, was one of those noblemen who adhered to king Charles the first, and, having made a garrison of his seat at Basing, endured a siege from August 1643 to 16 October 1645. By
the

the destruction of this feat he suffered an immense loss, but he had the satisfaction of living to see the restoration of the royal family, and died 5 March 1674.

Charles, his son, was instrumental in setting the crown of these realms on the prince and princess of Orange, and was by them raised to the title of duke of Bolton.

Charles, second duke of Bolton, his son, was by king George the first promoted to be lord chamberlain of the household, which office he retained a very short time, and was twice appointed 16 April 1717 and 31 May 1719 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He had three sons, Charles and Harry, successively dukes of Bolton, and Nassau, whose daughter Isabella married John James, earl of Egmont in the kingdom of Ireland and lord Lovel and Holland in Great Britain.

Charles, third duke of Bolton, was successively governor of the Isle of Wight, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and constable of the Tower of London. In November 1745 he raised a regiment of foot to serve against the rebels, and died 26 August 1754.

Harry, fourth duke of Bolton, was one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and constable of the Tower of London. He died 19 October 1759.

Charles, fifth duke of Bolton, his son, succeeded his father during his life time in the appointment of constable of the Tower of London.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Saint John of Basing in the county of Southampton 9 March 1539.
Earl of the county of Wilts 19 January 1550. Marquis of Winchester
12 October 1551. Duke of Bolton in the county of York 9 April 1689.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hackwood Park near Basingstoke, and Abbotstone in the county of
Southampton; Bolton Hall in the county of York; Edington in the
county of Wilts; Hook Park in the county of Dorset; and Ealing in the
county of Middlesex.

OSBORNE, DUKE OF LEEDS.

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds, marquis of Carmarthen, earl of Danby, viscount Latimer and Dumblaine, baron Osborne of Kiveton and a baronet; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 6 November 1713. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father 9 May 1731. He was 12 November 1748 constituted chief justice in eyre of his majesty's forests south of Trent, and the same year appointed one of the lords of the bed chamber. He was elected 22 June 1749 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. Resigning the office of chief justice in eyre, he was constituted 13 January 1756 cofferer of the household. He again exchanged this appointment 14 April 1761 for that of chief justice in eyre of the royal forests north of Trent, and resigned
1774.

The duke of Leeds married 26 June 1740 Mary, youngest daughter of Francis earl Godolphin; by which lady, who died 3 August 1764, he has issue, Francis Godolphin, marquis of Carmarthen, and in his own right baron Osborne of Kiveton in the county of York.

The first person of the family of Osborne that rose to distinction was fir Edward Osborne knight, created a baronet by king James the first, and father to Thomas, first duke of Leeds. He was patronised by the celebrated earl of Strafford, and, when that nobleman was constituted lord president of the North, was appointed vice president.

Thomas

Thomas Osborne, first duke of Leeds, his son, adhered to the royal interest during the civil wars, and, upon the restoration of king Charles the second, was appointed 1671 treasurer of the navy, and constituted 19 June 1673 lord high treasurer of England. He was in the same year created baron Kiveton in the county of York and viscount Latimer, and in the year following was raised to the dignity of earl of Danby; and created viscount Dumblaine in the kingdom of Scotland. He was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours by the house of commons 1679, and dismissed from his office of lord high treasurer. Upon the landing of the prince of Orange he secured in his favour the city of York. He was chairman of the committee of the house of peers when it was resolved that the throne was vacant, and he warmly recommended for the succession the prince and princess of Orange. He was constituted 13 February 1689 lord president of the council, in the following year was created marquis of Carmarthen, and a few years after was advanced to the dignity of duke of Leeds. He was impeached by the house of commons April 1695 for receiving money for obtaining the charters of the East India company, but the prosecution was superseded, the king a few days after proroguing the parliament. He distinguished himself in the tory party upon the trial of doctor Henry Sacheverel in February 1710. He died 26 July 1712.

Peregrine, second duke of Leeds, his son, was called up to the house of peers during the life of his father by the title of baron Osborne of Kiveton; as was under the same circumstances,

Peregrine Hyde, third duke of Leeds, his son. His grace married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert first earl of Oxford; by which lady, who died 20 November 1713, he had issue Thomas, present and fourth duke of Leeds.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Osborne of Kiveton in the county of York, and viscount Latimer 15 August 1673. Earl of Danby in the county of York 27 June 1674. Marquis of Carmarthen 20 April 1689. Duke of Leeds in the county of York 4 May 1694.

C H I E F S E A T S.

North Myms in the county of Hertford ; Kiveton Park, Hart Hall, Thorp Hall and Waller Hall in the county of York.

RUSSEL, DUKE OF BEDFORD.

FRANCIS RUSSEL, duke of Bedford, marquis of Tavistock in the county of Devon, earl of Bedford, baron Russel of Cheney in the county of Bucks, and of Thornhaugh in the county of Northampton, and baron Howland of Streatham in the county of Surrey.

This nobleman was born 11 August 1765, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather 14 January 1771.

The family of Russel was originally from Normandy, and appears to have been settled in the county of Dorset in the beginning of the reign of king John.

John Russel, first lord Russel and earl of Bedford, is said to have owed his advancement to his having accidentally attended upon Philip archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Maximilian, when he was driven by a violent storm on the coast of Great Britain. By king Henry the eighth he was created lord Russel of Cheney, and 18 July 1540 appointed lord high admiral of England. Having resigned this office, he was 3 December 1543 promoted to be lord privy seal, in which office he continued for the remainder of his life. He was some years afterwards created earl of Bedford, and died 14 March 1555.

Francis, second duke of Bedford, his son, was employed in various embassies by queen Elizabeth.

William, youngest son of Francis, served under the earl of Leicester in the United Provinces, and 16 May 1594 was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, where he made some campaigns against the rebel Tir-Owen. Upon the accession of king James the first he was created a peer by the title of baron Russell of Thornhaugh in the county of Northampton. He died 9 October 1613.

Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, his son, made a considerable figure during the troubles in the reign of king Charles the first. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Pym, and is represented by the earl of Clarendon as having been much inclined to moderate measures. When the king had it in contemplation to appoint an administration from the popular party, the earl of Bedford was fixed upon for lord high treasurer. He died 9 May 1641.

Edward, earl of Orford, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, was the grandson of Francis. He was greatly instrumental in the success of the prince of Orange 1688. He gained an important victory over the French fleet at La Hogue 19 May 1692. He was three times first lord commissioner of the admiralty, being first appointed 2 May 1694, and holding the office for five years; secondly, 8 November 1709, when he held the office for one year; thirdly, 14 October 1714, and resigned 16 April 1717. He was created 7 May 1697 baron of Shingey in the county of Cambridge, viscount Barfleur in the duchy of Normandy, and earl of Orford in the county of Suffolk. He died without issue 26 November 1727.

William, fifth earl and first duke of Bedford, the son of Francis, was 14 July 1642 appointed general of the horse in the service of the parliament, and displayed much bravery at the subsequent battle of Edgehil. In 1643,
when

when the house of lords was voted to be useless, he went over to the royal party, and served in the army of king Charles the first at the battle of Newberry. Dissatisfied with his reception, he changed sides a second time 25 December 1643, and his estate was for a short time sequestered. By king William he was created marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford; and, among the motives for this promotion assigned in the patent, it is observed, “ That this was not the least, that he was the father to the lord Russel, “ the ornament of his age, whose name could never be forgotten, so long “ as men preserved any esteem for sanctity of manners, greatness of mind, “ and a love to their country, constant even to death.” The duke died 7 September 1700. The mother of William lord Russel was Anne, daughter and heiress to Robert Carr earl of Somerset.

William lord Russel was one of the principal leaders of the original whig party in 1680, and a strenuous advocate for the bill of exclusion. It is observed by sir William Temple, “ That his setting himself at the head “ of these affairs had a great influence on the house, being a person in “ general repute, as an honest, worthy gentleman, without tricks or “ private ambition, who was known to venture as great a stake as any “ subject in England.” He was accused of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, and, refusing to escape, was condemned and executed 21 July 1683. He married Rachel, daughter and heiress to Thomas Wriothesley earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer of England. His attainder was reversed 16 March 1689.

Wriothesley, second duke of Bedford, son of William lord Russel, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland of the county of Surrey esquire, and was in consequence created during the life of his father baron Howland of Streatham.

Wriothesley,

Wriothesley, third duke of Bedford, his son, died 23 October 1732.

John, fourth duke of Bedford, his brother, was 27 December 1744 constituted first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and at the breaking out of the rebellion raised a regiment of foot for his majesty's service. Resigning his seat at the admiralty board, he was 13 February 1748 appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in July 1751. He was declared 15 December 1756 lord lieutenant general and general governor of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he held for more than twelve months. His grace was appointed 25 November 1761 lord keeper of the privy seal, and 4 September 1762 ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with the court of France. He returned in the following year, and, having resigned the privy seal, was 9 September declared lord president of the council, which office he held till 12 July 1765,

His grace married April 1737 Gertrude, daughter of John first earl Gower; by which lady he had issue, 1. Francis, marquis of Tavistock, who married 7 July 1764 Elizabeth, daughter of William Anne second earl of Albemarle; by which lady he had issue, Francis present and fifth duke of Bedford: John, born 6 July 1766, and married 20 March 1786 to Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of George lord viscount Torrington; by which lady he has issue a son, born 13 May 1788: and William, born 20 August 1767. The marquis of Tavistock died in consequence of a fall from his horse 22 March 1767, and the marchioness, from her affliction for his loss, 2 November 1768. 2. Caroline, born January 1743, and married to George duke of Marlborough.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Russell of Cheney in the county of Bucks 9 March 1539. Earl of the county of Bedford 19 January 1550. Baron Russell of Thornhaugh in the county of Northampton 21 July 1603. Marquis of Tavistock in the county of Devon and duke of the county of Bedford 11 May 1694. Baron Howland of Streatham in the county of Surrey 13 June 1695.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Woburn Abbey in the county of Bedford; Thorney in the isle of Ely; Cheney in the county of Bucks; Bedford house in the city of Exeter; and Streatham in the county of Surrey.

CAVENDISH, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire, marquis of Hartington, earl of Devonshire, and baron Cavendish of Hardwicke in the county of Derby; knight of the garter, lord high treasurer of Ireland, governor of the county of Cork in that kingdom, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby.

This nobleman was born 14 December 1748. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 2 October 1764. He was constituted 1 March 1766 lord high treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland, elected 19 April 1782 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and 18 June in the same year appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby.

The duke of Devonshire married 6 June 1774 Georgiana, daughter of John first earl Spencer; by which lady he has issue, 1. Georgiana, born 13 July 1783. 2. Elizabeth Henrietta, born 29 August 1785.

The family of Cavendish is descended from Robert de Gernon, who came over to England with William the conqueror. Roger de Gernon in the reign of king Edward the second had four sons, all of whom took the surname of Cavendish from the lordship of Cavendish in the county of Suffolk, of which their mother had been heiress. From the second of these sons descended Thomas Cavendish the celebrated circumnavigator, who, attempting a second voyage to the South Seas, died off the coast of the Portuguese settlement of Brasil 1591.

John, eldest son of Roger de Gernon, was constituted 29 October 1366 lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, and, being sent into Suffolk to quell the insurrection which had been excited by Wat Tyler, was beheaded by the rebels in the town of Bury St. Edmunds in the year 1381.

William, fifth in descent from lord chief justice Cavendish, was gentleman usher to cardinal Wolsey in the reign of king Henry the eighth, and, after the death of the cardinal, was employed in various services by that monarch. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwicke of Hardwicke in the county of Derby esquire, at whose persuasion he purchased several estates in that county, and built Chatsworth House, the principal residence of the dukes of Devonshire. After his death his lady married George, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, in whose keeping Mary queen of Scots resided as prisoner at Chatsworth House for seventeen years.

Charles, his younger son, married Catherine, daughter of Cuthbert lord Ogle; by which lady he had issue William, created 1620 baron Ogle and viscount Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, 1628 baron Balfover in the county of Nottingham, and earl of Newcastle upon Tyne in the county of Northumberland; 1644 baron Bothal and Hepple and marquis of Newcastle; and 1665 earl of Ogle and duke of Newcastle. He was singularly active in the cause of king Charles the first, and suffered greatly in consequence of his loyalty. He married Margaret, sister to lord Lucas of Colchester in the county of Essex; by which lady he had issue four sons and four daughters, and the inscription upon their tomb is quoted in the Spectator, viz. That "all the sons were valiant, and all the daughters "virtuous." The duke and duchess of Newcastle were both of them authors, the duke writing a folio treatise upon Horsemanship, and the duchess five folio volumes of Poems and Other Miscellanies. He died 25 December 1676.

Henry, second duke of Newcastle, his son, opposed the settlement of the crown upon William and Mary, and refused taking the oaths. He had several daughters. 1. Elizabeth, married to Christopher Monk second duke of Albemarle. 2. Margaret, married to John Holles earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle. 3. Arabella, married to Charles Spencer third earl of Sunderland. The title of Newcastle became extinct at his death 26 July 1691.

William, elder son of William and Elizabeth, was by king James the first created baron Cavendish, and some years after earl of Devonshire. He was connected with the earl of Northampton and others in the settlement of a colony at the islands of Bermudas.

William, second earl of Devonshire, his son, is chiefly distinguished by the circumstance of having had the celebrated Hobbes for his preceptor, who gave a very splendid character of his pupil after his death, in the dedication prefixed to his translation of Thucydides.

William, third earl of Devonshire, his son, who was also educated by Mr. Hobbes, early engaged in the party of king Charles the first, but upon the breaking out of the civil war retired to the continent, and was only induced to return by the peremptory order of the parliament. Charles, his brother, was lieutenant general of the horse under the marquis of Newcastle, and was killed at Gainborough. Their mother, daughter of Edward lord Bruce of the kingdom of Scotland, was also indefatigable in the service of the royal party, and corresponded with general Monk at the time of the restoration.

William lord Cavendish, his son, served when young in the fleet of the duke of York. He was the inseparable friend of William lord Russell, and was extremely zealous in promoting the whig measures of those times. When lord Russell was under sentence of death, lord Cavendish offered to change clothes with him in the prison, and to remain there while he made his escape. He exhibited another instance of personal attachment in his conduct towards count Koningsmark, who, being acquitted of the murder of Mr. Thomas Thynne, the intimate friend of lord Cavendish, was by that nobleman challenged to an open combat; but the trial did not take place. Having succeeded upon the death of his father 1684 to the title of earl of Devonshire, he was considered as particularly obnoxious to king James the second, and was by the influence of the court fined in a penalty of £. 30,000 for an assault upon colonel Culpeper, and committed to the King's Bench prison, from whence he escaped. Upon the first alarm of the intended invasion of the prince of Orange, he was sent for to court, but refused his attendance. He concerted measures with the earl of Danby, lord Delaware, sir Scroop Howe and others, for bringing about the revolution; and, as soon as he heard of the landing of king William, he marched first to Derby, and then to Nottingham, at which last place the princess Anne put herself under his protection. For his great services he was 1689 appointed lord steward of the household, which office he retained till his death, and a few years after created marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonshire. He stood almost single among the whigs in opposition to the attainder of sir John Fenwick. He married 27 October 1662 Mary, daughter of James Butler duke of Ormond. He died 18 August 1707, and by his own order the following inscription was put on his monument: *Willielmus, dux Devon, bonorum principum fidelis subditus; inimicus et invifus tyrannis.* By him Chatsworth House was entirely rebuilt.

William, second duke of Devonshire, his son, was upon the death of his father declared lord steward of the household, which office he resigned upon the change of ministry in 1710. Upon the accession of king George the first he was again constituted lord steward of the household, and, having resigned that office, was 6 July 1716 appointed lord president of the council, but retired in April 1717. He was appointed a second time lord president of the council 27 March 1725. He married Rachel, daughter of William lord Ruffel; by which lady he had issue, 1. William, third duke of Devonshire. 2. Charles, married to Anne, daughter of Henry Grey duke of Kent; by which lady he had issue, Frederic; and Henry, one of the trustees of the British Museum, and fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. Lord Charles Cavendish died 28 April 1783; and the duke his father 4 June 1729.

William, third duke of Devonshire, was 12 June 1731 constituted lord keeper of the privy seal, and having resigned that office was April 1733 appointed lord steward of the household. He exchanged this appointment 31 March 1737 for that of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and, returning from that country, was 3 January 1744 restored to the appointment of lord steward of the household; which office he resigned in June 1749. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Hoskins of in the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady, who died 8 May he had issue, 1777, 1. William, fourth duke of Devonshire. 2. Carolina, married to William Ponsonby earl of Besborough in the kingdom of Ireland. She died 20 January 1760. 3. Elizabeth, born 24 April 1723, and married 20 September 1743 to John, second brother to the earl of Besborough. 4. George, born 8 April 1728, elected 1751 to represent the borough of Weymouth, and
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in every subsequent parliament to represent the county of Derby. He was appointed 5 November 1761 comptroller of his majesty's household, which office he resigned in November 1762; and was constituted 17 June 1766 lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Derby, in which post he continued till 18 June 1782. 5. Frederic, born 17 August 1729, elected 1755 to represent the county of Derby, and in four subsequent parliaments to represent the borough of that name. Having passed through several inferior stations in the army, he was November 1760 appointed colonel of the thirty-fourth regiment of foot, and 26 November 1782 promoted to the rank of general in the army. 6. John, born 22 October 1732: He was elected 1754 to represent the borough of Weymouth, 1761 to represent the borough of Knareborough, and 1768, 1774 and 1780 to represent the city of York. He was 27 March 1782 appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and, having resigned those offices 5 July in the same year, was reappointed 5 April 1783. He resigned a second time 17 December in the same year. The duke, his father, died 5 December 1755.

William, fourth duke of Devonshire, was called up to the house of peers 13 June 1751 during the life of his father. He was appointed 9 July in the same year master of the horse to the king, and January 1754 lord high treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland. Having resigned his office of master of the horse, he was 27 March 1755 declared lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he held one year. His grace was 16 November 1756 appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, and, having resigned that office, he was May 1757 promoted to be lord chamberlain of the household, which appointment he held till 1762. He married Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Richard Boyle earl

earl of Burlington; by which lady, who died 8 December 1754, he had issue, 1. William, present and fifth duke of Devonshire. 2. Dorothy, born 27 August 1750, and married to William Henry duke of Portland. 3. Richard. He died 12 September 1781. 4. Augustus Henry, born 27 February 1754. He was elected 1768 and 1774 to represent the borough of Knareborough, and 1780 and 1784 to represent the borough of Derby. He is colonel of the Derbyshire militia, and married 7 February 1782 Elizabeth, only child of Charles seventh earl of Northampton; by which lady he has issue a son, born 10 January 1783, and a daughter, born 12 June 1786.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke in the county of Derby 4 May 1605.
Earl of the county of Devon 7 August 1618. Marquis of Hartington and duke of the county of Devon 12 May 1694.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Chatsworth and Hardwicke in the county of Derby; and Chiswick in the county of Middlesex.

SPENCER, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

GEORGE SPENCER, duke of Marlborough in the county of Wilts, marquis of Blandford in the county of Dorset, earl of Sunderland and Marlborough, baron Spencer of Wormleighton in the county of Warwick, and baron Churchill of Sandridge in the county of Hertford; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Oxford, ranger of Wichwood Forest in that county, high steward of Oxford and Woodstock, one of the governors of the Charter House, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, high president of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 26 January 1739. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 20 October 1758. He was appointed April 1760 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Oxford, and 22 November 1762 lord chamberlain of the household. Having resigned that office, he was 22 April 1763 promoted to be lord privy seal, which office he resigned in August 1765. He was elected 1768 one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and 12 December in the same year knight companion of the most noble order of the garter.

The duke of Marlborough married 23 August 1762 Caroline, daughter of John fourth duke of Bedford; by which lady he has issue, 1. Caroline, born 27 October 1763. 2. Elizabeth, born 20 December 1764. 3. George, marquis of Blandford, born 3 March 1766. 4. Charlotte, born 18 October

1769. 5. Henry, born 20 December 1770. 6. Anne, born 5 November 1773. 7. A son, born 30 December 1779. 8. Amelia Sophia, born 8 September 1785.

The dukes of Marlborough are descended from Robert Despencer, steward to king William the conqueror, and who came over to England with that prince. His name in its original etymology signifies steward, and the office above mentioned continued in the family for several generations. Thurstan, the third in succession, had two sons, Walter, who had summons to parliament by the title of lord Stanley, and died without issue; and Almeric, whose son, Thurstan, was among the barons who took up arms against king John. Hugh, the grandson of this Thurstan, was one of the most distinguished nobles in the reign of king Henry the third, and by his weight with the barons of the kingdom became 1260 chief justiciary of England. He distinguished himself in the battle of Lewes, where the king was taken prisoner. Being disgusted with the haughty behaviour of Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester, he deserted the party of the barons, obtained from the king a patent of the office of justiciary 14 December 1264, and received summons to parliament as baron Le Despencer. Soon after he returned to his old friends, and died in arms against the king at the battle of Evesham 5 August 1265.

Hugh Le Despencer, his son, and Hugh Le Despencer, his grandson, were the favourites of king Edward the second. Hugh, the elder, had summons to parliament as baron Le Despencer 23 June 1295, and was farther promoted to the dignity of earl of Winchester in the county of Southampton 10 May 1322. This nobleman's conduct being disagreeable to many of the barons, he was 1320 banished the realm; but he returned the next year, and was October 1326 beheaded without a trial. Hugh, the younger,

younger, commonly called earl of Gloucester, was 1320 appointed lord chamberlain of the household, but was soon after obliged with his father to depart the realm, and upon his return was 28 November 1326 beheaded at Hereford.

Hugh Le Despencer, his son, commonly called lord Glamorgan, was afterwards taken into favour by king Edward the third; and in 1398 Thomas, great grandson of the earl of Gloucester, was restored to the honours of this earldom; but, being deeply engaged in the cause of king Richard the second, he was by king Henry the fourth attainted and beheaded in the year 1400. He married Constance, daughter of Edmund duke of York, fifth son of king Edward the third; by which lady he had one son, Richard, upon whose death the succession failing in the male line, the barony descended in the female line to the Beauchamps lords Bergavenny, the Nevils lords Abergavenny, the Fanes earls of Westmorland, the Dashwoods of West Wycombe in the county of Buckingham baronets, and lastly to sir Thomas Stapleton of Grey's Court in the county of Oxford baronet.

The dukes of Marlborough are lineally descended from Geoffrey, next brother to Hugh Le Despencer chief justiciary of England; and this younger branch also distinguished themselves in the wars of the barons. Robert, the fourteenth in descent from Geoffrey, was by king James the first at his accession created baron Spencer of Wormleighton in the county of Warwick. He distinguished himself in opposition to what were considered as the incroachments of prerogative, and was reputed to be one of the best parliamentary speakers of his time. He died 25 October 1627.

Henry, third lord Spencer, his grandson, was one of those noblemen in the time of king Charles the first, who were desirous of moderating the differences between the king and his parliament; but being unable to prevail, he followed the royal army, though, as he observes in a letter to his lady, “if there could be an expedient found to solve the punctilio of honour, he would not have continued in it an hour.” He was created, soon after the commencement of the civil war, earl of Sunderland. He married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Sydney earl of Leicester, who is celebrated by Waller in his poems under the appellation of Sacharissa, and died 20 September 1643, in the twenty-third year of his age. Robert his next brother was 1686 created a peer of Scotland by the title of viscount Teviot, and died without issue.

Robert, second earl of Sunderland, was in the earlier part of the reign of king Charles the second employed in several important embassies, and, being recalled from the court of France, where he then resided, was 9 February 1679 appointed one of his majesty’s principal secretaries of state, at the same time that the earl of Essex was appointed first lord of the treasury, and the earl of Shaftesbury lord president of the council, and that the office of secretary of state, in conjunction with lord Sunderland, was offered to sir William Temple. He was April 1680 removed from the office of secretary of state, in consequence of his supporting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the succession to the throne, but was restored 28 January 1682. He continued in this office during the greater part of the reign of king James the second, and 4 December 1685 obtained the additional appointment of lord president of the council. Becoming suspected to the government, he was 27 October 1688 dismissed from all his employments, and, departing from the kingdom, arrived in Holland about the same time that the prince of Orange landed at Torbay. A few years after

after the earl of Sunderland acquired a high degree of credit with king William, and 19 April 1697 was appointed lord chamberlain of the household, which office he resigned 26 December in the same year. The situation, in which this nobleman was placed during these transactions, was in many respects extremely delicate; and he has been accused, both of a secret correspondence with king William, at the time that he was prime minister to king James the second, and of a similar correspondence with king James during the reign of his successor. He died 28 September 1702.

Charles, third earl of Sunderland, married Anne, second daughter of John Churchill duke of Marlborough. He was 3 December 1706 appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he held till 14 June 1710. At the time of his dismissal he refused to accept the offer of the queen to settle upon him a pension of £.3000 per annum. Upon the accession of king George the first he was 24 September 1714 appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and, having resigned that office, was farther promoted 28 August 1715 to be lord keeper of the privy seal. Having resigned this appointment, he was 12 April 1717 constituted one of the principal secretaries of state, 16 March 1718 exchanged that situation for the place of lord president of the council; and in the following week was promoted to be first lord commissioner of the treasury. The office of lord president of the council he resigned 6 February 1719, and his post at the head of administration in April 1721. He died 19 April 1722. From his third surviving son the family of Spencer earl Spencer is descended.

Charles, fifth earl of Sunderland, and second son of Charles the third earl, succeeded 24 August 1731 (according to the tenor of the patent,

creating the celebrated John Churchil, marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough) to the title of marquis of Blandford, and 24 October 1733. to the title of duke of Marlborough.

The family of Churchil is descended from Roger de Courcil, grandson of Gitto de Leon progenitor of the noble house of Leon in France, who came over to England with William the conqueror. Sir Winston Churchil in the reign of king Charles the first, was a strenuous partizan of the royal cause, and suffered under the sequestrations of the parliamentarians. He had issue, 1. Arabella, mistress to king James the second, and mother to James Fitz James marshal duke of Berwick. She married colonel Charles Godfrey, master of the jewel office in the reign of queen Anne. 2. John, duke of Marlborough. 3. George Churchil, who distinguished himself at the battle of La Hogue, and was admiral of the blue. 4. Charles, a general in the army.

Charles Churchil, first duke of Marlborough, was created 21 November 1682 baron Churchil of the kingdom of Scotland, and upon the accession of king James the second a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Churchil of Sandridge in the county of Herts. He was second in command at the defeat of the duke of Monmouth; but, upon the invasion of the prince of Orange, was among the first who went over to his party, and was by that prince advanced to the rank of earl of Marlborough. He served some campaigns in Ireland and the Low Countries, but, falling under the displeasure of king William, was stripped of all his employments, and sent prisoner to the Tower. He was June 1698 appointed governor to William duke of Gloucester, son of the princess Anne. By king William 1 June 1701 he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Holland, and

and this appointment was confirmed and extended to him by queen Anne, with the addition 29 June 1702 of the appointment of master general of the ordnance. By that princess he was created marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, and he illustrated her reign by the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. By the emperor Joseph he was 12 November 1705 created prince of Mildenheim in the duchy of Swabia, which he afterwards exchanged for the county of Nellenburgh in the circle of Austria. The manor of Woodstock and house of Blenheim were settled on him and his heirs by act of parliament 28 January 1705, and 28 January 1707 a pension of £.5000 per annum was in a similar manner entailed. He was 30 December 1711 divested of all his offices, at the same time that his duchess was deprived of hers. The joint profits have been computed to amount to £.62,325 per annum. By king George the first he was restored 24 September 1714 to the office of master general of the ordnance.

The duke of Marlborough married Sarah, daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in the county of Hertford esquire; by which lady, who died 1744, he had issue, 1. John, marquis of Blandford. 2. Henrietta, married to Francis earl Godolphin, son to lord treasurer Godolphin. 3. Anne, married to Charles third earl of Sunderland. 4. Elizabeth, married to Scroop first duke of Bridgwater. 5. Mary, married to John Montagu duke of Montagu. The marquis of Blandford dying in the thirteenth year of his age, an act of parliament was obtained 21 December 1706, by which his grace's honours and dignities were to descend to all the heirs of his body male and female. He was some years before his death deprived of his mental faculties, and in this situation is said not to have been treated with proper consideration by his duchess. He died 16 June 1722.

Upon

Upon his death Henrietta, countess of Godolphin, his eldest daughter, succeeded to the title of duchess of Marlborough, and her son William to that of marquis of Blandford.

Charles, second duke of Marlborough, embraced the military profession, and commanded the brigade of foot guards at the battle of Dettingen. He was declared 1749 lord steward of the household, and, having resigned that appointment, was 7 January 1755 promoted to be lord keeper of the privy seal. He exchanged 23 December in the same year this office for the post of master general of the office of ordnance, and resigned in November 1757. In 1758 the duke of Marlborough commanded an expedition against the port of Saint Malo in the province of Bretagne; and 25 July in the same year was appointed commander in chief of the British forces intended to serve in Germany under prince Ferdinand of Brunswic.

The duke of Marlborough married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas second lord Trevor; by which lady, who died 7 October 1761, he had issue, 1. Diana, born 24 March 1734, and married, first, to Frederic third lord viscount Bolingbroke; which marriage being dissolved by act of parliament, she married, secondly, Topham, grandson to Charles first duke of Saint Albans. 2. Elizabeth, born 29 December 1737, and married to Henry earl of Pembroke. 3. George, present and third duke of Marlborough. 4. Charles, born 31 May 1740, and chosen at the general election in 1763 to represent the county of Oxford, which place he has represented in every parliament since that time. He was appointed 29 January 1765 superintendant of the king's gardens in England, and out-ranger of Windsor Forest; and, resigning these offices, was 20 April in the same year promoted to be comptroller of the household, and September in the same year elected verderer of Wichwood Forest in the county
of

of Oxford. He resigned the office of comptroller of the household in August 1765, and 19 March 1768 was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, which post he held till July 1779. He was appointed November 1782 one of the vice treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he resigned in February 1784. He is one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, and doctor of laws. Lord Charles Spencer married 2 October 1762 Mary, daughter of Vere first lord Vere of Hanworth; by which lady he has issue John, born 6 July 1763; William, Robert and Catherine. 5. Robert, born 8 May 1747, and elected 1771 to represent the city of Oxford, which place he has represented in every parliament since that time. He was 31 August 1772 promoted to be one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, which office he resigned in December 1781; and 25 May 1782 was farther appointed one of the vice treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he held till April 1783. He is one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and a doctor of laws.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Spencer of Wormleighton in the county of Warwick 21 July 1603. Earl of Sunderland 8 June 1643. Baron Churchill of Sandridge in the county of Hertford 14 May 1685. Earl of Marlborough in the county of Wilts 9 April 1689. Marquis of Blandford in the county of Dorset, and duke of Marlborough 14 December 1702.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Blenheim, near Woodstock in the county of Oxford; and Langley Broom, near Stoke in the county of Buckingham.

MANNERS, DUKE OF RUTLAND.

JOHN HENRY MANNERS, duke of Rutland, marquis of Granby in the county of Nottingham, earl of Rutland, baron Roos of Hamlake in the county of York, and of Trusbut and Belvoir in the county of Lincoln, and baron Manners of Haddon in the county of Derby.

This nobleman was born 4 January 1778.

The family of Manners was originally seated in the county of Northumberland, where they were very useful in repelling the inroads of the Scots, and successively occupied the appointment of sheriff of the county. Sir Robert Manners in the reign of king Edward the fourth, married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas lord Roos, whose family was of great antiquity, and whose ancestor William lord Roos of Hamlake was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in the reign of king Edward the first. George, the eldest son of this marriage, bore the title of lord Roos, baron Roos of Hamlake, Trusbut and Belvoir in right of his mother.

Thomas, second lord Roos of the family of Manners, his son, was, in consideration of his descent from a sister of king Edward the fourth, advanced to the dignity of earl of Rutland, a title, which no persons but such as were of the royal family had hitherto borne, and received an augmentation to his ancient arms.

Henry,

Henry, second earl of Rutland, his son, was imprisoned in the Fleet at the accession of queen Mary upon suspicion of having favoured the pretensions of lady Jane Grey.

Edward, third earl of Rutland, his son, obtained great reputation in the profession of the law, and was designed by queen Elizabeth for the office of lord chancellor, which intention was superseded by his death 14 April 1587.

Roger, fifth earl of Rutland, his nephew, engaged in the insurrection of Robert Devereux earl of Essex, and was committed to the Tower.

John, eighth earl of Rutland, great grandson of Thomas first earl of Rutland, lived in the period of the civil war, but kept himself unentangled in the violences of either party. He was appointed by the parliament 1643, one of the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord chancellor of England.

John, ninth earl of Rutland, his son, lived entirely in the country in the practice of the old English hospitality, and was by queen Anne created marquis of Granby and duke of Rutland.

John, second duke of Rutland, his son, had issue, 1. John, third duke of Rutland. 2. William, who died 23 April 1772. 3. Catherine, married to the right honourable Henry Pelham, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. She died 17 February 1780. 4. Robert, a general in the army. He married Mary, daughter of Digges of Roehampton in the county of Surrey esquire; by which lady he had
K issue,

issue, Mary, born 20 November 1756, and married 31 January 1771 to Nesbit of Dirleton in the kingdom of Scotland esquire; Lucy, born 2 January 1758; Robert; John James, born 11 January 1762; and George, born 12 November 1763. Lord Robert Manners died 31 May 1782.

John, third duke of Rutland, was 17 July 1727 appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which office he resigned in May 1736. He was 14 January 1755 constituted lord steward of the household, and, having resigned that appointment, was promoted 1761 to be master of the horse to the king; which office he held till August 1766. He married Bridget, daughter and heiress to Robert Sutton lord Lexington; by which lady, who died 16 June 1734, he had issue, 1. John marquis of Granby, who in the rebellion in 1745 raised a regiment of foot for his majesty's service, and 25 August 1759 was constituted commander in chief of the British forces serving in Germany under prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, in which post he obtained a high military reputation. He was 15 September 1759 appointed lieutenant general of the office of ordnance, and 14 May 1763 farther promoted to be master general of that office. He was constituted 13 August 1766 commander in chief of the land forces in Great Britain, which office he resigned in January 1770. He married 3 September 1750 Frances, daughter of Charles sixth duke of Somerset; by which lady, who died 25 January 1760, he had issue, Charles, fourth duke of Rutland; and Robert, a captain in the navy, who distinguished himself in the fleet of sir George Rodney, and was mortally wounded in the great victory obtained by that commander over count de Grasse in the West Indies 12 April 1782. 2. George, who inherited the estate of Robert lord Lexington, his grandfather, and took the name of Sutton. He married December 1749 Diana, daughter of Thomas

Chaplin

Chaplin of Blankley in the county of Lincoln esquire ; by which lady, who died 13 May 1767, he had issue George, born 1 August 1751, and elected 1774 to represent the borough of Newark in the county of Nottingham, and 1780 and 1784 to represent the borough of Grantham in the county of Lincoln ; John, born 12 July 1752, and elected 1783 and 1784 to represent the borough of Newark in the county of Nottingham ; he married

April 1778 daughter of Manners esquire, is a lieutenant colonel in the army, and a captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards ; Robert, an officer in the navy, born 5 January 1754 ; Charles, born 14 February 1755, and married May 1778 to , daughter of Thornton esquire ; Diana, married 1778 to Thomas Dickens of in the county of Northampton esquire ; Louisa Bridget, born 1761 ; Thomas, born 24 February 1756 ; Francis, an officer in the army, born 1763 ; Charlotte, born 1764 ; and Mary, born 1766. Lord George Sutton married, secondly, 5 February 1768 Mary, daughter of Pearte esquire, and died 9 January 1783. The duke of Rutland died 29 May 1779 ; and the marquis of Granby 19 October 1770.

Charles, fourth duke of Rutland, was appointed 14 February 1783 lord steward of the household, and resigned that office 2 April in the same year. He was constituted 23 December following lord keeper of the privy seal, and, having resigned that appointment, was farther promoted 11 February 1784 to be lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He married 26 December 1775 Mary Isabella, daughter of Charles fourth duke of Beaufort ; by which lady he had issue, 1. Isabella, born 29 September 1776. 2. John Henry, present and fifth duke of Rutland. 3. Catherine Mary, born 29 April 1779. 4. A son, born 24 October 1780.

5. A son, born 21 December 1781. 6. William Robert Albyne, born 1 May 1783. The duke of Rutland died 24 October 1787.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Roos of Hamlake in the county of York and of Trusbut and Belvoir in the county of Lincoln 24 December 1264. Earl of Rutland 18 June 1525. Baron Manners of Haddon in the county of Derby 29 April 1679. Marquis of Granby in the county of Nottingham, and duke of Rutland 29 March 1703.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Haddon Hall in the county of Derby; and Belvoir Castle in the county of Lincoln.

HAMILTON, DUKE OF BRANDON.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON, duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk, and baron Dutton in the county of Chester; duke of Hamilton, marquis of Hamilton, Clydesdale and Douglas, earl of Angus, Arran and Lanerk, baron Macanshire, Polmont, Abernethy and Aberbrothick in the kingdom of Scotland; and duke of Châtellerauld in the kingdom of France; knight of the thistle, hereditary keeper of Holyrood House, keeper of the palace of Linlithgow and castle of Blackness, and a captain in the army.

This nobleman was born 24 July 1756. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 7 July 1769, and was appointed 25 November 1777 keeper of his majesty's palace of Linlithgow and castle of Blackness in the kingdom of Scotland. Upon his grace's petition to the house of peers it was adjudged 6 June 1782, that he had a right to sit in that house as duke of Brandon notwithstanding the former determination of the house to the contrary, and he received summons to parliament accordingly.

The duke of Hamilton married 5 April 1778 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Burrell of Beckenham in the county of Kent esquire, and sister to Sir Peter Burrell knight, deputy lord great chamberlain of England.

The dukes of Brandon are said to be descended from Bernard, chief counsellor, and second in command to Rollo first duke of Normandy. Roger de Beaumont, fourth in descent from Bernard, came over to England with William the conqueror, and his posterity were successively
created

created earls of Warwick, Leicester, Worcester and Bedford. Robert de Beaumont, fourth earl of Leicester, was father to William, who took the surname of Hambleton or Hamilton from a manor of that name in the county of Buckingham, and by some genealogists is said to have died without issue, but by Douglas in his peerage of Scotland is represented as having removed into that kingdom in the year 1215, and been the ancestor of the present illustrious family of Hamilton, as well as of the earls of Haddington, and barons Belhaven in the kingdom of Scotland, and the earls of Clanbrassil in the kingdom of Ireland.

Sir James Hamilton, created baron Hamilton by James the first king of Scots, was father to James, second lord Hamilton, who married in the year 1474 Mary, daughter to king James the second. James, third lord Hamilton, his son, was by king James the fourth created earl of the isle of Arran.

James, second earl of Arran, his son, was by Henry the second king of France created duke of Châtellerauld in the county of Poitou, and in the year 1543 was declared by the states of the kingdom of Scotland, governor to Mary their young queen, and regent of the kingdom during her minority, as well as next heir to the crown failing her issue. He suffered both imprisonment and forfeiture for his faithful adherence to that princess, and died 22 January 1573. He was ancestor by a younger son to the earls of Abercorn.

John, third earl of Arran, his son, was by James the sixth, king of Scots, created marquis of Hamilton, being the first person who bore the appellation of marquis in that kingdom.

James,

James, second marquis of Hamilton, his son, was by that prince 16 June 1619 created baron of Ennerdale in the county of Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge.

James, third marquis of Hamilton, his son, was by king Charles the first created duke of Hamilton, and for his faithful adherence to that prince was beheaded 9 March 1649.

William, second duke of Hamilton, his brother, had been created earl of Lanerk and baron Macanshire and Polmont in the kingdom of Scotland. He was killed fighting for the cause of king Charles the second at the battle of Worcester 3 September 1651.

Anne, duchess of Hamilton, daughter of James first duke of Hamilton, married William Douglas marquis of Douglas, who by king Charles the second was created duke of Hamilton. He had a principal share in the revolution in 1688, and was twice lord commissioner to represent the king in the parliament of Scotland, as well as lord president of the privy council of that kingdom. He had issue, 1. James, fourth duke of Hamilton. 2. Charles, created earl of Selkirk. 3. John, created earl of Ruglen. 4. George, created earl of Orkney. 5. Basil, ancestor to the present earl of Selkirk. The duke of Hamilton died 18 April 1694.

James, fifth duke of Hamilton, bore during the life time of his father the appellation of earl of Arran. He attached himself to the cause of king James the second, and, being present at a meeting of the peers of Scotland then in London, strenuously dissuaded them from placing the crown upon the head of the prince of Orange. He was twice sent to the Tower upon suspicion of holding correspondence with the court of Saint Germain. He

was at the request of his mother 10 August 1698 created duke of Hamilton, with precedency in the same manner as if he had succeeded to the title by her death. He strenuously opposed the project of the union, and was 1708, upon a rumour of the intended invasion of the son of king James the second, arrested and brought prisoner to London. Three years after this, he was created baron of Dutton in the county of Chester and duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but his consequent right to a seat in the house of peers was not allowed, that assembly resolving that no peer of Scotland was capable of being created a peer of Great Britain. His grace was 29 August 1712 constituted master general of the office of ordnance, and in the following year ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; but, before he set out, he was engaged in a duel with Charles lord Mohun 15 November, in which both the parties were killed upon the spot. General Macartney, lord Mohun's second, absconded; but, being 13 June 1716 tried in the court of King's Bench upon suspicion of the murder of the duke of Hamilton, he was acquitted.

James, second duke of Brandon, his son, married, first, Anne, daughter to John fourth earl of Dundonald in the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady, who died 14 August 1724, he had issue James, third duke of Brandon. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Spencer of Rendlesham in the county of Suffolk esquire; by which lady, who died 9 March 1771, he had issue, 1. Archibald, born 27 July 1740, and married 25 May 1765 to Harriet, daughter of Alexander seventh earl of Galloway in the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue a son, born 20 October 1775. 2. Spencer, born June 1742. He was appointed 20 November 1783 one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales.

James,

James, third duke of Brandon, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning esquire; by which lady, who married secondly John duke of Argyle, and who is in her own right baronefs Hamilton in Great Britain, he had iffue, 1. James George, fourth duke of Brandon. 2. Douglas, prefent and fifth duke of Brandon. 3. Elizabeth, born 26 January 1753, and married to Edward Smith earl of Derby. His grace died 19 January 1758.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Dutton of Dutton in the county of Chefter, and duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk 10 September 1711.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hamilton in the county of Lanerk, and Kinniel in the county of Sterling in Scotland.

B E R T I E, D U K E O F A N C A S T E R.

BROWNLOW BERTIE, duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, marquis and earl of Lindſey, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, and a vice preſident of the Britiſh Lying in Hoſpital.

This nobleman was born 1 May 1729, and was elected to ſeveral parliaments to repreſent the county of Lincoln. He ſucceeded to the title upon the death of his nephew 8 July 1779, and was appointed in the ſame year lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Lincoln.

The duke of Ancaſter married, firſt, 6 November 1762 Henrietta, daughter and heiress of George Morton Pitt of Twickenham in the county of Middleſex eſquire; which lady dying 23 April 1763, he married, ſecondly, 2 January 1769 Mary Anne, daughter of Peter Layard eſquire, by which lady he has iſſue Mary Elizabeth, born 24 July 1771.

The family of Bertie came into England with Hengiſt and Horſa at the time of the firſt Saxon invaſion. Leopald de Bertie in the reign of king Ethelred, having applied to the king for the redreſs of ſome injury, and receiving no ſatisfaction, went over to the ſtandard of Sweyn king of Denmark; and, upon the ſubſequent defeat of the Danes, Burbach his ſon took refuge in France, where his poſterity continued till the year 1154, when Philip de Bertie accompanied king Henry the ſecond into England,
and

and by that prince's favour recovered the patrimony of his family at Berstede or Bersted in the county of Kent.

Richard Bertie in the reign of king Edward the sixth married Catherine, baroness Willoughby de Eresby and relict of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and together with his lady was reduced to great peril by the persecution of Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester in the reign of queen Mary.

Peregrine, their son, was by queen Elizabeth admitted to the dignity of lord Willoughby de Eresby. He succeeded Robert earl of Leicester in the appointment of commander in chief of the English auxiliaries in the United Provinces, and a few years after was sent with four thousand auxiliaries into France to the assistance of king Henry the fourth. He married Mary, sister and heiress to Edward Vere earl of Oxford, and died in the year 1601.

Robert, second lord Willoughby de Eresby of the family of Bertie, his son, claimed in right of his mother the office of lord great chamberlain of England, and in consideration of the dignity of that office was created earl of Lindsey in the beginning of the reign of king Charles the first. He was 16 March 1636 constituted lord high admiral of England, and at the commencement of the civil war June 1642 commander in chief of the forces of the king. He was killed at the battle of Edgehil 23 October in the same year. Two of the sons of the earl of Lindsey were also killed in the service of king Charles the first.

Montagu, second earl of Lindsey, his son, was near his father in the battle of Edgehil, and, seeing him wounded and taken prisoner, is said

voluntarily to have surrendered himself, that he might be near and attend upon him. He adhered to the king in all his subsequent misfortunes, and exerted himself, with Stuart duke of Richmond, Seymour marquis of Hertford and Wriothesley earl of Southampton, to prevent his tragical catastrophe. He lived privately in England during the usurpation of Cromwel, and had the pleasure of assisting at the coronation of king Charles the second. This nobleman, who died 25 July 1666, had issue, 1. Robert, third earl of Lindsey. 2. Charles, whose only surviving son Charles had three sons, Charles, Peregrine, and Norborne; Charles Bertie of Uffington in the county of Lincoln esquire, the eldest of these sons, is the presumptive heir to the earldom of Lindsey upon the demise of Brownlow, present and fifth duke of Ancafter, without issue. He married Bathsheba, daughter of the celebrated physician doctor Henry Mead; by which lady, who died 13 September 1754, he has issue Charles, Richard, James, Montagu and Vere. Peregrine, the second son of Charles son of Montagu earl of Lindsey, is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Payne of Tottenham Wick in the county of Wilts esquire, by which lady he has issue Peregrine, born 22 June 1739. Norborne, the third son, is a clergyman. 3. James, by descent lord Norreys, and by creation earl of Abingdon.

Robert, fourth earl of Lindsey, son of Robert third earl of Lindsey, was by queen Anne created marquis of Lindsey, and by king George the first duke of Ancafter and Kesteven. He had issue, 1. Peregrine, second duke of Ancafter. 2. Vere, who left two daughters; Albinia, married to George son of John first earl of Buckinghamshire; and Louisa.

Peregrine,

Peregrine, second duke of Ancaſter, married Jane, daughter of ſir John Brownlow of Belton in the county of Lincoln baronet; by which lady, who died 26 Auguſt 1736, he had iſſue, 1. Peregrine, third duke of Ancaſter. 2. Brownlow, preſent and fifth duke of Ancaſter. 3. Jane, married to Robert Mathews eſquire, a major in the army. The duke of Ancaſter died 1 January 1742.

Peregrine, third duke of Ancaſter, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, raiſed a regiment of foot for his majeſty's ſervice. He was 13 December 1766 appointed maſter of the horſe to the king. He married 27 November 1750 Mary, daughter of Thomas Panton of Newmarket in the county of Cambridge eſquire; by which lady he had iſſue, 1. Robert, fourth duke of Ancaſter. 2. Priſcilla Barbara Elizabeth, baroneſs Willoughby de Ereſby. 3. Georgiana Charlotte, born 7 Auguſt 1764. His grace died 12 Auguſt 1778.

C R E A T I O N S.

Earl of Lindſey in the county of Lincoln 22 November 1626. Marquis of Lindſey 21 November 1706. Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven in the county of Lincoln 29 June 1715.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Grimſthorpe, and Swinſtead in the county of Lincoln.

BENTINCK, DUKE OF PORTLAND.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, duke of Portland, marquis of Tichfield, earl of Portland, viscount Woodstock and baron Cirencester; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, high steward of the city of Bristol, a trustee of the British Museum, president of the British Lying in Hospital, doctor of laws and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 14 April 1738. He was elected 1761 to represent the borough of Weobly in the county of Hereford, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 1 May 1762. He was 12 July 1765 appointed to be lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, which office he resigned in December 1766. He was constituted 8 April 1782 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he held till 15 September in the same year. He was farther appointed 5 April 1783 first lord commissioner of the treasury, and resigned 17 December in the same year.

The duke of Portland married 8 November 1766 Dorothy, daughter of William fourth duke of Devonshire; by which lady he has issue, 1. William Henry Cavendish marquis of Tichfield, born 24 June 1768. 2. William Edward Cavendish, born 14 September 1774, appointed 25 October 1783 to be clerk of the pipe office for life. 3. Charlotte, born 3 October 1775. 4. Mary, born 13 March 1778. 5. William Charles Augustus

Cavendish, born May 1780. 6. William Frederic Cavendish, born 2 November 1781. 7. A daughter, born October 1786.

William, first earl of Portland, was descended from the noble family of Bentinck of the province of Overijssel in the republic of the United Provinces, where his family had flourished for many ages. In his youth he had been page of honour to William, prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third; from which office he was advanced to that of gentleman of his bedchamber. He was the confidential servant of the prince, and was sent into England in 1677 to solicit his marriage with the princess Mary, eldest daughter of James duke of York, and again in 1685 to offer to James the assistance of the prince's troops and person to repel the invasion of the duke of Monmouth. In the year succeeding that of the revolution, in the promotion of which measure Mr. Bentinck had been extremely active, he was appointed 13 February to be groom of the stole, and soon after created baron Cirencester, viscount Woodstock and earl of Portland. His lordship served under his royal master both in Ireland and the Netherlands with great reputation. He was principally employed in the negotiation of the treaty of Ryfwic in 1697, and was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France. In 1695 an enquiry being instituted into certain transactions relative to the passing of an act for incorporating the East India company, it was reported to the house of commons, that some members of both houses had been bribed; and it appeared that fifty thousand pounds had been offered to the earl of Portland and refused. But, notwithstanding the integrity of his conduct, and the great favour that he possessed with king William, he was not always regarded with equal partiality by the house of commons. In 1696 they addressed the king in opposition to an intended grant to the earl of Portland of certain lordships in

in the principality of Wales ; and in 1701 this nobleman, together with John Somers lord Somers, Edward Russell earl of Orford, and Charles Montagu lord Halifax, was impeached for his share in advising and negotiating the treaty of partition. The office of groom of the stole he had resigned in the year 1699. Upon the subsequent death of the king the earl of Portland retired from public business, and died 23 November 1709. He had issue, 1. Henry, second earl of Portland. 2. William, one of the nobles of the province of Holland. 3. Charles John, one of the nobles of the province of Overijssel.

Henry, second earl of Portland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist second earl of Gainsborough, with which lady he obtained among other possessions the moiety of the lordship of Titchfield in the county of Southampton. By king George the first he was created marquis of Titchfield and duke of Portland, and he died governor of the island of Jamaica 4 July 1726.

William, second duke of Portland, his son, married Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heiress of Edward second earl of Oxford ; by which lady, who died 7 July 1785, he had issue, 1. Elizabeth Cavendish, born 27 July 1735, and married to Thomas viscount Weymouth. 2. Henrietta Cavendish, born 6 May 1736, and married to George Henry earl of Stamford. 3. William Henry Cavendish, present and third duke of Portland. 4. Edward Charles Cavendish, born 3 March 1744, and elected in the two last and present parliaments to represent the county of Nottingham. He married 28 December 1782 _____, daughter of Richard Cumberland esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Cirencester in the county of Gloucester, viscount Woodstock in the county of Oxford, and earl of Portland in the county of Dorset 9 April 1689. Marquis of Tichfield in the county of Southampton and duke of Portland 6 July 1716.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Bulstrode in the county of Bucks ; and Welbeck in the county of Nottingham.

MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

WILLIAM MONTAGU, duke of Manchester, earl of Manchester, viscount Mandeville and baron Montagu of Kimbolton, collector of the customs outwards in the port of London.

This nobleman was born 3 March 1768. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 2 September 1788.

The dukes of Manchester are descended from Drogo, who came over to England with William the conqueror. The name of Montagu is said to have been borrowed from the town of that name in the province of Normandy, but in old English is written Montacute, and is thus spelled in Domesday book. William de Montacute, great grandson of Drogo, was one of the barons who took arms against king John, and his estate was confiscated for a short time in consequence of his rebellion. Simon, his grandson, had summons to parliament in the year 1294 by the title of lord Montacute of Shipton Montacute in the county of Somerset, and received in marriage from king Edward the first Anfricia, daughter and heiress of Fergus king of the Isle of Man. William, his son, was steward of the household to king Edward the second, and seneschal of the duchy of Aquitaine.

William, his son, was one of the principal courtiers and favourites of king Edward the third. At his instigation that monarch authorized him to seize upon the persons of Isabella the queen dowager, and Roger de Mortimer

Mortimer earl of March, with whom she had lived in adultery. He accordingly entered the castle of Nottingham, where they resided, by a subterraneous passage, and thus effected his purpose. This nobleman was farther serviceable to the king in his wars against the Scots, where he assisted in the famous battle of Halidown, and in a subsequent skirmish lost one of his eyes. He was appointed 1336 constable of the Tower of London, and 16 March in the following year advanced to the dignity of earl of Salisbury in the county of Wilts. He was employed by king Edward the third in various negotiations relative to his claim upon the crown of France, and 20 September 1339 obtained a patent for life of the office of earl marshal of England. In 1341 the earl of Salisbury was left by king Edward the third commander in chief of his forces in Flanders, where he was surpris'd and carried prisoner to Paris. Upon this occasion the French king commanded him to be put to death, but his life was saved by the interposition of John king of Bohemia. The earl of Salisbury farther assisted at the siege of Algesiras in the straits of Morocco, and died of the bruises he received in a tournament at Windsor 30 January 1344. He married Catherine, daughter of William lord Grandison of Radley in the county of Gloucester; by which lady, from whom it has been reported that the circumstance of the order of the garter took its rise, he had issue two sons, William, and John, who became in right of his wife lord Monthermer of Monthermer in the county of Essex.

William, second earl of Salisbury, his son, assisted at the celebrated battle of Cressy, and had a great share in the subsequent victory of Poitiers. He was lord steward of the household to king Richard the second, and took part with the king's uncles in resisting the favourite, Robert de Vere earl of Oxford and duke of Ireland. He died 3 June 1397.

John, third earl of Salisbury, son of John lord Monthermer, adhered to king Richard the second in opposition to Henry duke of Hereford, afterwards king Henry the fourth, and was beheaded 5 January 1400.

Thomas, fourth earl of Salisbury, his son, was one of the most distinguished warriors in the contest which was carried on under king Henry the fifth and king Henry the sixth for the crown of France. By the former of these princes he was appointed seneschal of Normandy, and created earl of Perche in that province. In the reign of the latter he took various towns from the French, particularly Avranches, Melun and Sens, and was second in command under the regent duke of Bedford at the great victory of Verneuil. He conducted the siege of Orleans in the year 1428, where he was killed by a cannon ball 3 November in that year.

From Simon, the younger son of John lord Monthermer, descended sir Edward Montagu, who was speaker of the house of commons in the reign of king Henry the eighth. He was promoted 21 January 1539 to be lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, which office he exchanged 6 November 1545 for that of lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. He was deprived of this office upon the accession of queen Mary, and imprisoned in the Tower for some time upon suspicion of having favoured the pretensions of lady Jane Grey. He died 10 February 1557.

Edward Montagu, his son, had issue, 1. Edward, lord Montagu, ancestor to the extinct dukes of Montagu. 2. Henry. 3. James, appointed 17 April 1608 bishop of Bath and Wells, and 1617 bishop of Winchester. He was one of the English divines deputed to the fynod

synod of Dort, and translated the works of king James the first into Latin. He died 20 July 1618. 4. Sidney, ancestor to the earls of Sandwich.

Henry, the second son, distinguished himself among the advocates for privilege in the last years of queen Elizabeth. He was appointed 18 November 1616 lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, and, having resigned that office, was farther promoted 3 December 1620 to be lord high treasurer of England, and at the same time was created baron Montagu of Kimbolton in the county of Huntingdon, and viscount Mandeville. He did not continue in the office of lord treasurer for more than a year, but upon his quitting it was appointed lord president of the council. By king Charles the first he was created earl of Manchester in the county of Lancaster, and, having resigned the office of lord president, was 1627 promoted to be lord keeper of the privy seal. He had issue, 1. Edward. 2. Walter, abbot of Saint Martins near Pontoise in the diocese of Rouen, and lord almoner to Henrietta Maria queen dowager of England. 3. George, ancestor to the extinct earls of Halifax. He died 7 November 1642.

Edward, second earl of Manchester, his son, received summons in the beginning of the reign of king Charles the first as baron of Kimbolton. He was a principal leader of the party by which the arbitrary measures of that time were opposed, and was selected, together with five members of the house of commons, to be accused by the king of high treason 5 January 1642. Having succeeded to the title of earl of Manchester, he was appointed, together with the earl of Bolingbroke and others, keeper of the great seal in behalf of the parliament. He had the command of a regiment at the battle of Edgehil, and of a considerable division of the army at the decisive

decisive battle of Marston Moor. He commanded in chief at the second battle of Newberry 27 October 1644, but was soon after engaged in a personal altercation with Cromwel, and 2 April 1645 he, with the earl of Effex, and others, threw up their commissions on account of the self-denying ordinance. During this period he was speaker of the house of peers, but, having in vain exerted himself to bring about a compromise between the king and the parliament, he retired from public life, greatly disapproving of the subsequent extremities against that prince, and having a personal hatred against the protector Cromwel. The earl of Manchester was very active in procuring the restoration of king Charles the second; and, when the parliament met 25 April 1660, he officiated as speaker of the house of peers. Among the subsequent appointments he was declared lord chamberlain of the household, and died 5 May 1671.

Charles, fourth earl of Manchester, his grandson, disapproving of the measures of the reign of king James the second, spent the principal part of his time in retirement. He appeared with other noble persons at the trial of the seven bishops 29 June 1688, and afterwards waited upon the prince of Orange in Holland, for the purpose of concerting with him the measures that led to the revolution. He voted for the resolution for filling the throne with the prince and princess of Orange, and accompanied king William in his expedition to Ireland in 1690. He was promoted 23 March 1693 to be captain of the yeomen of the guards, and was afterwards sent upon several foreign embassies, particularly May 1699 to the court of Versailles. The king of France having acknowledged the Pretender as king of Great Britain upon the death of his father, his lordship immediately left the court, and returned to England; and, having at the same time resigned the office of captain of the yeomen of the guards, he was 4 January 1702

constituted one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned upon the accession of queen Anne. Under that princess he was again commissioned to several foreign courts, and by king George the first was created duke of Manchester. He died 20 January 1722.

William and Robert, his sons, were successively dukes of Manchester. William was appointed October 1737 captain of the yeomen of the guards, and died 21 October 1739. Robert, his brother, married 3 April 1735 Harriet, daughter of Edmund Dunch of Little Wittenham in the county of Berks esquire; by which lady, who died 25 February 1755, he had issue, 1. Caroline, born 19 February 1736, and married to Charles, grandson of Henry ninth earl of Pembroke. 2. George, fourth duke of Manchester. 3. Charles Greville, married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Bulmer of in the county of Huntingdon esquire; by which lady, who died 29 December 1774, he had issue George Charles, and several other children. He died January 1784; and the duke, his father, 10 May 1762.

George, fourth duke of Manchester, was constituted 20 April 1782 lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, and, having resigned that office, was 9 April 1783 declared ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, in which situation he negotiated the definitive treaty of peace. He resigned in December in the same year. His grace married 23 October 1762 Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Dashwood of Kirtlington in the county of Oxford baronet; by which lady he had issue, 1. William, present and fifth duke of Manchester. 2. Carolina Maria, born 10 August 1770. 3. Frederic, born 8 November 1774. 4. Anna Maria, born 30 October 1777.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Montagu of Kimbolton in the county of Huntingdon, and viscount Mandeville 19 December 1620. Earl of Manchester in the county of Lancaſter 5 February 1626. Duke of Manchester 30 April 1719.

C H I E F S E A T.

Kimbolton Caſtle in the county of Huntingdon.

BRYDGES, DUKE OF CHANDOS.

JAMES BRYDGES, duke of Chandos, marquis and earl of Caernarvon, viscount Wilton, baron Chandos of Sudley, and a baronet; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord steward of his majesty's household, ranger of Enfield chace in the county of Middlesex, high steward of the city of Winchester and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 27 December 1731. He was appointed 1752 ranger of Enfield chace. In the parliaments of 1754 and 1761 he was elected to represent the county of Radnor, and at the accession of his present majesty was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber. He was farther constituted 1762 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and resigned both these offices in August 1764, but was reappointed to that of lord lieutenant 23 January 1771. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 28 November in the same year, and 12 May 1775 was sworn one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He resigned the appointment of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton 1780, and was promoted 26 December 1783 to be lord steward of his majesty's household.

The duke of Chandos married, first, 22 March 1753 Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Nichol of Southgate in the county of Middlesex esquire; in right of which lady, who died 14 August 1768, he became possessed of Minchenden house in that county. He married, secondly,

21 June 1777 Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gamon esquire, and widow of Roger Hope Elletson esquire ; by which lady he has issue a daughter, born October 1779.

An idea has been formed, which seems chiefly to have been built upon a similitude of names, that the dukes of Chandos are descended from Roger de Montgomery, who came over to England with William the conqueror, and was by him created earl of Arundel, Suffex, and Shrewsbury. The honours became extinct in this family by the attainder of Robert, grandson of Roger, whose youngest son Arnulf took the name of Brugge, from a castle in the county of Salop ; and his name is variously written, Brugge, Bruges, Burgh, Brigge, &c.

Sir Simon de Brugge lord of Bruge Solers, or Bridge Solers in the county of Hereford, adhered to the party of Simon Montfort earl of Leicester in the reign of king Henry the third. Thomas, fourth in descent from sir Simon, married Alice, daughter of sir Thomas Berkeley and niece of sir John Chandos, lord Chandos, knight of the garter, who distinguished himself in the wars of king Edward the third, and was one of the greatest heroes of his age.

John Bruges, the fourth in descent from Thomas, served in the wars of king Henry the eighth, and commanded at Boulogne at the time of the unsuccessful siege which was made against it by the king of France in the year 1549. He assisted queen Mary in suppressing the usurpation of lady Jane Grey, and was by that princess advanced to the dignity of the peerage by the title of baron Chandos of Sudley castle in the county of Gloucester, and appointed constable of the Tower of London. He died 4 March 1557.

George,

George, sixth lord Chandos, distinguished himself in the royal party during the civil wars of king Charles the first, had three horses killed under him at the first battle of Newberry, and was offered by the king to be created earl of Newberry; which, in consideration of the troubles of the kingdom, he thought proper to refuse. He died February 1654.

James, eighth lord Chandos, was descended from Charles, second son of John first lord Chandos. This Charles, who was deputy lieutenant of the Tower, is said to have been instrumental in saving the life of queen Elizabeth, then a prisoner in the Tower, by refusing to execute a warrant for her death. John, the grandson of Charles, was by king Charles the first created a baronet; and James eighth lord Chandos, his grandson, resided some years during the reign of king Charles the second as ambassador extraordinary to the court of Constantinople. He had issue, 1. James, ninth lord Chandos. 2. Henry, archdeacon of Rochester, who married Annabella, daughter of Henry son of lord chief baron Robert Atkins; by which lady, who died August 1763, he had issue James, who married Jane, daughter of John marquis of Caernarvon his first cousin. The archdeacon died 9 May 1728.

James, ninth lord Chandos, was 1707 appointed paymaster general of the forces abroad, which office he resigned in the year 1712. Upon the accession of king George the first he was created viscount Wilton in the county of Hereford, and earl of Caernarvon in North Wales, and some years after marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos. It is this nobleman who is supposed to have been satirized by Mr. Pope under the appellation of lord Timon; but the application was strenuously denied by that celebrated author. He had issue, 1. John, marquis of Caernarvon,

who married Catherine, daughter of Lionel Tollemache first earl of Dyfart in the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he had issue, Catherine, married, first, to Lion of the horse guards esquire, and secondly, to Edwin Francis Stanhope esquire. The marquis of Caernarvon by a second wife had issue Jane, married to James Brydges esquire, her second-cousin; she died 1 March 1776. 2. Henry, second duke of Chandos. His grace died 9 August 1744.

Henry, second duke of Chandos, was October 1735 appointed master of the horse to Frederic prince of Wales, and October 1742 groom of the stole to his royal highness. He married Mary, daughter of Charles Bruce earl of Aylesbury; by which lady, who died 14 August 1738, he had issue, 1. Caroline, born 19 March 1730, and married 17 March 1755 to John Lee of Addlethorpe in the county of Gloucester esquire. 2. James, present and third duke of Chandos.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Chandos of Sudley Castle in the county of Gloucester 8 April 1554. Viscount Wilton in the county of Hereford and earl of Caernarvon in North Wales 19 October 1714. Marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos 30 April 1719.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Keynsham Abbey in the county of Somerset; and Minchenden House in the county of Middlesex.

SACKVILLE,

SACKVILLE, DUKE OF DORSET.

JOHN FREDERIC SACKVILLE, duke of Dorset, earl of Dorset, earl of Middlesex, baron of Buckhurst, and baron Cranfield of Cranfield; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Kent and city of Canterbury, vice admiral of the coasts of the county of Kent, colonel of the West regiment of the Kentish militia, and high steward of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick..

This nobleman was born 25 March 1745. He was elected 1768 to represent the county of Kent. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his uncle 6 January 1769, and was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Kent, and vice admiral of the coasts of the said county. He was constituted 13 February 1782 captain of the yeomen of the guards, which office he resigned 12 April 1783. He was farther promoted December 1783 to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles.

The family of Sackville is descended from Herbrand de Sachavilla, who came over to England with William the conqueror. His descendants were persons of considerable note in the subsequent reigns. Jordan de Sackville, in the reign of king John, was one of the persons elected by the barons, to see that the articles of Magna Charta were duly performed; and Jordan de Sackville, his grandson, was one of the rebellious barons taken prisoners

by

by prince Edward, son of king Henry the third, at the battle of Evesham. The family of Sackville also served in the wars of king Edward the third and king Henry the fifth for the crown of France. Richard Sackville was one of the privy council to king Edward the sixth and queen Mary, and was appointed upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, though he had professed the Roman Catholic religion, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. He died 21 April 1566.

Thomas Sackville, his son, was one of the confidential ministers of queen Elizabeth. By that princess he was early created lord Buckhurst of Buckhurst in the county of Suffex. He was a person of great learning and genius, particularly celebrated for his composition of the tragedy of Gorboduc, and was 17 December 1591 elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. He was by queen Elizabeth employed in various embassies and other expensive undertakings; and, in consideration of the great charges he had incurred, was, upon the death of William lord Burleigh, constituted 15 March 1600 lord high treasurer of England. He kept himself unconnected with the violent parties that at that time divided the court, of Cecil earl of Salisbury and Howard earl of Nottingham on the one side, and Devereux earl of Essex on the other; and was appointed to preside as lord high steward at the trial of that unfortunate nobleman. From king James the first he obtained a patent of the office of lord high treasurer for life, and was created by that prince earl of Dorset. He died 19 April 1608.

Edward, fourth earl of Dorset, his grandson, was a person of great learning and excellent accomplishments. The story of his fierce and bloody duel with Edward lord Bruce baron of Kinlofs is well known, the letters
in

in which it is related being inserted by Mr. Addison in a paper of the Guardian. While a commoner, he was one of the principal commanders of the forces sent to assist Frederic king of Bohemia, and was at the battle of Prague, fought 8 November 1620. He spoke with great eloquence in defence of lord chancellor Bacon 12 March 1621, and was 1642 declared lord chamberlain of the household. He was a zealous adherent to king Charles the first, and distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehil. He died 17 July 1652.

Richard, fifth earl of Dorset, his son, was for some time committed to the Tower by the parliamentary faction, and was particularly active in bringing about the restoration of king Charles the second. He married Frances, daughter and heiress of Lionel Cranfield earl of Middlesex, and died 27 August 1677.

Charles, sixth earl of Dorset, the issue of this marriage, was one of the most popular characters of the court of king Charles the second. Though he yielded in some measure to the profligacy of the times, yet his manners were so engaging, that it was observed of him with some envy by Wilmot earl of Rochester, "That lord Buckhurst might do what he would, and every body was determined to speak well of him." A song of this nobleman has been particularly admired, as being written on board the fleet of the duke of York, on the night previous to the celebrated battle with admiral Opdam 3 June 1665. He was a great patron of polite literature, and is described by Mr. Pope, with a view to the amiableness of his manners and the severity of his fate, as "the best good man with the worst natured muse." By king Charles the second he was created baron Cranfield of Cranfield and earl of Middlesex. The princess Anne, afterwards queen of

Great Britain, put herself under the protection of this nobleman in the year of the revolution, when she secretly withdrew herself from the court of her father. He voted for filling the throne with the prince and princess of Orange, and was 13 February 1689 appointed lord chamberlain of the household, which office he resigned 22 April 1697. He died 29 January 1706.

Lionel Cranfield, seventh earl of Dorset, his son, was by king George the first created duke of Dorset. He was appointed 30 May 1725 lord steward of the household, and, having resigned that office, was 19 June 1730 constituted lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. Having resigned that appointment, he was restored 31 March 1737 to the office of lord steward of the household, and 3 January 1744 exchanged that appointment for the post of lord president of the council. He held this office till he was constituted a second time June 1751 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He exchanged that appointment 29 May 1755 for the post of master of the horse to the king, which office he resigned 5 May 1757. He had issue, 1. Charles, second duke of Dorset. 2. John Philip, who married Frances, daughter of John first earl Gower; by which lady, who died 26 June 1788, he had issue John Frederic, present and third duke of Dorset, and Mary, married to Sackville eighth earl of Thanet; she died September 1778. Lord John Sackville died 3 December 1765. 3. George, created lord viscount Sackville. 4. Caroline, married to Joseph lord Milton; she died 24 March 1775. His grace died 10 October 1765.

Charles, second duke of Dorset, was during the life time of his father 24 December 1743 appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury; and, having resigned that office, he was 1747 constituted master of the horse to Frederic prince of Wales.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Buckhurst in the county of Suffex 8 June 1566. Earl of the county of Dorset 13 March 1604. Baron Cranfield of Cranfield in the county of Bedford and earl of the county of Middlefex 4 April 1675. Duke of the county of Dorset 13 June 1720.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Knowle in the county of Kent; Buckhurst in the county of Suffex; and Croxhal in the county of Derby.

EGERTON, DUKE OF BRIDGWATER.

FRANCIS EGERTON, duke of Bridgwater, marquis of Brackley, earl of Bridgwater, viscount Brackley, and baron Ellesmere.

This nobleman was born 21 May 1736, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 26 February 1748.

The family of Egerton derived their present surname from the manor of Egerton in the county of Chester, and inherited in the female line the lordships of Robert Fitzhugh baron of Malpas in the reign of king William the conqueror. The earl of Cholmondeley is descended in a collateral line from the same stock.

Thomas Egerton, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was 28 June 1581 constituted her majesty's solicitor general, 2 June 1592 raised to the office of attorney general, and 10 April 1594 promoted to the office of master of the rolls. He was appointed 6 May 1596 lord keeper of the great seal. He appears to have acted with considerable tenderness towards the celebrated Robert Devereux earl of Essex; and, at the time of that desperate undertaking, by which the earl precipitated his death, he was sent, together with the earl of Worcester, sir William Knolles lord Essex's uncle, and lord chief justice Popham, to expostulate with him. By king James the first he was created baron Ellesmere, and about the same time 24 July 1603 constituted lord high chancellor of England. He presided at the trial of Carr earl of Somerset, and, having resigned the great seal, was
farther

farther advanced to the dignity of a viscount, by the title of viscount Brackley. He died 15 March 1617.

The king had farther proposed to confer upon lord chancellor Egerton the dignity of an earl; but, his lordship dying previously to the making out of the patent, the title of earl of Bridgwater was conferred upon his son. This John, first earl of Bridgwater, was the patron of the celebrated Milton, and the masque of Comus was originally performed by his children. He adhered to the party of king Charles the first, and died 4 December 1649.

John, third earl of Bridgwater, his grandson, voted for conferring the crown upon the prince and princess of Orange. By king William he was appointed 1689 first commissioner of the board of trade and plantations; and, having resigned that office, was constituted 31 May 1699 first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England. He had issue, 1. Scroop, fourth earl of Bridgwater. 2. Henry, who was appointed 2 February 1724 lord bishop of Hereford, and died 1 April 1746. The bishop of Hereford was father of John, who 1756 was consecrated lord bishop of Bangor, 15 October 1768 translated to Litchfield and Coventry, and June 1771 farther translated to the see of Durham. He married Sophia, daughter of Henry Grey duke of Kent; by which lady he had issue, John William, a lieutenant colonel in the army, and elected in the two last and present parliaments to represent the borough of Brackley in the county of Northampton, born 29 August 1749, who married 14 January 1783 daughter of Samuel Haynes esquire; Francis; and Amelia, married 25 April 1774 to sir Abraham Hume of Wormleybury in the county of Hertford baronet. The bishop of Durham married,

married, secondly, April 1782, daughter of sir Edward Boughton of Lawford Hall in the county of Warwick baronet, and died 14 January 1786. The earl of Bridgwater died 19 March 1701.

Scroop, fourth earl of Bridgwater, was in the reign of queen Anne constituted master of the horse to prince George of Denmark, and upon the accession of king George the first appointed lord chamberlain to Caroline, princess of Wales. By that prince he was created marquis of Brackley and duke of Bridgwater. He married Rachel, daughter to Wriothesley second duke of Bedford; by which lady, who died 22 May 1777, he had issue, 1. Caroline, born 21 May 1724. 2. John, second duke of Bridgwater. 3. Francis, present and third duke of Bridgwater. His grace died 11 January 1745.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Ellesmere in the county of Salop 21 July 1603. Viscount Brackley in the county of Northampton 7 November 1616. Earl of Bridgwater in the county of Somerset 27 May 1617. Marquis of Brackley and duke of Bridgwater 18 June 1720.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Worsley Hall in the county of Lancaster; and Ashridge in the county of Buckingham.

CLINTON,

CLINTON, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

HENRY FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON, duke of Newcastle under Line in the county of Stafford, earl of Lincoln ; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, steward, keeper and guardian of the forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood in the county of Nottingham, high steward of East Retford in the county of Nottingham, auditor of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer for life, comptroller of the customs in the port of London, high steward of Westminster, president of the Westminster Hospital, doctor of laws and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 20 April 1720. He succeeded to the title of earl of Lincoln upon the death of his brother 30 April 1730. He was appointed 6 February 1742 one of the gentlemen of his majesty's bedchamber, and 24 July in the same year lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cambridge, which office he resigned.

He was farther constituted 25 December 1746 cofferer of his majesty's household, and 1 April 1751 auditor of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer for life. He was elected 13 March 1752 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and 1754 resigned the office of cofferer of the household. He was chosen January 1759 high steward of the city of Westminster, and was appointed by king George the second one of the lords of the bedchamber, which office he resigned

1762. He succeeded to the title of duke of Newcastle upon the death of Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle upon Tyne in the county of Northumberland, marquis of Clare, earl of Clare and viscount Pelham, who by king George the second was created duke of Newcastle under Line in the county of Stafford, with remainder to Henry earl of Lincoln, now duke of Newcastle, and died 17 November 1768. He was farther promoted 16 December in that year to be one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and steward, keeper and guardian of his majesty's forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood in that county.

The duke of Newcastle married 16 October 1744 Catherine, daughter of the right honourable Henry Pelham brother of Thomas duke of Newcastle; by which lady, who died 29 July 1760, he had issue, 1. Henry Fiennes Pelham, earl of Lincoln, who married Frances, daughter of Francis earl of Hertford; by which lady he had issue Catherine, born 6 April 1776; and Henry Pelham, earl of Lincoln, born 23 December 1777, who died

September 1779. His lordship died 22 October 1778. 2. Thomas Pelham, earl of Lincoln, born 1 July 1752, who served in America in the last war, is a major-general in the army, and colonel of the seventeenth regiment of dragoons. He was elected in 1774 to represent the city of Westminster, and in 1781 and 1784 to represent the borough of East Retford in the county of Nottingham. He married 25 January 1782 Anna Maria, daughter of William second earl of Harrington; by which lady he has issue, Anna Maria, born 1 August 1783; John Pelham, born 31 January 1785; and a son born 23 February 1786. 3. John Pelham, who died October 1781.

The family of Clinton is descended from William, chamberlain of Normandy, whose three sons came over to England with William the conqueror. They took their name from the lordship of Climpton, now Glimpton in the county of Oxford. Renebald, the second son, had issue, 1. Geoffrey, who was a favourite minister of king Henry the third, and successively possessed the offices of lord chamberlain of the household, lord high treasurer of England, and chief justiciary. 2. Osbert, whose son Roger was appointed bishop of Coventry 1128, and died 1149; and whose grandson Osbert was in the list of the barons who made war against king Henry the third. John de Clinton, in the reign of king Edward the first, married Ida, sister and heiress of sir William de Odingfels baron of Maxtock in the county of Warwick, and received summons to parliament 6 February 1298 by the title of baron Clinton of Maxtock. He had issue, 1. John, second lord Clinton. 2. William, who served king Edward the third in his wars in Scotland and France; and was by that prince 16 July 1333 constituted lord high admiral of England, and 16 March 1337 created earl of the county of Huntingdon. He died without issue 25 August 1354.

John second lord Clinton, and John third lord Clinton, his son, distinguished themselves in the military service of king Edward the third. William, fourth lord Clinton, grandson of John third lord Clinton, served king Henry the fourth in his wars against Scotland, and king Henry the fifth and king Henry the sixth in their wars in France. He bore the titles of lord Clinton and Say, the latter of them in right of his grandmother Idonea, daughter of Geoffrey Say lord Say. John, fifth lord Clinton, his son, served in the wars of king Henry the sixth against France, and was prisoner in that country for more than six years. In the subsequent wars of York and Lancaster, he revolted from the king in 1459, and adhered to the house of York.

Edward,

Edward, ninth lord Clinton, his great grandson, entered into the naval service of his country, and was commander in chief of the English fleet off Edinburgh, at the battle of Pinkey in the year 1547. He was soon after appointed governor of Boulogne in Picardy, which he held till it was surrendered to the French in 1550. He was farther appointed 14 May in the same year lord high admiral of England for life, and May 1552 constable of the Tower of London. In 1558 he commanded in an expedition against the harbour of Brest, and assaulted and destroyed the town of Conquet in Bretagne. By queen Elizabeth he was constituted one of the commissioners to hear the charges against Mary queen of Scots, and one of the peers who sat for the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk. By the same princess he was advanced to the title of earl of Lincoln, and died 16 January 1585.

Henry, second earl of Lincoln, his son, was father to Thomas, third earl of Lincoln, and to sir Edward Clinton, grandfather of Francis, seventh earl of Lincoln.

Theophilus, fourth earl of Lincoln, son of Thomas, third earl of Lincoln, was concerned in the unfortunate expedition in the reign of king James the first, to join count Mansfeldt with six regiments of British foot and two troops of horse, for the service of the elector Palatine king of Bohemia. In 1646 the parliament ordered £. 1700, which he had disbursed in their service, to be paid him out of the estates of delinquents in the county of Lincoln; but in the following year, having opposed the power of the army, and endeavoured to bring on a treaty with king Charles the first, an impeachment of high treason was preferred against him by the house of commons, from which he was afterwards discharged.

Francis, sixth earl of Lincoln, had issue, 1. Henry, seventh earl of Lincoln. 2. George, an admiral in the navy, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Peter Carle a major general in the army; by which lady, who died 5 August 1767, he had issue sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, a lieutenant general in the army, colonel of the seventh regiment of dragoons, governor of Limeric in the kingdom of Ireland, and late commander in chief of the forces in America. He married February 1767 Harriet, daughter of Carter esquire. Admiral George Clinton died 10 July 1761.

Henry, seventh earl of Lincoln, adhered to the party of the whigs in the reign of queen Anne, and warmly opposed the peace of Utrecht. By king George the first he was constituted paymaster general of the forces, and constable of the Tower of London. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas lord Pelham, and sister to Thomas Pelham Holles duke of Newcastle; by which lady he had issue, 1. George, eighth earl of Lincoln. 2. Henry, present and ninth earl of Lincoln, and second duke of Newcastle under Line. Earl Henry, the father, died 7 September 1728.

C R E A T I O N S.

Earl of the county of Lincoln 4 May 1572. Duke of Newcastle under Line in the county of Stafford 13 November 1756.

C H I E F S E A T.

Clumber Park Lodge in the county of Nottingham.

PERCY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

HUGH PERCY, duke of Northumberland, earl of Northumberland, earl Percy, baron Warkworth of Warkworth castle in the county of Northumberland, baron Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, Bryan and Latimer, and a baronet; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, a lieutenant-general in the army, a vice president of the Magdalen Hospital in Saint George's Fields, and a vice president of the Westminster Infirmary.

This nobleman was born 14 August 1742. He was engaged in the late war in Germany, and failed to America in 1774 as colonel of the fifth regiment of foot, where he gained considerable reputation by his military achievements and by his humane attention to the soldiers under his command. While a commoner he was elected to represent the city of Westminster in several parliaments; and upon the death of his mother 5 December 1776, he succeeded to the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, Bryan and Latimer; and to the titles of duke and earl of Northumberland, earl Percy and baron Warkworth upon the death of his father 6 June 1786.

The duke of Northumberland married, first, 2 July 1764 Anne, daughter of John Stuart earl of Bute in the kingdom of Scotland, from whom he was divorced by act of parliament in the year 1779; and, secondly, 25 May in the same year Frances Julia, daughter of Peter Burrell of Beckenham in the county of Kent esquire; by which lady he has

issue, 1. Elizabeth, born 23 December 1781. 2. Julia, born 2 May 1783. 3 and 4. Hugh and a daughter, born 20 April 1785. 5. A son, born 24 June 1787.

The family of Percy is in the list of those persons who came over to England with William the conqueror, and derives its name from a village in the province of Normandy. The founder of the family was Mainfred, a Danish chieftain, who made irruptions into France in the ninth century, and whose son, Geoffrey or Galfred, assisted Rollo in the conquest of Normandy, and obtained considerable possessions in the new duchy. William de Percy, the sixth in descent, appears to have lived in personal intimacy with William the conqueror; and his brother Serlo, prior of Whitby, is recorded to have been the favourite companion of the early youth of William Rufus. William de Percy bore the style of a baron of the realm from the period of the conquest, was distinguished by the surname of Alsgerons, or William with the whiskers, and died in the Holy Land in 1096.

The posterity of William de Percy in the male line became extinct in William, his grandson; and the family honours descended to Agnes, daughter of this William, who married Josceline de Louvaine, younger son of Godfrey Barbatus duke of Lorraine, and brother of Alicia consort to king Henry the first. This family descended in the female line from Charlemagne, emperor of Germany, and Hugh Capet, king of France. Upon his marriage Josceline assumed the name of Percy. Richard de Percy, the youngest son of Josceline, had a considerable share in extorting Magna Charta from king John; and Henry de Percy, grandson of Henry the eldest son of Josceline, distinguished himself on both sides in the wars

of the barons against king Henry the third. Henry de Percy, his son, was a leader of the malcontents against king Edward the second; and, together with Valence earl of Pembroke, besieged Piers Gaveston in Scarborough castle, who surrendered himself to them upon certain conditions. These conditions were violated by the other hostile barons, who, either through imprudence or treachery, were suffered to get the prisoner into their possession, and struck off his head at Warwick castle. It was this lord Percy who first acquired by purchase from Anthony Beck bishop of Durham, the barony of Alnwick in the county of Northumberland. He died in the year 1315.

Henry, second lord Percy of Alnwick, his son, was in the memorable battle of Hallidown Hill in the reign of king Edward the third; and, upon the surrender of the town of Berwick on the following day, was appointed by the king to the office of governor. He was also in the great sea-fight off Sluys in the year 1340, and in 1346 commanded in chief at the battle of Nevil's Cross against the Scots, in which he gave them a complete defeat, and took David their king prisoner. He had issue, 1. Henry, his heir and successor. 2. Richard, lord Semar of Scarborough. 3. Thomas, appointed bishop of Norwich 3 January 1355, who died 8 August 1369. Lord Percy died in the year 1352.

Henry, third lord Percy of Alnwick, was with king Edward the third at the famous battle of Cressy in 1346, and married Mary, daughter to Henry Plantagenet earl of Lancaster, grandson of king Henry the third; by which lady he had issue, 1. Henry, his successor, afterwards created earl of Northumberland. 2. Thomas, created by king Richard the second 1397 earl of Worcester. The title expired with him.

Henry,

Henry, fourth lord Percy of Alnwick, was intimately connected with John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster; and, together with that prince, countenanced and protected doctor John Wickliffe the celebrated reformer. In 1377 he was by king Edward the third appointed lord marshal of England, and 16 July in the same year by king Richard the second was advanced to the title of earl of Northumberland. In the following year he took the castle of Berwick by storm, and was appointed governor of that place, which was retaken by the Scots in the year 1384. The earl having in this interval quarrelled with the duke of Lancaster, judgement of death and loss of estate was pronounced against him by the duke's instigation in parliament, for the loss of this fortress, which sentence was remitted by the king. He was appointed 1387 lord admiral of England; and, being suspected of disaffection, in the year 1399 was by king Richard the second proclaimed a traitor, and banished the realm. This treatment induced the earl of Northumberland, and Henry surnamed Hotspur, his son, to declare against the prince on the throne; and they were principally instrumental in raising king Henry the fourth to royal authority. The earl of Northumberland was rewarded for his services upon this occasion with a patent for life of the office of constable of England. It was in the preceding year that Henry Hotspur fought the celebrated battle of Otterbourn; and, being taken prisoner by the earl of Douglas, an intimate friendship commenced between these two noblemen, which terminated only with their lives. In 1402 the earl of Northumberland and his son gained the battle of Homeldon against the Scots, and king Henry, claiming to have their prisoners delivered into his possession, gave occasion to the rebellion of these noblemen, which was terminated by the battle of Shrewsbury, fought 21 July 1403, in which the king was victorious, and Hotspur was killed. Previously to this battle a negotiation took place, in which king

Henry

Henry offered an entire oblivion of what was past; but this offer was treacherously misrepresented and suppressed by Thomas, earl of Worcester; in consequence of which the battle was fought, and the earl of Worcester, being taken prisoner, was soon after beheaded. The earl of Northumberland was pardoned by the king; but, being soured by the death of his gallant son, he engaged in several conspiracies; and, having retired first to Scotland, afterwards to Owen Glendour in Wales, and lastly to Flanders, upon his return to England he was hostilely assailed by the sheriff of Yorkshire, and killed in the year 1408. The earl of Northumberland married to his second wife Maud, sister and heiress to Anthony lord Lucy, and widow of Gilbert de Umfraville earl of Angus, from whom the barony of Lucy has descended to the present duke of Northumberland. Henry Hotspur married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer earl of March.

Henry, second earl of Northumberland, son of Henry surnamed Hotspur, was restored in blood by king Henry the fifth, and in the year 1436 fought the battle of Pepperden near the Cheviot hills against the earl of Angus, with a small army of about four thousand men each, in which the Scots had the advantage. This battle is thought to have given rise to the celebrated ballad of Chevy Chase. In 1450 the earl of Northumberland was appointed to the office of constable of England; and, being a strenuous assertor of the Lancastrian interest, he was killed in the first battle of Saint Albans 22 May 1455. He had issue, 1. Henry, third earl of Northumberland. 2. Thomas, who was created 20 November 1449 baron Egremont of Egremont castle in the county of Cumberland; and was slain fighting for the house of Lancaster in the battle of Northampton 19 July 1460. 3. Ralph, who also died in the defence of the same cause in a skirmish at Hedgley Moor in the county of Northumberland in the year

1464. 4. Richard, who was killed in the battle of Towton Field 29 March 1461. 5. William, who was appointed bishop of Carlisle 24 October 1452, and died in the year 1462.

Henry, third earl of Northumberland, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Richard, only son of Robert lord Poynings, Fitzpayne and Bryan, from whom these titles descended to the family of the duke of Northumberland. This earl was killed in the battle of Towton Field; and, being attainted in parliament, the earldom of Northumberland was conferred upon John Nevile, lord Montagu, brother to Richard Nevile earl of Warwick and Salisbury, surnamed the king-maker.

In the year 1470, lord Montagu having fallen into disgrace with king Edward the fourth, the family honours were restored to Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland, son of Henry, third earl of Northumberland, at the same time that the title of marquis was conferred on his rival. This earl accompanied Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard the third, in his expedition to Scotland, in which they took Berwick and the capital of Edinburgh. By king Richard in the year 1483 he was appointed lord high chamberlain of England, and was one of the principal noblemen on the royal party in the battle of Bosworth; but, being supposed to have acted a sort of neutral part upon that occasion, he was immediately after received into favour by king Henry the seventh. In his office of lord lieutenant of the county of York, he was engaged in the business of certain taxes imposed by king Henry; and, having urged them a little too peremptorily, he was seized and murdered by the populace 18 April 1489. Thomas, the great grandson of this nobleman, is believed to have been

been the Percy who was principally concerned in the conspiracy of gunpowder treason in the year 1605.

Henry Algernon, fifth earl of Northumberland, his son, was an eminent protector of literature and learned men, and in particular the patron of Skelton a contemporary poet. Of this nobleman there was published in the year 1770 a very curious volume, entitled the Regulations and Establishment of his Household; from which it appears, that his manner of living was extremely magnificent and almost regal. He had issue, 1. Henry Algernon, sixth earl of Northumberland. 2. Sir Thomas Percy knight, who was unfortunately engaged in the rebellion, commonly called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and was executed at Tyburn June 1537. The earl died 19 May 1527.

Henry Algernon, sixth earl of Northumberland, made some figure in the politics of king Henry the eighth. He appears to have been the favoured rival of that monarch in the affections of Anne Boleyn, before she ascended the throne of England. In this affair he was counteracted by the intrigues of cardinal Wolsey; and, having engaged in the party of his enemies, was personally commissioned to arrest him at his house in the county of York. He died 30 June 1537.

By the death of this nobleman without issue, and by the attainder of his brother sir Thomas Percy, the title became extinct in this family, and was transferred by king Edward the sixth to John Dudley, earl of Warwick. This nobleman being executed for high treason, Thomas Percy, son of sir Thomas Percy knight, who had been executed at Tyburn, was by queen Mary 30 April 1557 advanced to the titles of baron Percy of Cockermouth

Cockermouth and Petworth, and on the day following to that of earl of Northumberland, with remainder to Henry his brother. This promotion was conferred upon him as a reward for his services in the recapture of Scarborough castle, which had been seized upon by Thomas, second son of lord Stafford. Being a Roman Catholic, he engaged with many other noblemen in the party against sir William Cecil lord Burleigh, secretary of state, and was in the secret of many of the transactions of Mary queen of Scots during her imprisonment in England. At length being driven into rebellion, and having fled to Scotland, he was betrayed in an infamous manner by Hector Graham of Harlaw, attainted of high treason, and beheaded 22 August 1572.

Henry Percy, eighth earl of Northumberland, his brother, having embraced the Protestant religion, continued loyal to queen Elizabeth, and marched against a part of the insurgents in his brother's rebellion, who were commanded by Nevile earl of Westmoreland. He was afterwards suspected of conspiring for the delivery of Mary queen of Scots; and, being committed to the Tower, put an end to his life 21 June 1585. His sons, Charles and Josceline, were concerned in the insurrection of Robert Devereux earl of Essex, but obtained their pardon from queen Elizabeth.

Henry, ninth earl of Northumberland, his son, was one of the noble volunteers against the Spanish armada in 1588, and warmly attached himself to the party of king James towards the close of the reign of queen Elizabeth. In his intercourse with that prince previously to his accession to the English throne, he employed Thomas Percy, his kinsman, and was ruined by the part taken by that gentleman in the gunpowder plot of 1605. He was convicted of several imputed offences in the court of Star-

chamber in the following year, and adjudged to pay a fine of £.30,000, and to be imprisoned for life in the Tower of London, where he was confined fifteen years, a great part of which he spent in the company of sir Walter Raleigh his fellow prisoner, and other learned men. He was at length set at liberty upon condition of paying a fine of £.20,000, and died 5 November 1632. He had issue, 1. Algernon, tenth earl of Northumberland. 2. Henry, created 28 June 1643 baron Percy of Alnwick. In the civil war he took part with king Charles the first, and was much distinguished by that prince; and soon after his death was appointed to the nominal office of lord chamberlain of the household to king Charles the second. Lord Percy died without issue April 1659.

Algernon, tenth earl of Northumberland, was appointed 30 March 1637 lord high admiral of England, and about that period had a considerable share in the political deliberations of king Charles the first. He was commander in chief of the army appointed to march against the Scots in the year 1639, but soon after had a misunderstanding with the king, respecting the appointment of Rich earl of Warwick to the command of the fleet, who was nominated for that purpose by the parliament in the year 1642. In consequence of this transaction he was removed from the post of lord high admiral by the king; and, refusing to continue in the office at the request of the parliament, the earl of Warwick was by that assembly appointed to succeed him. The earl of Northumberland was several times selected, as a man of moderate principles, to negotiate between the king and the parliament, and was charged in 1643 by Edmund Waller the celebrated poet, with being concerned in a plot formed at that time for delivering the city of London to the king. This imputation was neglected by the parliament, though an ineffectual attempt was made to find

find an indictment of high treason at Salisbury against him, together with the earls of Pembroke and Salisbury. This nobleman was appointed to the care of the duke of York and the other children of the king in the year 1645, and in the year 1648 the duke of York escaped out of his hands, and repaired to the continent. After the death of the king the earl of Northumberland lived chiefly in retirement, till the restoration, when he concerted with general Monk and others the proper measures to be adopted upon that occasion. He died 13 October 1668.

Josceline, eleventh earl of Northumberland, his son, died 21 May 1670, in the twenty-sixth year of his age; and by his decease the title of earl of Northumberland became extinct, which was soon after conferred by king Charles the second upon George Fitzroy, his third son by Barbara duchess of Cleveland. The baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, Bryan and Latimer descended to Elizabeth, only child of Josceline, who married, first, Henry earl of Ogle, son of Henry second duke of Newcastle; secondly, Thomas Thynne of Longleat in the county of Wilts esquire, who was assassinated; and thirdly, Charles, sixth duke of Somerset, by whom she had issue Algernon, seventh duke of Somerset, who was by king George the second created baron Warkworth of Warkworth castle and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to sir Hugh Smythson of Stanwick in the county of York baronet, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of the duke of Somerset.

Sir Hugh Smythson, who now took upon himself the name of Percy, was descended from a family, whose ancestry has been traced to the time of William the conqueror, and which had formed intermarriages with some of the noblest families in the kingdom. He succeeded to the titles of

baron Warkworth and earl of Northumberland upon the death of his father in law 7 February 1750, and was appointed 20 April 1763 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he resigned in the following year. He was also by his present majesty raised to the dignity of earl Percy and duke of Northumberland, and was constituted 24 December 1778 master of the horse to the king, which office he resigned in December 1780. He was farther created 28 January 1784 lord Lovaine of Alnwick, with remainder to Algernon, his second son. By his duchess he had issue, 1. Hugh, present and second duke of Northumberland. 2. Algernon, lord Lovaine.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Percy by king William the conqueror. Baron Poynings 1294. Baron Fitzpayne 1296. Baron Lucy 1296. Baron Latimer 1297. Baron Bryan 1351. Baron Warkworth of Warkworth Castle in the county of Northumberland and earl of Northumberland 2 October 1749. Earl Percy and duke of Northumberland 18 October 1766.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Sion House in the county of Middlesex; Alnwick Castle, Warkworth Castle and Prudhoe Castle in the county of Northumberland; Stanwick and Armine in the county of York; and Warrington in the county of Cornwall.

BRUDENEL MONTAGU, DUKE OF MONTAGU.

GEORGE BRUDENEL MONTAGU, duke of Montagu, marquis of Monthermer, earl of Cardigan, baron Brudenel of Stanton Wyvil, baron Montagu of Boughton and a baronet; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, master of the horse to the king, governor and captain of Windfor castle, president of Saint Luke's Hospital: Old Street Road, and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 26 July 1712. He succeeded to the titles of baron Brudenel of Stanton Wyvil and earl of Cardigan upon the death of his father 5 July 1732. He was appointed 14 February 1742 chief justice in eyre of his majesty's forests north of Trent; and, having resigned that office, was 22 February 1752 appointed governor and captain of Windfor castle. He was elected 13 March in the same year knight companion of the most noble order of the garter; and, having in right of his wife assumed the name and arms of Montagu, was by his present majesty advanced to the dignities of marquis of Monthermer and duke of Montagu. He was appointed 5 June 1776 one of his majesty's most honourable privy council; and three days after constituted governor to the prince of Wales and prince Frederic bishop of Osnabruc, which office he resigned 20 December 1780; and in the same year was appointed master of the horse to the king. He was also created baron Montagu of Boughton, with remainder to his grandson, Henry James, second son of Henry duke of Buccleugh of the kingdom of Scotland.

The duke of Montagu married 7 July 1730 Mary, daughter of John Montagu duke of Montagu; by which lady, who died 1 May 1775, he had issue, 1. John, created 4 May 1762 lord Montagu of Boughton, who died without issue 11 April 1770. 2. Elizabeth, born 29 May 1743, and married to Henry duke of Buccleugh of the kingdom of Scotland.

The family of Brudenel has been traced back to the reigns of king Henry the third and king Edward the first. Edmund Brudenel, one of the ancestors of the present duke of Montagu, was in the year 1386 appointed attorney general to king Richard the second, which office he held during the reign of that monarch. Robert, the fourth in descent from Edmund Brudenel, was by king Henry the eighth 13 April 1520 appointed lord chief justice of the court of common pleas, and died 30 January 1531. Thomas, his grandson, was by king James the first advanced to the degree of a baronet, and by king Charles the first was created baron Brudenel of Stanton Wyvil. He adhered to that prince in the civil wars, and for his exertions in that cause suffered a tedious imprisonment in the Tower of London. By king Charles the second he was created earl of Cardigan, and died 16 December 1663. Francis, lord Brudenel, son of Robert, second earl of Cardigan, and grandson of earl Thomas, had issue, 1. George, third earl of Cardigan. 2. James, who married Susan, daughter of Bartholomew Burton of North Luffenham in the county of Rutland esquire; by which lady he had issue George Bridges, member in the present and five preceding parliaments for the county of Rutland, and late one of the clerks of the board of green cloth; and Caroline, married to sir Samuel Fludyer of Leigh in the county of Kent baronet.

George,

George, third earl of Cardigan, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bruce earl of Aylebury; by which lady, who died December 1745, he had issue, 1. George, present and fourth earl of Cardigan, and duke of Montagu. 2. James, created by his present majesty baron Brudenel. 3. Robert, who married Anne, daughter of sir Cecil Bishop of Parham in the county of Suffex baronet; by which lady he had issue, Augusta, born 8 July 1760; Charlotte, born 18 February 1762; and Robert, born 26 April 1769. Robert, the father, died 20 October 1768. 4. Thomas, now baron Bruce and earl of Aylebury. 5. Mary, married, first, to Richard Powys of Kintlesham in the county of Suffolk esquire, and, secondly, to Thomas Bouldby of the county of Durham esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Brudenel of Stanton Wyvil in the county of Leicester 26 April 1627. Earl of the county of Cardigan 20 April 1661. Marquis of Monthermer and duke of Montagu 28 October 1766. Lord Montagu of Boughton 21 August 1786.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Deen in the county of Northampton; Blackheath in the county of Kent; and Richmond in the county of Surrey.

M A R Q U I S E S.

M A R Q U I S E S.

M A R C H I O N E S S G R E Y.

JEMIMA YORKE, marchioness Grey and baroness Lucas of Crudwel.

This lady was born 1722. She succeeded to the title upon the death of her grandfather, Henry, duke of Kent, 5 June 1740.

Marchioness Grey married 22 May 1740 Philip, earl of Hardwicke; by whom she has issue, 1. Amabel, born 22 January 1751, and married 16 July 1772 to Alexander lord Polwarth, son of Hugh Hume Campbel earl of Marchmont of the kingdom of Scotland. Lord Polwarth died

March 1781. 2. Mary Jemima, born 9 February 1756, and married 17 August 1780 to Thomas second lord Grantham.

The family of Grey was originally of Normandy, and was ancestor to Arlotta, mother of king William the conqueror. John de Grey, the seventh in descent from Rollo otherwise called Fulbert the father of Arlotta, was appointed bishop of Norwich 4 September 1200. In the year 1206 he was chosen archbishop of Canterbury upon the recommendation of king John; but the pope, incensed at this interference, prevailed

to

to have Stephen Langton chosen to the archiepiscopal see; and this was the origin of the great contest between king John and pope Innocent the third, in which the pope was finally victorious. John de Grey was also appointed in the year 1200 chief justiciary of England; and, having resigned that office, was constituted 13 August 1210 lord deputy of Ireland, where he governed with singular wisdom and success. He died 18 October 1214.

Sir John de Grey, elder brother to the bishop of Norwich, had issue,
 1. Robert, whose grandson John was created by king Edward the first 1296 baron Grey of Rotherfield in the county of Oxford. John, second lord Grey of Rotherfield, his son, was steward of the household to king Edward the third, and the title became extinct in the year 1409.
 2. Walter, who was appointed by king John in the year 1205 to the office of lord high chancellor, which office he resigned in the year 1209. He was elected in the following year bishop of Litchfield, 1213 translated to the see of Worcester, and 1217 farther translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. He had a considerable share in the political measures of king Henry the third, and died 1 May 1255. 3. Henry.

Henry, youngest son of sir John de Grey, had issue, 1. Richard, whose descendant, Henry, was created by king Edward the first 1294 baron Grey of Codnove. One of his descendants was lord chamberlain of the household to king Henry the fourth, and the title became extinct in the year 1496.
 2. John, who, in the barons' wars against king Henry the third, constantly adhered to the party of the sovereign, and was by king Edward the first created baron Grey de Wilton 1295. William, lord Grey de Wilton, his descendant, was a person of great military reputation: he was appointed

governor of Boulogne upon the capture of that place by king Henry the eighth, and was general of the horse at the battle of Pinkey 1547. He adhered first to the party of the duke of Somerset lord protector, for which he was sent to the Tower; and then to the party of lady Jane Grey, for which he was attainted by queen Mary, but restored in blood by queen Elizabeth. Arthur, his son, was lord deputy of Ireland 1580, and had a principal concern in the public transactions of that reign. Thomas, his son, was attainted for conspiracy with lord Cobham and sir Walter Raleigh 1604, and died in the Tower 1614; and with him the title expired.

John, third lord Grey de Wilton, grandson of John, first lord Grey de Wilton, had issue two sons, Henry who succeeded him, and Roger, who by king Edward the third was created baron Grey of Ruthen, and from whom the present marchioness Grey is descended. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Hastings, Bergavenny and Weisford, through whom the titles of that nobleman descended to Reginald, her grandson, third lord Grey of Ruthen. This Reginald was lord admiral of England in the reign of king Henry the fifth, and had issue, 1. John. 2. Edward, ancestor to the marquises of Dorset, the dukes of Suffolk, lady Jane Grey, and the present earl of Stamford.

John, the eldest son, distinguished himself, together with his father, in the battles of Agincourt and Verneuil, and was constituted 1427 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He had issue, 1. Edmund. 2. Thomas, created 1449 lord Grey of Rugemont in the county of Bedford, which title became extinct in the year 1461.

Edmund, fourth lord Grey of Ruthen, was appointed by king Edward the fourth 1464 lord high treasurer of England; and, having resigned that office, was 3 May 1465 created earl of Kent. Upon the death of Richard, third earl of Kent, his grandson, by whom the family estate had been almost wholly dissipated, the title was suffered to remain dormant, till in the year 1571 it was reassumed by Reginald, sixth earl of Kent, whose son Henry, seventh earl of Kent, superintended the execution of Mary queen of Scots, and treated that princess with considerable harshness.

Anthony, twelfth earl of Kent, married Mary, only child of John lord Lucas, baron of Shenfield in the county of Essex, who by king Charles the second was created baroness Lucas of Crudwel in the county of Wilts, with remainder to her heirs male and female by the earl of Kent.

Henry, thirteenth earl of Kent, his son, was 23 April 1704 constituted lord chamberlain of the household to queen Anne, and 14 April 1706 created viscount Goodrich of Goodrich castle in the county of Hereford, earl of Harold in the county of Bedford, and marquis of Kent. He was farther advanced 28 April 1710 to the title of duke of Kent. He resigned the office of lord chamberlain of the household in the year 1714, and was appointed 6 July 1716 lord steward of the household to king George the first, which office he exchanged 6 February 1719 for that of lord keeper of the privy seal. This appointment he resigned in June 1720. He was created by king George the second marquis Grey, with remainder to Jemima Campbel, his grand-daughter. He had issue, 1. Anthony, earl of Harold, who died 21 July 1723. 2. Amabel, married to John Campbel, third earl of Breadalbane of the kingdom of Scotland, by whom she had issue Jemima, present marchioness Grey. The countess of Breadalbane

died 2 March 1727. 3. Anne Sophia, born 17 January 1730, and married to John, late bishop of Bangor, grandson to John third earl of Bridgwater. The duke of Kent died 5 June 1740.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baroness Lucas of Crudwel in the county of Wilts 7 May 1663. Marchioness Grey 9 May 1740.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Wrest House in the county of Bedford; and Burbake in the county of Leicester.

GRENVILLE TEMPLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

GEORGE NUGENT GRENVILLE TEMPLE, marquis of Buckingham, earl Temple, viscount and baron Cobham; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant general and general governor of the kingdom of Ireland, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham, colonel of the militia of the county of Buckingham, and a teller of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer.

This nobleman was born 17 April 1753, and succeeded to the place of one of the tellers of his majesty's exchequer, of which he had previously obtained the reversion, 8 April 1763. He was chosen at the general election 1774 to represent the county of Buckingham, and succeeded to the titles of earl Temple and viscount and baron Cobham upon the death of his uncle 8 September 1779. He was farther appointed 27 March 1782 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham; and 31 July 1782 one of his majesty's most honourable privy council and lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. This office he resigned 4 June 1783, and was constituted 19 December in the same year one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned three days after his appointment. In the following year he was created marquis of Buckingham, and 3 November 1787 was reappointed to the office of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

The marquis of Buckingham married 12 April 1775 Mary, daughter of Robert Craggs Nugent, earl Nugent of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Richard, earl Temple, born 21 March 1776.
2. A daughter, born 7 July 1787.

The family of Grenville is supposed to be a collateral branch of the family of the Granvilles earls of Bath and barons Granville of Pothe ridge, barons Granville of Kilkhampton and barons Lansdowne, and to be descended from Rollo, first duke of Normandy. Richard de Granville, who came over with William the conqueror, married a daughter of Walter Giffard, first earl of Buckingham and Longueville. His grandson, sir Eustace de Grenville, was a person of some note in the reigns of king John and king Henry the third, and was constable of the Tower of London in the year 1214. Richard Grenville in the year 1710 married Hester, daughter of sir Richard Temple of Stowe in the county of Buckingham baronet; from which illustrious family his posterity have inherited their dignities and estates.

The family of Temple is said to be descended from Leofric, earl of Mercia, whose wife, the celebrated lady Godiva, is reported to have rode naked through the town of Coventry in the reign of king Edward the confessor, to obtain from her husband some immunities for the inhabitants.

Sir William Temple in the reign of queen Elizabeth was patronised by sir Philip Sidney, whom he accompanied as his secretary in his expedition into Flanders, and who expired in his arms in the year 1586. He afterwards became secretary to Robert Devereux earl of Essex; and, being persecuted

by the party who occasioned the fall of that nobleman, he retired into Ireland, and accepted the provostship of Trinity college Dublin. His works were published in Latin in the year 1581, and he died in the year 1626.

Sir John Temple, his son, was master of the rolls in the kingdom of Ireland in the reigns of king Charles the first and king Charles the second, and exposed himself to the ill-will of both parties in the civil war by his attachment to moderate measures. He published a history of the rebellion in Ireland, and died in the year 1677. He had issue, 1. Sir William Temple baronet, a person of the most distinguished political and literary reputation. He was the friend of John de Witte grand pensionary of Holland, and was the most upright and respectable of the counsellors of king Charles the second. He died January 1698. 2. Sir John Temple, attorney general for the kingdom of Ireland, who died 10 March 1704, and whose son, Henry, was created 12 March 1722 viscount Palmerston of the kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Temple, first cousin to sir William Temple the friend of sir Philip Sidney, by an elder brother, was created a baronet by king James the first 22 May 1611. Sir Richard Temple, his grandson, made some figure in the reign of king Charles the second, and adhered to the party who prosecuted the Popish plot and promoted the bill of exclusion. He had issue, 1. Richard. 2. Hester, married to Richard Grenville of Wotton in the county of Buckingham esquire. 3. Christian, married to sir Thomas Lyttelton of Hagley in the county of Leicester baronet, by whom she had issue George lord Lyttelton, author of the History of King Henry the Second. The family became extinct in Thomas, second lord Lyttelton 1776.

Sir Richard Temple, son of sir Richard, served under the duke of Marlborough in the wars of queen Anne, and was created by king George the first 19 October 1714 baron Cobham of Cobham in the county of Kent, and five days after constituted envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of the emperor Charles the sixth. He was farther created in the year 1718 viscount and baron Cobham with remainder to his two sisters. This nobleman is celebrated in a very high strain of panegyric by Mr. Pope in his Moral Epistles, and died 13 September 1749.

Upon his decease, Hester, the relict of Richard Grenville esquire, succeeded to his titles, and in the same year was raised to the dignity of countess Temple. She had issue, by Richard Grenville esquire, 1. Richard, first earl Temple. 2. George, who was appointed treasurer of the navy 6 April 1754. He resigned that office in November 1755, was restored to it November 1756; and, having resigned it a second time 6 April 1757, was again reinstated 27 June in the same year. He exchanged that appointment 28 May 1762 for the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and, having resigned the place of secretary of state, he was 6 October in the same year invested with that of first lord commissioner of the admiralty. Lastly, he quitted his seat at the board of admiralty 16 April 1763 for the appointments of first lord commissioner of the treasury and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, which he resigned 10 July 1765. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham in the county of Somerset baronet; by which lady, who died 5 December 1769, he had issue, George Nugent, present and first marquis of Buckingham; Thomas, born 31 December 1755, and elected in the year 1779 and 1780 to represent the county of Buckingham; Elizabeth, born 24 October 1759, and married to Charles, earl Stanhope; William Wyndham,

Wyndham, born 25 October 1759, elected in the year 1782 to represent the town of Buckingham, and August in the same year constituted chief secretary to his elder brother in the office of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He was farther appointed 30 December 1783 joint paymaster general of the forces, elected in the following year to represent the county of Buckingham, and successively constituted one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, one of the lords commissioners for the management of the affairs of the East Indies, and one of the lords of the committee of council for the consideration of all matters of trade and plantations;

Hester, born 23 November 1760, and married to Matthew lord Fortescue; and Catherine, born 1761, and married 5 June 1780 to

Richard Aldworth Nevile of Billingbeare in the county of Berks esquire.

3. James, who married Mary, daughter of James Smith of Harding in the county of Hertford esquire; by which lady, who died 15 December 1757, he had issue James, elected in four parliaments to represent the town of Buckingham. He was appointed 30 March 1782 one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, which office he resigned in March 1783. He was farther appointed to be one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and one of the lords of the committee of council for the consideration of all matters of trade and plantations, and September 1787 was commissioned to negotiate with the prince of Orange, and the duke of Brunswic commander in chief of the forces of the king of Prussia, respecting the dissensions of the republic of the United Provinces. James Grenville the father died 14 September 1783. 4. Henry, who married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Banks of Revelby Abbey in the county of Lincoln esquire; by which lady he had issue Louisa, born 10 August 1758. He died 22 April 1784. 5. Hester, who by his present majesty

was created baroness Chatham of Chatham in the county of Kent. Hester, countess Temple, died 6 October 1752.

Richard, first earl Temple, is best known as the intimate friend and political colleague of William first earl of Chatham. He was 20 November 1756 appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in April 1757. He was farther constituted 30 June in the same year lord keeper of the privy seal, and resigned 9 October 1761.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Cobham of Cobham in the county of Kent, and viscount Cobham 23 May 1718. Earl Temple 18 October 1749. Marquis of Buckingham 30 November 1784.

C H I E F S E A T.

Stowe in the county of Buckingham.

PETTY, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN.

WILLIAM PETTY, marquis of Lansdown, earl Wycombe of Chipping Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Canstone and baron Wycombe in the kingdom of Great Britain; earl of Shelburne in the county of Wexford, viscount Fitzmaurice and baron of Dunkerron in the county of Waterford in the kingdom of Ireland; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, a general of his majesty's forces, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was baptized 13 May 1737, was elected to represent the borough of Chipping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham 1760, and succeeded to the title of lord Wycombe, together with the Irish honours, upon the death of his father 14 May 1761. He was constituted 20 April 1763, under the administration of Mr. George Grenville, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and first lord commissioner of the board of trade and plantations, which office he resigned in September in the same year. Having in the interval connected himself with Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, he was appointed 30 July 1766 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned 21 October 1768. He was again promoted to the appointment of secretary of state 27 March 1782, and was elected 19 April in the same year knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He exchanged 10 July following the office of secretary of state for that of first lord commissioner of the treasury, which he also resigned in

March 1783. He was principally instrumental in negotiating the peace of Paris concluded 20 January in that year. In the following year he was created marquis of Lansdown, earl of Wycombe and viscount Calne and Canstone.

The marquis of Lansdown married, first, 3 February 1765 Sophia, daughter to John Carteret earl Granville; by which lady, who died 5 January 1771, he had issue John Henry, earl of Wycombe, born 6 December 1765, and elected in the year 1786 to represent the borough of Chipping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham. He married, secondly, 19 July 1779 Louisa, daughter of John Fitzpatrick first earl of Upper Ossory in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue, a son, born 2 July 1780; and a daughter, born 8 December 1781.

The family of Petty derives its origin from sir William Petty knight, son of Anthony Petty of Rumsey in the county of Southampton clothier. He discovered an early attachment to literature, and, during the pursuit of his studies upon the continent, contracted a friendship with the celebrated Mr. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. He was clerk of the council in the kingdom of Ireland, and secretary to Oliver Cromwell in the office of lord lieutenant; and was engaged in a survey of that kingdom, drawn with great accuracy, and which occasioned a considerable revolution in its political affairs. He was also one of the first members of the royal society, and published a book of considerable reputation, intitled Political Arithmetic. Having accumulated a considerable fortune by his industry and exertions, he died 16 December 1687, and his widow Elizabeth, daughter of sir Hardress Waller of Castletown in the county of Limerick knight, was created 6 December 1688 baroness of Shelburne in the county of Wex-

ford for life. By this lady, who died February 1708, fir William Petty had issue, 1. Charles, created baron of Shelburne. 2. Henry, created after the death of his brother 16 June 1699 baron of Shelburne, and 29 April 1719 viscount Dunkerron in the county of Kerry, and earl of Shelburne. He died 17 April 1751. 3. Anne, married to Thomas Fitzmaurice, first earl of Kerry of the kingdom of Ireland. John, the youngest son of this marriage, inherited the opulent fortune of fir William Petty; and, having exchanged the family name of Fitzmaurice for that of Petty, was raised by king George the second, 7 October 1751 and 26 June 1753, to the same titles which had been enjoyed by his maternal uncle.

The family of Fitzmaurice is by some pedigrees derived from the ancient dukes of Tuscany, but with more probability from Other, a rich and powerful lord in the reign of king Alfred the Great, who descended from ancestors in the kingdom of Norway. Walter Fitz-Other, in the reign of king William the conqueror, had issue, 1. William, surnamed Windfor, ancestor to the present earl of Plymouth. 2. Gerald, who commanded with success against the Welch in the reign of king Henry the second, and who married Nesta, sister to Griffith prince of South Wales, and concubine to king Henry the first; by which lady he had issue three sons, William, Maurice, and David, who was appointed bishop of Saint David's in the year 1147, and died about the year 1176.

William and Maurice were among the principal persons who went out in the expedition of Richard, surnamed Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of king Henry the second, for the conquest of Ireland. Maurice, who assumed the name of Fitzgerald, was ancestor to the present duke of Leinster and to the extinct family of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond.

William,

William, his elder brother, had issue, 1. Raymond. 2. William, ancestor to the Gerards, barons Gerard of Brandon and earls of Macclesfield, and the Gerards, barons Gerard of Bromley.

Raymond appeared with great advantage among the persons who effected the conquest of Ireland. He was deputed by his fellow adventurers to justify their conduct to king Henry the second; he relieved Strongbow earl of Pembroke, who was cooped up in Waterford by the inhabitants who entertained the intention of putting him to death; and he was elected upon the decease of that nobleman chief governor of Ireland till the arrival of a successor. Maurice, his son, fixed his residence in a part of the county of Kerry, denominated from him Clanmaurice, and at the same time his posterity assumed the name of Fitzmaurice. He had issue Thomas, who first bore the stile of lord Kerry, baron of Lixnaw in the county of Kerry.

Maurice, fourth lord Kerry, his great grandson, having a dispute with Dermot Macarthy commonly called prince of Desmond, killed him upon the bench before the judge of assize at Trallee in the year 1325. For this action he was tried and attainted by the parliament of Ireland, but not put to death; and the family honours were restored to his son. Edmund, eleventh lord Kerry, his descendant, was by king Henry the eighth in the year 1537 created baron Odronee and viscount Kilmaule; but he died without issue, and these titles expired with him.

Thomas, sixteenth lord Kerry, his brother, appears to have been in some degree suspected by the English government, as Patrick, his son, afterwards seventeenth lord Kerry, was sent as an hostage, while very young,

young, in the reign of queen Mary, into England. He had an employment in the court of queen Elizabeth, with whom he was in great favour, and obtained her leave to return to his native country, but upon his arrival was induced, together with his father, to take up arms against the English.

Thomas, eighteenth lord Kerry, his son, endeavoured to make his peace with queen Elizabeth; but, being offered terms which he conceived to be injurious to his honour, he joined in the rebellion of O'Neil earl of Tyrone. He was admitted to make his submission in the beginning of the reign of king James the first. Two of his sons, Robert and Richard, served under king Charles the first in the civil war, and the latter of them lost his life in the battle of Newberry.

Thomas, twenty-first lord Kerry, was by king George the first 17 January 1723 created viscount Clanmaurice in the county of Kerry and earl of Kerry; and had issue by Anne, daughter of sir William Petty knight, William, second earl of Kerry; Thomas; and John, first earl of Shelburne.

William, second earl of Kerry, married Gertrude, daughter of Richard Lambart, fourth earl of Cavan in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 1775, he had issue, 1. Francis Thomas, present and third earl of Kerry, born 15 June 1740, who married March 1768 daughter of Peter Daly of Quansberry in the county of Galway esquire. 2. Anna Margaretta, born 6 October 1741. Earl William died 4 April 1747.

John, younger son of Thomas first earl of Kerry, was by king George the second created baron of Dunkerron, viscount Fitzmaurice and earl of Shelburne in the county of Wexford in the kingdom of Ireland, and lord Wycombe, baron of Chipping Wycombe in the kingdom of Great Britain. He married Mary, daughter of William Fitzmaurice of Gallane in the county of Kerry esquire, and niece of Thomas first earl of Kerry his lordship's father; by which lady, who died 9 December 1780, he had issue, 1. William, marquis of Lansdown. 2. Thomas, born July 1742, who assumed the name of Fitzmaurice, and was elected in the year 1774 to represent the borough of Chipping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham. He married 21 December 1777 Mary, daughter of William Obrien fourth earl of Inchiquin in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue Thomas, born 9 October 1778.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Chipping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham 17 May 1760. Viscount Calne and Canstone in the county of Wilts, earl of Wycombe and marquis of Lansdown 30 November 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Bow Wood near Calne in the county of Wilts; and Wycombe in the county of Buckingham.

GOWER, MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, marquis of Stafford, earl Gower, viscount Trentham, lord Gower, baron of Stittenham in the county of York, and a baronet; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord keeper of the privy seal, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford, recorder of the borough of Stafford, a governor of the charter house, and a vice president of the Middlesex hospital.

This nobleman was born 1717. He was elected in the year 1744 to represent the borough of Bishops Castle in the county of Salop, and in the year 1747 to represent the city of Westminster. He was appointed 18 November 1749 one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; upon which occasion, having vacated his seat in parliament, he was opposed in his re-election by sir George Vandeput baronet, and, after an obstinate and memorable contest, was returned by a majority of upwards of one hundred and fifty votes. He resigned his seat at the board of admiralty in June 1751, and was chosen at the general election in 1754 to represent the city of Litchfield in the county of Stafford. He succeeded to the titles of earl Gower, viscount Trentham, and lord Gower baron of Stittenham upon the death of his father 25 December in the same year; upon which occasion he obtained the appointment of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford. Having engaged in the political connection of John fourth duke of Bedford, he was appointed 19 December

1756 lord keeper of the privy seal; and, having resigned that office, he was 2 July 1757 constituted master of the horse to the king, which office he held till the death of king George the second. He was farther nominated 25 November 1760 keeper of the great wardrobe, and 23 April 1763 exchanged that appointment for the post of lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, which office he resigned 10 July 1765. He was again appointed 23 December 1767 lord president of the council, and elected 11 February 1771 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. His lordship resigned the office of lord president of the council in November 1779, and was restored to the same appointment 19 December 1783, which he exchanged 24 November 1784 for that of lord keeper of the privy seal.

The marquis of Stafford married, first, 1744 Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerley of Prescot in the county of Lancaster esquire, who died 19 May 1745; and, secondly, 28 March 1748 Louisa, daughter of Scroop first duke of Bridgwater; by which lady, who died 14 March 1761, he had issue, 1. Louisa, born 22 October 1749, and married 25 December 1777 to sir Archibald Macdonald knight, his majesty's attorney general for the kingdom of Great Britain, and brother to Alexander lord Macdonald of the kingdom of Ireland. 2. Carolina, born 2 November 1753, and married to Frederic, earl of Carlisle. 3. George Granville, earl Gower, born 9 February 1758, and elected in the years 1778 and 1780 to represent the borough of Newcastle under Line in the county of Stafford. He married 4 September 1785 Elizabeth Sutherland, countess of Sutherland of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue a son, born 5 August 1786. 4. Anne, born 22 February 1761, and married to Edward, son of George Venables first lord Vernon.

The marquis of Stafford married, thirdly, 25 May 1768 Sufannah, daughter of Alexander seventh earl of Galloway of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Georgiana, born 13 April 1769. 2. Charlotte, born 11 January 1771. 3. Sufannah, born 1772. 4. Granville Leveson, born 1773.

The family of Gower has by some antiquaries been supposed to have descended from sir Alan Gower, lord of Stittenham in the county of York, and sheriff of that county at the time of the Norman conquest. But the first person, unquestionably of this family, who distinguished himself, was Lawrence Gower of the county of York, who in the reign of king Edward the second, together with Thomas Plantagenet earl of Lancaster and others, obtained the king's pardon for being concerned in the murder of Piers Gaveston. Thomas Gower, his great grandson, signalised himself in the wars of king Henry the fifth and king Henry the sixth, and was governor of the castle of Mans. Sir John Gower, brother and heir to this Thomas, engaged in the party of the house of Lancaster in the civil wars; and, being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury 4 May 1471, was treacherously beheaded by king Edward the fourth. Thomas, his grandson, served under the duke of Somerset lord protector at the battle of Pinkey; and, from the eagerness of his conduct, exposed himself to the being taken prisoner by the Scots.

Thomas, his grandson, was created a baronet by king James the first 2 June 1620, and his family adhered to the party of king Charles the first in the ensuing civil wars.

Sir John Leveson Gower, fifth baronet, was by queen Anne created baron Gower of Stittenham, and constituted chancellor of the duchy of

Lancaster, which office he held from the year 1702 to the year 1706. He died 10 September 1709.

John, second lord Gower, his son, was 13 July 1742 appointed lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he resigned 10 December in the following year. He was again appointed lord keeper of the privy seal 26 December 1744. He married first Evelyn, daughter of Evelyn Pierpont duke of Kingston; by which lady, who died 27 June 1727, he had issue, 1. Granville Leveson, marquis of Stafford. 2. Gertrude, married to John, fourth duke of Bedford. 3. Mary, married to sir Richard Wrottesley of Wrottesley in the county of Stafford baronet; she died 30 April 1778. 4. Frances, married to John Philip, son of Lionel first duke of Dorset; she died 3 December 1765. 5. Elizabeth, married to John third earl Waldgrave; she died 28 April 1784. 6. Evelyn, married, first, July 1744 to John Fitzpatrick, first earl of Upper Ossory in the kingdom of Ireland; and, secondly, to Richard Vernon of Hilton in the county of Stafford esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Gower of Stittenham in the county of York 16 March 1703. Viscount Trentham and earl Gower 8 July 1746. Marquis of Stafford 28 February 1786.

C H I E F S E A T.

Trentham in the county of Stafford.

TOWNSHEND,

TOWNSHEND, MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND, marquis Townshend of Rainham in the county of Norfolk, viscount Townshend of Rainham, baron Townshend of Lynn Regis in the county of Norfolk, baron of Lynn, and a baronet; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, having the rank of general in the army, and colonel of the second regiment of dragoon guards.

This nobleman was born 28 February 1724, and appointed colonel of a company in the foot guards, and aide de camp to William duke of Cumberland, both which he resigned in the year 1750. He was elected to represent the county of Norfolk at the general elections of 1747, 1754 and 1761. In the war of 1756 he served under general Wolfe at the siege of Quebec; and, by the death of that gallant officer and the indisposition of general Monckton, succeeded to the principal command, in which he behaved with great bravery and merit. He was promoted 14 May 1763 to be lieutenant general of the office of ordnance, and succeeded to the titles of viscount and baron Townshend upon the death of his father 12 March 1764. Having resigned his seat at the board of ordnance, he was appointed 12 August 1767 to the office of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; and his administration of that country, which was extremely popular, was distinguished by an act for rendering their parliaments octennial, which had before been unlimited in their duration. Upon his return from his government, he was constituted 17 October 1772 master general of the office of ordnance, which appointment he resigned
30 March

30 March 1782, but was reinstated 12 April in the following year, and resigned in December in that year. He was promoted to the dignity of a marquis in the year 1787.

Marquis Townshend married, first, December 1751 Charlotte, baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset and Compton; by which lady, who died 14 September 1770, he had issue, 1. George, earl of Leicester. 2. John, born 19 January 1757, and elected in the year 1780 to represent the university of Cambridge. Upon a vacancy for the city of Westminster, occasioned by the appointment of Samuel Hood lord Hood of the kingdom of Ireland to a seat at the board of admiralty, he stood a contest with that nobleman, and was declared duly elected 4 August 1788. He married 10 April 1787 Georgiana Anne, daughter of William Poyntz of Midgham in the county of Berks esquire, and the divorced wife of William Fawkener esquire. 3. Elizabeth, born August 1766. 4. Charles Patrick Thomas, born 6 January 1768. The marquis married, secondly, 19 May 1773 Anne, daughter of sir William Montgomery of the kingdom of Ireland baronet; by which lady he has issue, 1. Anne, born 1 February 1775. 2. Charlotte, born 19 March 1776. 3. Honora Maria, born 6 July 1777. 4. William, born 13 September 1778. 5. A son, born 13 September 1785.

The family of Townshend is descended from Lodovic, a noble Norman, who came into England in the reign of king Henry the first, assumed the surname of Townshend, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas de Havile or Hauteville of Rainham in the county of Norfolk. Roger, the fifth in descent from Lodovic, was appointed by king Richard the third in the year 1485 one of the justices of the court of common pleas,

pleas, and died in the year 1493. Roger, the third in descent from judge Townshend, signalised himself in the defeat of the Spanish armada in the year 1588; and John, his son, accompanied the earl of Essex in the expedition against Cadiz 1596, and was a leading member in the parliamentary opposition to king James the first. Being engaged in a duel with sir Matthew Brown, which was fought on horseback upon Hounslow Heath July 1603, they were both of them mortally wounded. Roger, his son, was created a baronet by king James the first 16 April 1617.

Sir Horatio, his son, was extremely active in procuring the restoration of king Charles the second, and was by that monarch created, first, baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, and afterwards viscount Townshend of Rainham in the county of Norfolk. He died December 1687.

Charles, second lord viscount Townshend, his son, was one of the commissioners for treating of an union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, and 16 November 1707 was appointed captain of the yeomen of her majesty's guard. Two years afterwards he was constituted, together with the duke of Marlborough, joint plenipotentiary to treat of a peace with the king of France; in which situation he was concerned in the preliminaries of Gertruydenberg, and in the conclusion of the celebrated barrier treaty. He resigned the appointment, which had been bestowed upon him at the same time, of ambassador extraordinary to the republic of the United Provinces 7 March 1710, and the office of captain of the yeomen of the guard 13 June in the same year. By king George the first he was constituted 17 September 1714 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and, having resigned that office, was declared 23 January 1717 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. This office was held

held by him only three months; and he was appointed 11 June 1720 lord president of the council, which post he exchanged 10 February 1721 for that of one of the principal secretaries of state, and he continued in that situation till 15 May 1730. He died June 1738.

This nobleman had issue, 1. Charles, third viscount Townshend. 2. Thomas, who married Albinia, daughter of colonel John Selwyn of Matson in the county of Gloucester; by which lady, who died in the year 1739, he had issue Thomas, now lord Sydney of Chiffelhurst; Mary; and Henry, who was killed in Germany 24 June 1762. Thomas, their father, died 21 May 1780. 3. William, who married Henrietta, grand daughter of Charles first duke of Bolton; by which lady, who died January 1755, he had issue, Charles, who is one of his majesty's most honourable privy council and a doctor of laws, was elected in six parliaments to represent the borough of Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk, appointed 17 September 1751 secretary to his majesty's embassy in Spain, and October 1777 one of the joint vice treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he resigned in March 1782. He was farther appointed 5 April 1783 to the office of treasurer of the navy, which office he resigned in December in the same year. He married 20 August 1777 Annabella Powlet, daughter of the reverend Mr. Smyth; by which lady he has issue, a son, born 26 September 1783, and another son, born 25 February 1786. William Townshend had also by the same lady two daughters; Caroline, married to Frederic, lord archbishop of Canterbury and son of Charles fourth lord Cornwallis; and Dorothy, married to Burton Allen esquire. He died 29 January 1738. 4. George, who embraced the maritime profession, and in the year 1747 captured a large fleet of French merchant ships. He was afterwards appointed rear admiral
of

of the white squadron, and died 9 August 1762. 5. Edward, prebend of Westminster and dean of Norwich, who married Mary, daughter of brigadier general Price; by which lady he had issue, Mary, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Lucy and Charlotte, married, first, 12 May 1773 to John Norris of Whitten in the county of Norfolk esquire; and, secondly, to William Fauquier esquire. He died 27 January 1765.

Charles, third lord viscount Townshend, married Audrey, daughter and heiress of Edward Harrison of Balls in the county of Hertford esquire, governor of Fort Saint George in the East Indies; by which lady, who died 5 March 1788, he had issue, 1. George, now marquis Townshend, 2. Charles, of Adderbury in the county of Oxford, who was appointed 24 March 1761 to the office of secretary at war, which appointment he exchanged 1 March 1763 for that of first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, and resigned in the following month. He was constituted 8 June 1765 paymaster general of his majesty's forces, and was farther promoted 2 August 1766 to be one of the lords commissioners of the board of treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's exchequer. He was possessed of extraordinary abilities and admirable eloquence, and was considered as one of the first political characters of his time. He married Caroline, daughter of John duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and widow of Francis earl of Dalkeith, son of Francis second duke of Buccleugh in the kingdom of Scotland; which lady has been since created baroness of Greenwich, with remainder to her male issue by Mr. Charles Townshend. He died 4 September 1767. 3. Roger, a lieutenant colonel in the army, who was killed at the siege of Ticonderoga in North America 25 July 1759.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis in the county of Norfolk 20 April 1661. Viscount Townshend of Rainham in the county of Norfolk 2 December 1682. Marquis Townshend of Rainham 27 October 1787.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Rainham and Stiffecay in the county of Norfolk ; and Denham in the county of Suffolk.

E A R L S.

E A R L S.

TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

CHARLES TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, baron Talbot, Strange of Blackmere, Furnival, Vernon, Lovetot, Giffard of Brimsfield, Comyn of Badenagh or Badenoc, Valence and Montchenfy in the kingdom of Great Britain; earl of Wexford and Waterford, and baron Talbot in the kingdom of Ireland.

This nobleman was born 8 March 1754, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his uncle 22 July 1787. He professes the Roman Catholic religion.

The family of Talbot is said to have resided in England prior to the Norman conquest. Richard Talbot was elected bishop of London in the year 1262, but died before consecration. Gilbert, his great nephew, was one of the rebellious barons in the reign of king Edward the second, and was appointed lord chamberlain of the household in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the third. Richard, his brother, became in right of his wife baron of Riccard's castle in the county of Hereford, which title was extinct in the year 1379. Richard, the son of Gilbert, was one of the principal persons that assisted in placing Edward Baliol upon the throne

throne of Scotland in the year 1332, but was afterwards taken prisoner by the party of Bruce. He was lord steward of the household to king Edward the third, and served in the wars of that monarch in the kingdom of France. He was also raised to the dignity of lord Talbot, baron Talbot of Goodrich castle in the county of Hereford, and died 23 October 1356. Richard, his grandson, had issue, 1. Gilbert, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester youngest son of king Edward the third, and was by king Henry the fifth appointed governor of the city of Caen, and guardian and captain general of the marches of Normandy. He died 19 October 1419. 2. John. 3. Richard, appointed archbishop of Dublin in the year 1417, and 13 July 1423 lord chancellor of the kingdom of Ireland. This office he resigned in April 1426, and was reappointed 12 January 1427. He was also elected archbishop of Armagh, but refused that appointment, and died 15 August 1449.

John, the second son of Richard, married Maud, daughter of Thomas Nevil lord Furnival, in whose right he inherited the barony of Furnival. He was committed prisoner to the Tower of London 16 November 1413, but the reason of his confinement is unknown. In the following year he was restored to favour, and appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in which office he continued for seven years, and performed many considerable services. But the chief scene of his glory is to be found in the wars of king Henry the fifth and king Henry the sixth in the kingdom of France. In the year 1428 he was appointed general of the English army in that country, and was defeated and taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, at the battle of Patay April 1429. A few years after this event he was created earl of Shrewsbury, and in the year 1446 was reappointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in

which office he continued for three years. About the same time he was created earl of Wexford and Waterford in that kingdom, with the additional office of lord high steward of that realm. The English power being greatly reduced in the kingdom of France, this nobleman was once more invited, in the eightieth year of his age, to take upon him the command in that country, and was constituted his majesty's lieutenant for the duchy of Aquitaine. His first exploit in this new office was the capture of Bourdeaux; but, immediately after, advancing to the relief of Châtillon, he was defeated and killed before that town 20 July 1453. The great earl of Shrewsbury had issue, 1. John, second earl of Shrewsbury. 2. John, who was created by king Henry the sixth 26 July 1444 lord Lisle of Kingston Lisle in the county of Berks, and 30 October 1451 viscount Lisle. He was killed with his father at the battle of Châtillon, choosing rather to become the victim of filial piety, than to save his life by deserting a wounded parent, though earnestly urged by his father to reserve himself for better times. His titles became extinct in the year 1469.

John, second earl of Shrewsbury, was raised by his father 1446 to the office of lord high treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland, and in the year 1456 was appointed lord high treasurer of the kingdom of England. He was killed, together with Christopher his brother, fighting for the house of Lancaster, at the battle of Northampton 10 July 1460.

George, fourth earl of Shrewsbury, his grandson, was at the accession of king Henry the eighth appointed lord steward of the household, and commanded the van of the army of that monarch at the siege of Terouenne in the year 1513. He was one of the lords who subscribed the articles against cardinal Wolsey in 1529, and the declaration of the following year
for

for ratifying the divorce of king Henry the eighth and queen Catherine. He was extremely active in opposing the rebellion of 1536, commonly called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and died 26 July 1541.

Francis, fifth earl of Shrewsbury, his son, commanded an army which marched against the Scots in the years 1544 and 1549. He died 21 September 1560.

George, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, his son, had the custody of Mary queen of Scots committed to his charge in the year 1568, and was continued in that employment, which he discharged with great honour and humanity, till the year 1584. He was appointed lord high steward for the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk 16 January 1572, and after the execution of that nobleman was constituted earl marshal of England. He died 18 November 1590.

Gilbert, seventh earl of Shrewsbury, his son, was in the year 1598 appointed by queen Elizabeth her ambassador to the court of France, and died 8 May 1616. He was succeeded by his brother Edward, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, upon whose death 8 February 1618 the title reverted to the issue of sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton in the county of Worcester knight, younger son of John second earl of Shrewsbury; which sir Gilbert had been among those who actively contributed to the placing the crown upon the head of king Henry the seventh. Sir John Talbot, his son, had issue, 1. John, father of George ninth earl of Shrewsbury; and of John, father of John tenth earl of Shrewsbury. 2. Sherington, ancestor to the present earl Talbot.

John,

John, tenth earl of Shrewsbury, had issue, 1. Francis, eleventh earl of Shrewsbury, who married Anna Maria, daughter to Robert second earl of Cardigan; by which lady he had issue, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury; and John, who was killed in a duel by Henry first duke of Grafton. The countess their mother transferred her affections to George Villiers second duke of Buckingham, whose horse she is reported to have held in the disguise of a page, while a duel was fought between him and her husband the earl of Shrewsbury, who was mortally wounded, and died 16 March 1667. 2. Edward, who was killed fighting for the party of king Charles the first at the battle of Marston Moor 2 July 1644. 3. Gilbert. 4. Bruno, appointed chancellor of exchequer in the kingdom of Ireland.

Charles, twelfth earl and afterwards duke of Shrewsbury, was converted from the Roman Catholic faith, in which he had been educated, by the celebrated Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; and engaged so strongly in the opposition to king James the second, that he went over to Holland to the prince of Orange, and made him an offer of his purse and his sword. He was appointed, the day after that in which William and Mary were declared king and queen of England, one of the principal secretaries of state; and, having resigned that office 1690, was restored 4 March 1694, and the same year advanced to the dignities of marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury. He again resigned the office of secretary of state May 1699, and was constituted lord chamberlain of the household 25 October in the same year, which office he resigned 1700. By queen Anne he was also constituted 15 April 1710 lord chamberlain of the household, and at the close of the year 1712 her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for concluding a peace with Louis the fourteenth. Returning from the court of France, he was nominated

nominated 1713 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and, upon the dissolution of the tory administration of queen Anne, received from that princess 24 July 1714 the staff of lord high treasurer of England, thus uniting in his own person the appointments of lord high treasurer of England, lord lieutenant of Ireland and lord chamberlain of the household, three offices of trust which had never before been placed in the hands of one person. The appointment of lord chamberlain was continued to him by king George the first, but he resigned in the year 1715, and died 1 February 1718.

Upon his decease the titles of duke of Shrewsbury and marquis of Alton became extinct; but the earldom descended, first, to Gilbert, thirteenth earl of Shrewsbury, a clergyman of the church of Rome, and then to George, fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury, the sons of Gilbert son of John tenth earl of Shrewsbury.

George, fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury, had issue, 1. George, fifteenth earl of Shrewsbury, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John seventh lord Dormer. 2. Charles, who married Mary, daughter of sir George Mostyn of Talacre in the county of Flint baronet; by which lady he had issue, Charles, present and sixteenth earl of Shrewsbury; Frances; Barbara, married 9 April 1780 to Francis Fortescue Turville of Bosworth in the county of Leicester esquire; Catherine Mary; Juliana; Elizabeth; Theresa; George; Joseph; John Joseph; and Charlotte Mary. Charles, the father, died 11 April 1766. 3. James. 4. Thomas. 5. Francis, who married, first, 20 April 1761 Anne, daughter of Thomas first earl Fauconberg, who died 13 September 1768; and, secondly, 8 May 1772 Margaret Frances, daughter and heiress of William Skelton of Weston in the

the county of esquire ; by which lady he has issue Elizabeth Margaret, born 20 May 1775 ; Frances, born 1 December 1777 ; a daughter, born October 1779 ; a daughter, born 24 November 1782 ; and a son, born 9 October 1784. 6. Lucy, a nun. George, fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury, died 12 December 1733.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Talbot of Goodrich castle in the county of Hereford 5 June 1330. Baron Strange of Blackmere in the county of Salop, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Giffard of Brimsfield in the county of Gloucester, Comyn of Badenagh or Badenoch in Scotland, Valence and Montchenfy by various intermarriages. Earl of Shrewsbury 20 May 1442.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Isleworth in the county of Middlesex ; Grafton Park in the county of Worcester ; Alton Park in the county of Stafford ; and Heythorpe near Woodstock in the county of Oxford.

STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY.

EDWARD SMITH STANLEY, earl of Derby, baron Stanley of Latham, and a baronet ; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Lancaster, and colonel of the militia of that county.

This nobleman was born September 1752. He was elected in the year 1774 to represent the county of Lancaster, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather 23 February 1776. He was appointed 15 March in the same year lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Lancaster, and constituted 29 August 1783 chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which office he resigned in December in the same year.

The earl of Derby married 12 July 1774 Elizabeth, daughter of James seventh duke of Hamilton ; by which lady he has issue, 1. Edward, lord Stanley, born 21 April 1775. 2. Charlotte, born 17 October 1776.

The family of Stanley is descended from that of Audley, of whom Nicholas de Audley was created a baron by king Edward the first 26 January 1296 by the title of lord Audley of Heleigh in the county of Stafford. The title became extinct 25 July 1391. William de Audley, the descendant of a younger branch, assumed the name of Stanley in the reign of king John, from a manor of that name in the county of Derby. John, seventh in descent from William, was much enriched by his marriage with Isabel,

daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Latham of Latham and Knowesley in the county of Lancaster. He was several times lord deputy and lord lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of king Richard the second, and was reappointed to the latter of these offices for three years upon the accession of king Henry the fourth. He was also steward of the household to that monarch, and was constituted by king Henry the fifth in the year 1413 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland for the term of six years, but died 6 January in the following year. John, his son, was also steward of the household to king Henry the fourth; and Thomas, his son, was constituted, as his grandfather had been, in the year 1432 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland for the term of six years. He was created by king Henry the sixth baron Stanley of Latham in the county of Lancaster, and died in the year 1459. He had issue, 1. Thomas, second lord Stanley. 2. William, who was principally instrumental in obtaining the crown of England for king Henry the seventh, and was soon after constituted chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. In the sequel however his wealth became an object of jealousy to the prince upon the throne, and he was beheaded for a pretended conspiracy in favour of Perkin Warbeck 16 February 1495.

Thomas, second lord Stanley, was steward of the household to king Edward the fourth, and had a principal command in the army of Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard the third, in his expedition against the Scots. He openly espoused the cause of the young king Edward the fifth; and 13 June 1483, when lord Hastings was arrested at the council board and beheaded, one of the attendants, as if by accident, struck at him with a halbert, so as to have killed him, if he had not stooped suddenly, and avoided the blow. He was afterwards appointed

lord steward of the household to king Richard the third, and obtained 16 December in that year a patent constituting him lord high constable of England for life. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury; by which lady he had issue, 1. George, who married Jane, daughter and heiress to John le Strange, lord Strange of Knockyn in the county of Salop, in whose right he had summons to parliament 1482 by the title of lord Strange of Knockyn. 2. Edward, who had a command, and was principally instrumental in gaining the victory for the English at the battle of Flodden Field 7 September 1513; and, as a reward for his services upon that occasion, was by king Henry the eighth created a baron by the title of lord Monteagle. William, the fourth in descent from Edward, was the lord Monteagle to whom the letter was addressed in 1603, in consequence of which the conspiracy of gunpowder treason was discovered. The title became extinct in the year 1696. Lord Stanley married, secondly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Beaufort duke of Somerset, and relict of Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond, mother to king Henry the seventh, and foundress of Christ's College and Saint John's College in the university of Cambridge. Lord Stanley was induced, both by his principles, and by the connection which he had thus formed, to favour the pretensions of king Henry the seventh; and, being suspected by king Richard, he was obliged to deliver into his custody George lord Strange, his son, as a hostage for his fidelity. Richard had given orders that lord Strange should be beheaded previously to the battle of Bosworth, but was induced by some of his counsellors to defer the execution till the event of the engagement should be known. It was lord Stanley who placed the crown on the head of Henry after the battle, and he was in the same year raised to the dignity of an earl by the title of earl of Derby. He died in the year 1504.

Edward,

Edward, third earl of Derby, his great grandson, was successively in favour with king Henry the eighth, king Edward the sixth, queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, and is highly celebrated by the old historians for his extensive beneficence and hospitality.

James, seventh earl of Derby, his great grandson, distinguished himself by his loyalty and attachment to king Charles the first and king Charles the second, and in the year 1649 rejected with indignation the overtures of Oliver Cromwel, offering him his own terms, if he would deliver up the isle of Man, of which he was lord. In an encounter near Wigan in the county of Lancafter 26 August 1651, where with six hundred horse he maintained a fight of two hours against three thousand horse and foot of the enemy, he received seven musquet-shot on his breast-plate, thirteen blows of a sword upon his helmet, and five or six wounds, and had two horses killed under him. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester 3 September 1651; and, being condemned by a council of war, was beheaded at Bolton in the county of Lancafter 15 October in the same year. He married Charlotte, daughter to Claude de la Tremouille duke of Thouars and a peer of France; which lady distinguished herself by her defence of Latham House in 1644, and of the isle of Man, which was the last place that surrendered itself to Oliver Cromwel, in 1651. From that time she was detained in prison with her young children in extreme indigence till the restoration. She died 21 March 1663.

Charles, eighth earl of Derby, the issue of this marriage, enlisted some forces for king Charles the second at the time of the rising of sir George Booth in Cheshire August 1659, and was taken prisoner before the end of the month. He died 21 December 1672.

James,

James, tenth earl of Derby, his son, served several campaigns in Flanders under king William the third, and was constituted by queen Anne 10 June 1706 chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which office he resigned upon the change of ministry in 1710. He was farther appointed by king George the first 23 September 1715 captain of the yeomen of the guards, which office he resigned 1723, and died 1 February 1736.

Upon his decease the title descended to sir Edward Stanley baronet, the fourth in descent from Edward Stanley of Bickerstaff in the county of Lancaster esquire, who was great grandson of George lord Strange in the reign of king Richard the third, and was created a baronet by king Charles the first 26 June 1627. At the same time the barony of Strange and the lordship of the isle of Man devolved upon James, second duke of Athol of the kingdom of Scotland, great grandson in the female line of James, seventh earl of Derby, who had been beheaded by Oliver Cromwel.

Edward, eleventh earl of Derby, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Hesketh of Rufford in the county of Lancaster esquire; by which lady, who died 22 February 1776, he had issue, 1. James, lord Stanley, commonly called lord Strange, owing to the circumstance of that barony's having been for some time in dispute between the duke of Athol and the earl of Derby. He was an able speaker, and an active member of parliament, and 16 December 1762 was constituted chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. He married Lucy, daughter of Hugh Smith of Weald Hall in the county of Essex esquire, in consequence of which marriage he added to his own the surname of Smith. By this lady, who died 5 February 1759, he had issue, Elizabeth, born 1748, and married

married 28 July 1773 to Thomas Horton esquire; Lucy, born 1750, and married 25 April 1772 to Jeffery Hornby of Preston in the county of Lancaster esquire; Edward Smith, present and twelfth earl of Derby; and Harriet, born 1756, and married 3 June 1778 to sir Watts Horton of Chaderton in the county of Leicester baronet. Lord Strange died 1 June 1771. 2. Elizabeth, married to sir Peter Warburton of Arley in the county of Chester baronet. She died 2 September 1780. 3. Mary, born January 1717. 4. Jane, born April 1726. 5. Charlotte, married to the right honourable John Burgoyne, a lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the fourth regiment of foot. She died 9 June 1776.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Stanley of Latham in the county of Lancaster 20 January 1456.
Earl of Derby 27 October 1485.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Knowesley, and Bickerstaff in the county of Lancaster.

HASTINGS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

FRANCIS Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, baron Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch, baron Hungerford of Heytesbury, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moels; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and a fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 13 March 1720, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 13 October 1746. He was appointed November 1756 master of the horse to the prince of Wales, now king George the third, in which office he was continued after his majesty's accession, but exchanged it 25 March 1761 for that of groom of the stole. He was constituted 29 December 1762 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York, which office he resigned in August 1765, and in January 1770 he also resigned his appointment as groom of the stole to the king.

The family of Hastings is said to derive its surname from the port of Hastings in the county of Suffex. The first person mentioned in the pedigree is Robert de Hastings, portgreve of Hastings, and dispensator or steward to king William the conqueror. This last employment was hereditary in his family down to the reign of king Henry the second. Henry, fifth in descent from Robert, had summons to parliament in the reign of king Henry the third by the title of lord Hastings of Ashley in the county of Norfolk. Henry, second lord Hastings, his son, married Joan, daughter of William de Cantalupe baron of Bergavenny, by which marriage the
titles

titles of Bergavenny and Weisford were brought into the family of Hastings. He engaged in the party of Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, and ſupported a memorable ſiege in Kenelworth Caſtle againſt king Henry the third 1264. John, lord Haſtings Bergavenny and Weisford, his ſon, was conſtituted by king Edward the firſt ſeneſchal of Aquitaine, and in right of his grandmother Ada, daughter of David earl of Huntingdon brother of Malcolm the fourth king of Scotland, was one of the competitors for the Scottiſh throne in the year 1290. He married Iſabel, daughter of William de Valence earl of Pembroke; and his grandſon, Laurence, was by king Edward the third 13 October 1339 created earl of Pembroke. John, ſecond earl of Pembroke, his ſon, exerciſed the office of ſeneſchal of Aquitaine, and married, firſt, Margaret, daughter of king Edward the third, and, ſecondly, Anne, daughter and heiress of the renowned ſir Walter Manny knight of the garter. He was the firſt Engliſh ſubject who imitated king Edward the third in quartering arms. John, third earl of Pembroke, his ſon, was killed in a tournament in the year 1389, and by his death the earldom became extinct; but the titles of Haſtings, Bergavenny and Weisford deſcended to Reginald, lord Grey of Ruthen, grandſon of Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Haſtings, who had been competitor for the crown of Scotland.

Sir Ralph de Haſtings, ſixth in deſcent from Thomas, younger ſon of William, great grandſon of Robert ſteward to William the conqueror, was killed at the battle of Nevile's Croſs 17 October 1346, in which David Bruce king of Scotland was defeated and taken priſoner by Philippa, confort to king Edward the third. Sir Ralph, his grandſon, engaged in the conſpiracy againſt king Henry the fourth, in favour of Edmund Mortimer earl

of March, the true heir to the crown, and was attainted and beheaded in the year 1405.

Sir William de Hastings, his nephew, also entered into the opposition to the house of Lancaster, and was by king Edward the fourth constituted lord chamberlain of his household, and created baron Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch in the county of Leicester. In the year 1462 he was appointed ambassador to the court of France; and when, by the rebellion of Richard earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, Edward the fourth was obliged to fly to the continent, lord Hastings, though he had married the sister of Warwick, accompanied him in his flight, and assisted with a considerable body of followers at the decisive battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury. Upon the death of Edward the fourth, Jane Shore, who had been mistress to that monarch, became the mistress of lord Hastings; and this nobleman, appearing to be insurmountably attached to Edward the fifth, the son of his late master, was arrested by order of Richard duke of Gloucester, and beheaded without form of trial 13 June 1483.

Edward, second lord Hastings, his son, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Molins and Moels, in whose right those titles descended to the family of Hastings.

George, third lord Hastings, his son, was by king Henry the eighth created earl of Huntingdon. He had issue, 1. Francis, second earl of Huntingdon, who successfully exerted himself in suppressing the insurrection of Henry Grey duke of Suffolk in the reign of queen Mary.

2. Edward, who was by queen Mary at her accession 1553 appointed
master

master of the horse, and 1556 exchanged that office for the place of lord chamberlain of the household. Upon his resignation of the appointment of lord chamberlain, he was created 19 January 1558 baron Hastings of Loughborough in the county of Leicester, which title soon after became extinct by his death.

Henry, fifth earl of Huntingdon, great grandson of Francis, had issue,
 1. Ferdinando, sixth earl of Huntingdon. 2. Henry, who, together with the marquis of Hertford, the earl of Northampton, sir William Halford and others, was impeached of high treason at the bar of the house of lords, for his exertions in the royal cause, 12 August 1642. He was soon after constituted general of the king's forces in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland and Stafford, and created 23 October 1643 baron Hastings of Loughborough in the county of Leicester, which titles expired with him January 1668.

Theophilus, seventh earl of Huntingdon, son of Ferdinando, was originally among the advocates for the bill of exclusion in the reign of king Charles the second; but, soon after changing his party, he became a faithful adherent of the duke of York, afterwards king James the second, and was by that monarch upon his accession appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. After the revolution he was excluded from the benefit of the act of indemnity; and, upon advice of an intended descent from La Hogue in favour of king James, committed to the Tower. He died 30 May 1701.

Theophilus, ninth earl of Huntingdon, his son, married 3 June 1728 Selina, daughter of Washington second earl Ferrers; which lady has greatly

distinguished herself by her patronage of the religious sect founded by the reverend George Whitfield in 1727, and commonly called Methodists. By this lady he had issue, 1. Francis, present and tenth earl of Huntingdon. 2. Elizabeth, born 23 March 1731, and married to John Rawdon earl of Moira in the kingdom of Ireland, and mother to Francis lord Rawdon of the kingdom of Great Britain.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Newmarch 1269. Baron Moels of Cadbury in the county of Somerset 1296. Baron Molins 1349. Baron Botreaux of Alcester in the county of Warwick 1367. Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury in the county of Wilts 7 January 1426. Baron Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch in the county of Leicester 26 July 1461. Earl of Huntingdon 8 December 1529.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Donington Park in the county of Leicester; and Ledstone Hall in the county of York.

HERBERT,

HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

HENRY HERBERT, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, baron Herbert of Cardiff, baron Herbert of Shurland, baron Rofs of Kendal, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion and Saint Quintin; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts, governor of Portsmouth, high steward of Salisbury, colonel of the first regiment of dragoons, and a general of his majesty's forces,

This nobleman was born 3 July 1734, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 9 January 1751. He was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts 6 April 1756, and

November in the same year one of the lords of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, now king George the third. After his majesty's accession he was reappointed to the same office 25 March 1761, and resigned in February 1763. He was again constituted one of the lords of the bed-chamber

1770, and resigned that office, together with his post as lord lieutenant of the county of Wilts,

1780. He was constituted 10 March 1761 a major general of his majesty's forces, 9 May 1764 colonel of the first regiment of dragoons, 30 April 1770 lieutenant general, and 26 April 1782 was raised to the rank of general. He was reappointed 27 March 1782 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts, and 29 May in the same year was made governor of Portsmouth.

The earl of Pembroke married 13 March 1756 Elizabeth, daughter of Charles second duke of Marlborough; by which lady, who was appointed 14 January 1783 one of the ladies of her majesty's bedchamber, he has issue, George, lord Herbert, born 10 September 1759, who was chosen at the general elections of 1780 and 1784 to represent the borough of Wilton in the county of Wilts, and vacated his seat in January 1785. He is lieutenant colonel of the second regiment of dragoon guards, and married 8 April 1787 , daughter of Topham, grandson of Charles first duke of Saint Albans.

Different genealogies have derived the family of Pembroke from Herbert, natural son to king Henry the first, and from Henry Fitzherbert, lord chamberlain of the household to that monarch. William Herbert ap Thomas ap Gwillem ap Jenkin was knighted by king Henry the fifth for his valour in the wars of France, and married Gladys, daughter of sir David Gam; by which lady he had issue, 1. William. 2. Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook knight, ancestor to the lords Herbert of Cherbury, and to the present earl Powis. William, the elder son, was a firm adherent to the house of York, and 4 November 1461 was by king Edward the fourth raised to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland and Gower in the principality of Wales. He was farther advanced 27 May 1468 to the dignity of earl of Pembroke; but, being sent with Humphrey earl of Devonshire, son of Humphrey Stafford duke of Buckingham, to repel the insurrection of the Lancastrian party in the North, excited by sir John Coniers and others, and being deserted by the earl of Devonshire in consequence of some misunderstanding between them, he was defeated at the battle of Banbury 26 July 1469; and, being taken prisoner, together with sir Richard his brother, was beheaded by order of
Nevile

Nevile earl of Warwick, and of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the fourth. William, second earl of Pembroke, his son, exchanged the title of Pembroke for that of Huntingdon 4 July 1479, king Edward the fourth being desirous to confer the former title upon his son, Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward the fifth. The title of earl of Huntingdon became extinct at his death, and that of baron Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, was carried into the family of Somerset duke of Beaufort.

William, first earl of Pembroke, had also a natural son, Richard, whose son William married Anne, daughter of Thomas lord Roos of Kendal, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion and Saint Quintin, and sister to Catherine sixth consort to king Henry the eighth. By this marriage the titles of the father descended to the family of Herbert, and the family itself became an object of the protection and support of king Henry. During the reign of king Edward the sixth, this William was successfully employed in the suppression of two rebellions, and was twice commander in chief of the forces which were sent into Picardy in France. In consideration of these services he was appointed master of the horse to the king, and created, first, a baron by the title of lord Herbert of Cardiff, and the next day earl of Pembroke. Upon the death of king Edward he declared in favour of lady Jane Grey; but immediately after, altering his opinion, he was among the first that formed a party for proclaiming queen Mary, and was employed with success in suppressing the rebellion of sir Thomas Wyatt 1554. At the battle of Saint Quintin 10 August 1557 he was commander in chief of the English forces. He was appointed in the year 1568 lord steward of the household to queen Elizabeth, but incurred some degree of displeasure from that princess by the zeal with which he promoted the intended marriage

marriage of Thomas duke of Norfolk and Mary queen of Scots. He died 16 March 1570.

This accomplished courtier is supposed to have been governed by motives of policy in the three marriages of his son, Henry, afterwards second earl of Pembroke; first, with Catherine, daughter of Henry Grey duke of Suffolk, and sister to lady Jane Grey; secondly, he having been divorced from his first consort, with Anne, daughter of George fourth earl of Shrewsbury, and sister to Francis fifth earl of Shrewsbury, a favourite counsellor of queen Mary; and lastly, with Mary, daughter of sir Henry Sidney knight of the garter, sister to sir Philip Sidney, and niece to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester. The epitaph of the third consort of Henry, second earl of Pembroke, has been much admired.

Underneath this marble hearse
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother:
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

William, first earl of Pembroke, had another son, Edward, ancestor to the late marquis of Powis.

William, third earl of Pembroke, son of Henry and Mary, was appointed in the year 1615 lord chamberlain of the household to king James the first, and three years after elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and died 10 April 1630. Philip, his brother, was by king James the first created baron Herbert of Shurland and earl of Montgomery. He was
appointed

appointed lord chamberlain of the household upon the accession of king Charles the first, and succeeded his brother in the title of earl of Pembroke, and the office of chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Thomas, eighth earl of Pembroke, his great grandson, was in the year 1689 appointed ambassador extraordinary to the United Provinces, 20 January 1690 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and 11 March 1691 lord keeper of the privy seal. He resigned the post of first lord of the admiralty in March 1692, and the office of lord keeper of the privy seal in April 1697. At this time he was first plenipotentiary from the court of Great Britain for negotiating the peace of Ryfwic; and in the year 1699 was constituted lord president of the council. Having resigned that employment, he was 4 April 1701 again nominated first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and 26 January in the following year declared lord high admiral of England, which office he resigned in favour of prince George of Denmark in May 1702. In the year 1707 he was appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; and, upon his return from that country, was again constituted 25 November 1708 lord high admiral of Great Britain, which office he resigned in November 1709. This nobleman has been celebrated for his knowledge in the science of antiquities, and for the admirable collection of them made by him at his seat at Wilton. He had issue, 1. Henry, ninth earl of Pembroke. 2. William, a major general in the army, who married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Tewes of Aix la Chapelle esquire; by which lady he had issue, Henry, lord Porchester; Charles, born 1743, who married 17 July 1775 Caroline, daughter of Robert third duke of Manchester; Georgiana, born 1747; and Caroline, born 1751. William, the father, died 3 March 1757, and earl Thomas 22 January 1733.

Henry, ninth earl of Pembroke, was appointed in the year 1735 groom of the stole to king George the second, and married Mary, daughter of Richard Fitzwilliam, fifth lord viscount Fitzwilliam of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 13 February 1769, he had issue, Henry, present and tenth earl of Pembroke.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Saint Quintin 1294. Baron Marmion of Tamworth in the county of Warwick 1294. Baron Fitzhugh of Ravensworth 1320. Baron Rofs of Kendal in the county of Westmorland 1327. Baron Parr of Kendal 1539. Baron Herbert of Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan 10 October 1551. Earl of Pembroke on the day following. Baron Herbert of Shurland in the isle of Sheppey in the county of Kent and earl of Montgomery 4 May 1605.

C H I E F S E A T.

Wilton in the county of Wilts.

H O W A R D, E A R L O F S U F F O L K.

John Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, viscount Andover of Andover, and baron Howard of Charlton; a major general in the army, and colonel of the seventieth regiment of foot.

This nobleman was born 7 March 1739. He succeeded to the title upon the death of ——— 23 February 1783, and was appointed 16 August in that year colonel of the seventieth regiment of foot. He was promoted 28 September 1787 to the rank of a major general in the army.

The earl of Suffolk married 2 July 1774 Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth of Penrith in the county of Cumberland esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charles Nevinston, viscount Andover, born 13 May 1775. 2. Thomas, born 18 August 1776. 3. Catherine, born 27 November 1779.

Thomas, first earl of Suffolk, was the eldest son of Thomas fourth duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas, lord Audley of Walden in the county of Essex, and lord high chancellor of England. Having entered into the sea service, he distinguished himself in the memorable engagement of the Spanish armada 1588, commanded a squadron of ships which was destined to attack the Spanish Plate fleet 1595, and was admiral of the third squadron of the fleet which failed

against Cadiz 1597, in which year he was created a baron by the title of lord Howard of Walden. Soon after the accession of king James the first he was created earl of Suffolk, and appointed lord chamberlain of the household; and, having resigned that office, he was 11 July 1613 constituted lord high treasurer of England, in which employment he continued till 19 June 1618. He had issue, 1. Theophilus, second earl of Suffolk, whose son, James, third earl of Suffolk, dying without issue male, the title of lord Howard of Walden, which was a barony in fee, descended to the posterity of Essex, his daughter, who married Edward Griffin, lord Griffin of Braybrook in the county of Northampton. 2. Thomas. 3. Edward, created in the year 1628 lord Howard of Escricke in the county of York, and whose grandson, Charles, third lord Howard of Escricke, rendered himself infamous by becoming evidence for the crown in the trials of William lord Ruffel and Algernon Sidney: by his death in 1694 the title became extinct. 4. Frances, married, first, to Robert Devereux earl of Essex; and, having obtained a divorce, to Robert Carr earl of Somerset: she was the principal agent in the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury.

Henry, sixth earl of Suffolk, grandson of Theophilus, was by queen Anne created, during the life time of his father Henry fifth earl of Suffolk, 30 December 1706 baron of Chesterford in the county of Essex, and earl of Bindon in the county of Dorset. He was appointed 14 July 1717 first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, and died 12 September 1718. Upon the death of his son Charles William, seventh earl of Suffolk, without issue, the titles of earl of Bindon and baron of Chesterford became extinct.

Thomas, second son of Thomas first earl of Suffolk, was by king James the first created baron Howard of Charlton and viscount Andover, and by
king

king Charles the first advanced to the dignity of earl of Berkshire. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was taken prisoner by the parliamentary forces, and committed to the Tower. Upon his release from confinement in 1643 he was appointed governor of Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the second; and, when the prince was persuaded to go into France, the earl of Berkshire retired to his estate, and died 16 July 1669. He had issue, 1. Charles, second earl of Berkshire. 2. Thomas, third earl of Berkshire. 3. William, whose grandson, Henry Bowes, became fourth earl of Berkshire, and eleventh earl of Suffolk. 4. Philip. 5. Elizabeth, married to the celebrated John Dryden.

Henry Bowes, eleventh earl of Suffolk, had issue, 1. William, lord viscount Andover, who married Mary, daughter of Heneage, second earl of Aylesford; by which lady, who died 28 May 1777, he had issue Henry, twelfth earl of Suffolk; Catherine, born 6 July 1741; and Frances, born 27 February 1747, and married 20 March 1783 to Richard, son of sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot of Blithfield in the county of Stafford baronet, and brother to William lord Bagot. He died 19 July 1756. 2. Thomas, fourteenth earl of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Kingscote of Kingscote in the county of Gloucester esquire; by which lady, who died 23 June 1769, he had issue Diana, born 23 July 1748, and married 23 November 1782 to sir Michael le Fleming of Rydal in the county of Westmorland baronet.

Henry, twelfth earl of Suffolk, was 12 January 1771 appointed lord keeper of the privy seal; and, having resigned that office, was 12 June in the same year constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. He married 14 August 1777 Charlotte, daughter of Heneage, third earl of Aylesford;

Aylesford; by which lady he had issue a posthumous son, Henry, thirteenth earl of Suffolk, who died two days after he was born. Henry, twelfth earl, died 6 March 1779.

Philip, youngest son of Thomas first earl of Berkshire, had issue,
 1. James, whose daughter Martha Maria married Charles, son of John first earl of Bristol. 2. Charles, who had issue Philip, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Francis Screen of Edinburgh gentleman; by which lady, who died 5 April 1787, he had issue John, present and fifteenth earl of Suffolk; Philip, born 17 May 1741, a lieutenant in the royal navy; and Mary, late bedchamber woman to the princess Amelia, daughter of king George the second.

C R E A T I O N S.

Earl of the county of Suffolk 21 July 1603. Baron Howard of Charlton in the county of Wilts, and viscount Andover of Andover in the county of Southampton 23 January 1622. Earl of the county of Berks 6 February 1626.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Charlton in the county of Wilts; Levens in the county of Westmorland; Elford in the county of Stafford; and Blackheath in the county of Kent.

CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY.

JAMES CECIL, earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranbourn of Cranbourn, and baron Cecil of Effingdon ; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford, colonel of the militia of that county, and high steward of the borough of Hertford.

This nobleman was born 1 September 1748. He was appointed 1 March 1771 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford, elected 1774 to represent the borough of Great Bedwin in the county of Wilts, and 1780 to represent the borough of Plympton in the county of Devon, and of Launceston in the county of Cornwall. He was appointed

September 1780 treasurer of his majesty's household, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father of the same month. He resigned the office of treasurer upon the change of ministry in March 1782, and was farther promoted 26 December 1783 to be lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

The earl of Salisbury married 2 December 1773 Mary Amelia, daughter of Wills earl of Hillsborough ; by which lady he has issue, Georgiana Charlotta Augusta, born 20 March 1786.

Robert, first earl of Salisbury, was the younger son of William lord Burleigh, secretary of state and lord high treasurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This Robert was in great favour with that princess,

and was appointed in the year 1596 one of the principal secretaries of state. In the close of her reign he went over to France, in order to negotiate a peace between the courts of France and Spain; and for some years maintained a secret correspondence with king James the sixth of Scotland; by whom, after his accession to the English crown, he was successively created baron Cecil, viscount Cranbourn and earl of Salisbury. From the death of queen Elizabeth he was sole secretary of state, in the year 1608 was raised to the dignity of lord high treasurer of England, and died 24 May 1612. He has been considered as a statesman of consummate ability, and was the last survivor of the great ministers of queen Elizabeth.

James, third earl of Salisbury, his great grandson, was one of the strenuous supporters of the bill for excluding the duke of York from succeeding to the throne of Great Britain. He had issue, 1. James, fourth earl of Salisbury. 2. Charles, elected bishop of Bristol in the year 1732, and translated to the see of Bangor in 1734. He died 29 May 1737.

James, fourth earl of Salisbury, became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was in the year 1688 presented as a popish recusant by the grand jury of the county of Middlesex. In the following year it was resolved by the house of commons, that the earl of Salisbury, and Henry second earl of Peterborough, should be impeached of high treason for departing from their allegiance and being reconciled to the church of Rome; but the prosecution was waved. He was afterwards suspected of engaging in a project for the restoration of king James the second, and died December 1694.

James, sixth earl of Salisbury, his grandson, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Keet of the city of Canterbury esquire; by which lady, who died

died 3 February 1776, he had issue James, present and seventh earl of Salisbury.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Cecil of Effington in the county of Rutland 13 May 1603. Viscount Cranbourn in the county of Dorset 20 August 1604. Earl of Salisbury in the county of Wilts 4 May 1605.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hatfield and Quickwood in the county of Hertford; and Cranbourn House in the county of Dorset.

CECIL, EARL OF EXETER.

BROWNLOW CECIL, earl of Exeter and baron of Burleigh; doctor of laws, and a fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 21 September 1725. He was chosen 1747 to represent the county of Rutland, and the borough of Stamford in the county of Lincoln, and made his election for the former, for which he was again returned to parliament at the general election 1754. He was constituted 22 June 1752 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Rutland, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 3 November 1754. He resigned the office of lord lieutenant of the county of Rutland in March 1779.

The earl of Exeter married 24 June 1749 Letitia, daughter and heiress of Horatio, son of Horatio first lord viscount Townshend; which lady died 17 April 1756.

The name of Cecil has been variously written, Sitfild, Sicelt, Cyffel, and Cecyl. The antiquarians profess to trace the genealogy of the family as high as the reign of king William the second; but no person made any considerable figure among them, till the celebrated Cecil lord Burleigh in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir John Sitfild in the year 1333 maintained a controversy with sir William Faknaham concerning a banner at arms, which was decided in his favour by king Edward the third. David, the grandfather of lord Burleigh, was an alderman of the borough of Stamford

Stamford in the county of Lincoln; and Richard, his father, was a page of the crown, and groom of the wardrobe to king Henry the eighth. William, his son, was early admitted into the family of the duke of Somersset, lord protector in the reign of king Edward the sixth, and was appointed secretary of state to that prince in the year 1552. In the subsequent reign he was in favour with queen Mary, and enjoyed a perfect intimacy with cardinal Pole, bishop Tonstal and her other ministers. But his predilection was for the protestant religion; and accordingly, having made his court to the princess Elizabeth, he was immediately upon her accession restored to the office of secretary of state. By that queen he was at length raised to the dignity of baron Burleigh; and, having resigned the office of secretary of state, was in the year 1572 constituted lord high treasurer of England, which office he retained, with great reputation for probity, sagacity, and justice, to the period of his death 8 August 1598. Lord Burleigh was twice married. By his first marriage he had issue Thomas, afterwards earl of Exeter; and by his second marriage Robert, afterwards earl of Salisbury.

Thomas, second lord Burleigh, was created earl of Exeter on the same day that his brother, Robert Cecil, secretary of state, and afterwards lord high treasurer of England, was created earl of Salisbury. He had issue,
 1. William, second earl of Exeter. 2. Richard, father of David third earl of Exeter. 3. Edward, who distinguished himself in the military profession, having made thirty-five campaigns in the Netherlands, several of them with the rank of commander in chief of the English forces: he was created 9 November 1625 baron Cecil of Putney in the county of Surrey, and 25 July in the following year viscount Wimbleton. Upon his death 16 November 1638 his titles became extinct.

William, second earl of Exeter, had issue William, who in right of his mother Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward third earl of Rutland, bore the titles of lord Roos of Hamlake, Trusbut, and Belvoir, and was ambassador to the emperor of Germany in the year 1616. Upon his death these titles reverted to the earls of Rutland.

John, fifth earl of Exeter, grandson of David third earl of Exeter, distinguished himself by his patronage of Matthew Prior. He refused to take the oaths at the revolution in 1688, and died 29 August 1700.

Brownlow, eighth earl of Exeter, his grandson, married Hannah Sophia, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chambers of the borough of Derby esquire; by which lady, who died 30 April 1765, he had issue, 1. Brownlow, present and ninth earl of Exeter. 2. Thomas Chambers, who married Charlotte, daughter of Gornier; by which lady he had issue Henry, born 14 March 1754, and elected to the two last and present parliaments for the borough of Stamford in the county of Lincoln. He married 23 May 1776, daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon of Hanbury in the county of Worcester esquire. Thomas, his father, died August 1778. 3. Elizabeth, born 22 July 1729, and married 19 May 1757 to John Chaplyn of Blankney in the county of Lincoln esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Burleigh in the county of Northampton 25 February 1571.
Earl of Exeter 4 May 1605.

C H I E F S E A T.

Burleigh in the county of Northampton.

COMPTON, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

SPENCER COMPTON, earl of Northampton and baron Compton of Compton, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton, recorder of the town of Northampton, and perpetual president of the Northamptonshire Infirmary.

This nobleman was born 1730. He was appointed 25 November 1760 one of the grooms of his majesty's bedchamber, which office he resigned in April 1763. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 18 October in the same year, and 19 July 1771 was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton.

The earl of Northampton married, first, Jane, daughter of Henry Lawton of in the county of Northampton esquire; by which lady, who died 26 November 1767, he has issue, 1. Frances, born 10 September 1758. 2. Charles, lord Compton, born 21 March 1760, who is colonel of the militia of the county of Northampton, and was chosen 1784 to represent the town of Northampton. He married 18 August 1787, daughter of Joshua Smith of Earl Stoke in the county of Wilts esquire; by which lady he has issue a son, born 8 June 1788. The earl of Northampton married, secondly, 16 May 1769, daughter of Hougham esquire.

The family of Compton is descended from Turchil, a person of considerable consequence in the reigns of king Edward the confessor and king William the conqueror, and reputed earl of the county of Warwick, being, as it has been asserted, the fifth in descent from the celebrated Guy earl of Warwick, who flourished in the close of the ninth century. Osbert, the son of Turchil, assumed the surname of Compton. William, his descendant, was a great favourite with king Henry the eighth, being the companion of that monarch in all his tournaments and feats of chivalry. In the year 1510 he was appointed chief gentleman of the bedchamber, the office which now bears the appellation of groom of the stole, to that monarch; and 6 November 1513 was constituted lord high chancellor of Ireland for life. He died 30 June 1528. Henry, his grandson, was by queen Elizabeth created baron Compton of Compton in the county of Warwick. William second lord Compton, his son, was by king James the first created earl of Northampton, and died 24 June 1630.

Spencer, second earl of Northampton, his son, distinguished himself by many brilliant actions in the service of king Charles the first. Being sent to the relief of the town of Stafford, and having accomplished that object, he with a thousand men engaged more than two thousand of the enemy in the battle of Hopton Heath 19 March 1643. In this engagement the enemy was totally defeated; but, the royalists being too eager in the pursuit, the earl of Northampton was surrounded. He refused the quarter which was offered him, having always given it as his opinion, “that, “if he outlived these wars, he was certain never to have so noble a death.” The five elder sons of the earl of Northampton also distinguished themselves in the service of king Charles the first, particularly sir Charles, his second son, by the action of surprising Beeston Castle in the county of Chester with

with the assistance of only six men; and sir William, his third son, by the obstinate siege he endured in the town of Banbury, and by the assistance he afforded to the royalists at the siege of Colchester. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to effect the restoration of the royal family, and was appointed immediately after that event master general of the office of ordnance for life. He died 18 October 1663. Henry, the youngest son, embraced the clerical profession, was elected 10 November 1674 lord bishop of Oxford, and December in the following year translated to the see of London. He greatly distinguished himself by the noble stand he made in favour of the protestant religion, in opposition to the proceedings of king James the second. Having refused to censure, at the king's command, doctor John Sharp, afterwards archbishop of York, for preaching against the dispensing power, he was 16 September 1686 suspended from his episcopal office, and again restored 23 September 1688. He was one of the two bishops that voted in the house of peers for the vacancy of the throne, and for supplying it with the prince and princess of Orange; and died 7 July 1713.

James, third earl of Northampton, the eldest son, was not less conspicuous on the royal side during the civil war than his brothers had been. He was wounded in the battle in which his father was killed, and 12 April in the same year gave a signal defeat to a party of the parliamentarians at Middleton Cheney in the county of Northampton. He commanded the horse at the first battle of Newberry 20 September in the same year, and 30 June in the following year greatly contributed to the royal success at Cropredy Bridge. He raised the siege of Banbury 15 October 1744, and 25 June 1675 was constituted constable of the Tower of London. He died 15 December 1681, leaving issue, 1. George, fourth earl of Northampton.

Northampton. 2. Spencer, elected 1714 speaker of the house of commons. He was appointed in the year 1722 paymaster general of his majesty's forces; and, having resigned the office of speaker of the house of commons, was created 1727 baron Wilmington of Wilmington in the county of Suffex, and 1730 viscount Pevensey and earl of Wilmington. He was constituted 8 May in that year lord keeper of the privy seal, and 31 December exchanged that office for that of lord president of the council. Finally, he was constituted, upon the resignation of sir Robert Walpole, February 1742, first lord commissioner of the treasury; and, dying 1743, his titles became extinct.

George, fourth earl of Northampton, refusing to enter into the measures of king James the second, was deprived of the office of lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Warwick in December 1687. He was constituted in the year 1712 constable of the Tower of London, which office he resigned in 1717, and died 15 April 1727. He had issue, 1. James, fifth earl of Northampton, who married Elizabeth, grand daughter of Robert first earl Ferrers, and in her own right baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier, Lovaine, and Bassett of Drayton; by which lady, who died 13 March 1741, he had issue, 1. Charlotte, consort of George viscount Townshend, now marquis Townshend of Rainham, who died 3 September 1770. 2. George, sixth earl of Northampton, who died 6 December 1758, having married Frances, daughter of the reverend Payne; which lady surviving him, was married, secondly, December 1761 to Claudius Amyand esquire. 3. Charles, who was constituted 16 January 1741 his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the court of Portugal, and married Mary, daughter and heiress of sir Berkeley Lucy of Broxburn in the county of Hertford baronet; by which lady he had issue Charles, seventh earl

earl of Northampton, who was appointed 1761 his majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the republic of Venice, and married Anne, daughter of Charles Noel, fourth duke of Beaufort; by which lady, who died May 1763, he had issue Elizabeth, born 25 June 1760, and married to George Augustus Henry, son of William fourth duke of Devonshire. The other children of Mr. Charles Compton were, Spencer, present and eighth earl of Northampton; and Elizabeth, married 21 March 1761 to Henry, son of William Drummond fourth lord viscount Strathallan of the kingdom of Scotland. Charles, the father, died 20 November 1755.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Compton of Compton in the county of Warwick 8 May 1572.
Earl of Northampton 2 August 1618.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Castle Ashby in the county of Northampton; and Compton Vinyates in the county of Warwick.

FIELDING, EARL OF DENBIGH.

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, viscount Fielding, baron Fielding of Newnham Paddox, and baron Saint Liz; earl of the county of Desmond, viscount Callan and baron Fielding of Lecaghe in the kingdom of Ireland; count of the Holy Roman Empire; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber.

This nobleman was born 3 January 1719. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 2 August 1755, and was appointed in the year 1761 master of the harriers and fox hounds to the king, and 22 April 1763 one of the lords of the bedchamber. The office of master of the harriers was suppressed by act of parliament in the year 1782.

The earl of Denbigh married, first, 12 April 1757 Mary, daughter of sir John Bruce Cotton of Connington in the county of Huntingdon baronet; by which lady, who died 14 October 1782, he has issue, 1. William Robert lord viscount Fielding, born 15 June 1760, promoted 31 December 1782 to be a lieutenant colonel in the army, and elected 1780 and 1784 to represent the borough of Beeralston in the county of Devon. 2. Charles, born 20 December 1761. The earl of Denbigh married, secondly, 21 July 1783, relict of sir Charles Halford of Wistow in the county of Leicester baronet.

The family of Fielding claims to be descended from the counts of Hapsburg in Germany, being the same origin as that of the illustrious house of Austria, which formerly occupied the sovereignties of Spain and the empire, and was conceived to threaten the liberties of Europe. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor of Germany in the year 1273; and Geoffrey, also claiming the titles of count of Hapsburg, Lauffenberg and Rhinfeld, being oppressed by the great power of Rodolph, fled into England a short time previous to that event, in the reign of king Henry the third. William, the fourth in descent from Geoffrey, attached himself to the cause of the house of Lancaster, and was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury 4 May 1471. He married Agnes, daughter and heiress of John Saint Liz, a branch of the noble family of Saint Liz, earls of Northampton and Huntingdon. William, the sixth in descent from this marriage, wedded Susan, sister to George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham, and to this circumstance the family owes its present distinction. By king James the first he was first raised to the dignity of a baron and a viscount, and two years after was created earl of Denbigh. He commanded in several naval expeditions, and, upon the breaking out of the civil war, engaged in the party of king Charles the first. He was mortally wounded in a skirmish between the royalists and parliamentarians near Birmingham, and died 8 April 1643. By his countess he had issue, 1. Basil, second earl of Denbigh. 2. George. 3. Elizabeth, married to Lewis Boyle, viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky in the kingdom of Ireland, and created in the year 1660 countess of Guildford in the county of Surrey for life.

Basil, second earl of Denbigh, was with his uncle the duke of Buckingham at the time of his assassination; and, the duke having received

notice of a design upon his life, this nobleman, then viscount Fielding, requested permission to disguise himself in such a manner as that he might be mistaken for his uncle. Upon the commencement of the civil war he engaged on the side of the parliament, and he and his father fought in the two opposite armies at the battle of Edgehill. 23 October 1742. Having concurred in the restoration, he was by king Charles the second created baron Saint Liz, and died 28 November 1675.

George, second son of William first earl of Denbigh, was by king James the first 22 November 1622 created baron Fielding of Lecaghe, viscount Callan and earl of Desmond in the kingdom of Ireland; and had issue, 1. William, second earl of Desmond, and third earl of Denbigh. 2. John, who had issue Edmund, a lieutenant general in the army, and father of Henry, the celebrated author of Tom Jones.

Basil, fourth earl of Denbigh, son of William third earl of Denbigh, had issue, 1. William, fifth earl of Denbigh, who married Isabella, daughter of Peter de Jonghe of the province of Utrecht in the republic of the United Provinces; by which lady, who died 16 May 1769, he had issue Basil, present and sixth earl of Denbigh. 2. Charles, who married Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in the county of Kent baronet; by which lady, who died 16 February 1743, he had issue Charles, a commodore in the navy, who married 29 February 1772 Sophia, grand daughter of Daniel sixth earl of Winchelsea, and died 11 January 1783; and Isabella. Charles, their father, died 6 February 1746.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Fielding of Newnham Paddox in the county of Warwick and
viscount Fielding 30 December 1620. Earl of the county of Denbigh
14 September 1622. Baron Saint Liz 2 February 1664.

C H I E F S E A T.

Newnham Paddox in the county of Warwick.

FANE, EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

JOHN FANE, earl of Westmorland and baron Burghersh; lieutenant colonel of the militia of the county of Northampton.

This nobleman was born 1 January 1759. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 26 April 1774.

The earl of Westmorland married 20 May 1782 , daughter and heiress of Robert Child of Osterley Park of the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. A son, born 2 February 1784. 2. A daughter, born 12 March 1785. 3. A daughter, born 17 March 1786.

The family of Fane, originally written Vane, has been traced by the antiquarians beyond the time of William the conqueror. Henry Vane in the time of king Edward the third was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Poitiers 19 September 1356. John, his great grandson, had issue Richard, ancestor to the earls of Westmorland; and John, ancestor to the earls of Darlington. Thomas, grandson of Richard, was engaged in the rebellion of sir Thomas Wyatt 1554, and committed prisoner to the Tower, but was pardoned by queen Mary. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry lord Abergavenny, who upon the death of her father inherited the barony of Le Despencer. Francis, the eldest son of this marriage, was by king James the first created baron Burghersh and earl of Westmorland, and had issue, 1. Mildmay, second earl

of Westmorland, who, upon the breaking out of the civil war, took part with king Charles the first, but in 1643 submitted to the parliamentary leaders. 2. Francis.

Vere, fourth earl of Westmorland, grandson of Mildmay second earl of Westmorland, had issue, 1. Vere, fifth earl of Westmorland. 2. Thomas, sixth earl of Westmorland, who was constituted 19 May 1719 first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, which office he resigned in May 1735, and died 4 June 1736. 3. John, seventh earl of Westmorland, who served in the wars of John duke of Marlborough, and was created 4 October 1733 lord Catherlough of Catherlough in the kingdom of Ireland. He was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford 3 July 1759, and died 26 August 1762. Upon his death the Irish peerage became extinct; the barony of Le Despencer descended to sir Francis Dashwood of West Wycombe in the county of Buckingham baronet, only son of Rachel his sister, and the titles of baron Burgherth and earl of Westmorland devolved upon Thomas, great grandson of Francis, younger son of Francis first earl of Westmorland.

Francis, his great grandfather, had issue, 1. Francis, father of Henry, whose son, Thomas, became eighth earl of Westmorland. 2. Henry, father of Charles, created 19 October 1714 baron of Loughaire and viscount Fane of the kingdom of Ireland; which titles are extinct.

Thomas, eighth earl of Westmorland, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Swymmer of the city of Bristol merchant; by which lady, who died 12 November 1782, he had issue, 1. John, ninth earl of Westmorland. 2. Henry, elected in the years 1768, 1774, 1780 and 1784 to represent

represent the borough of Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset. He married 12 January 1778 , daughter of Batson of Dalish in the county of Dorset esquire; by which lady he has issue a son, born 1778; and a daughter, born January 1780. 3. Mary, married to Charles Blair esquire. The earl of Westmorland died 12 November 1771.

John, ninth earl of Westmorland, married, first, Augusta, grand daughter of Robert first duke of Ancaſter; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, present and tenth earl of Westmorland. 2. Thomas, born 6 July 1760, appointed 15 May 1783 captain and lieutenant colonel in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and elected in 1784 to represent the borough of Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset. 3. Augusta, born 18 September 1761, and married 12 July 1781 to William, son of the reverend sir William Lowther of Swillington in the county of York baronet. The earl of Westmorland married, secondly, Susan, daughter of Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady, who died 12 November 1782, he had issue, 1. Susan, born 3 October 1768. 2. Elizabeth, born 7 January 1771. 3. Mary, born 19 September 1772.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Burghersh and earl of the county of Westmorland 29 December 1624.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Apethorpe in the county of Northampton; Brimpton in the county of Somerset; and Bradford in the county of Dorset.

MORDAUNT,

MORDAUNT, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH.

CHARLES HENRY, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, baron Mordaunt of Turvey, and baron Mordaunt of Ryegate.

This nobleman was born 11 May 1758. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 1 August 1779.

The family of Mordaunt is in the list of those persons who came over to England with William the conqueror. Sir John Mordaunt in the reign of king Henry the seventh embraced the profession of the law, and was chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster; and John, his son, had summons to parliament in the reign of king Henry the eighth by the title of baron Mordaunt of Turvey in the county of Bedford. John, second lord Mordaunt, his son, was one of the first of those who opposed themselves to the pretensions of lady Jane Grey; and Henry, fourth lord Mordaunt, grandson of John second lord Mordaunt, was imprisoned in the Tower, and fined in the court of Star-chamber, upon suspicion of being privy to the gunpowder plot.

John, fifth lord Mordaunt, his son, was by king Charles the first created earl of Peterborough, and was converted from the Roman Catholic religion, in which he had been educated, by doctor James Usher, afterwards archbishop of Armagh. He was appointed general of the ordnance and colonel of a regiment of foot in the army raised by the parliament against

king Charles the first, and died 18 June 1642, leaving issue two sons, Henry and John.

Henry, second earl of Peterborough, warmly embraced the cause of king Charles the first, was wounded in the battle of Newberry, and was one of the leaders in the insurrection of Rich earl of Holland in 1648, the object of which was to rescue that monarch from imprisonment. Upon the accession of king James the second he was appointed his majesty's groom of the stole; and, soon after the revolution, he, together with James fourth earl of Salisbury, was threatened with an impeachment of high treason for being reconciled to the church of Rome.

John, younger son of John first earl of Peterborough, was the most active of all the partizans of king Charles the second during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwel. He was brought to his trial before a high court of justice erected for that purpose in the year 1658, and narrowly escaped with his life. But, undismayed by this danger, he immediately renewed his intrigues in favour of the royal family; and, as a reward for his services, was created in the following year baron Mordaunt of Ryegate and viscount Mordaunt of Avalon. He died 5 June 1675, leaving issue, 1. Charles, second viscount Mordaunt of Avalon. 2. Harry, father of the late sir John Mordaunt, knight of the bath, who commanded the land forces designed for the reduction of Rochefort in France in September 1757. Harry, his father, died 4 January 1720. 3. Osmond, killed at the battle of the Boyne 1 July 1690.

Charles, second viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, entered into the sea service at the age of fifteen, and particularly distinguished himself at Tangiers,

giers, when it was besieged by the Moors in the year 1684. Disliking the measures of king James the second, he went over to Holland, and was among those who were principally trusted and consulted by the prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third. He landed at Torbay with that prince at the period of the revolution, was constituted 8 April 1689 first lord commissioner of the treasury, and the following day created earl of the county of Monmouth. He resigned the office of first lord of the treasury in March 1690, and succeeded to the family honours as third earl of Peterborough 19 June 1697. In the reign of queen Anne he was declared

March 1705 commander in chief of her majesty's forces in the kingdom of Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet destined for that country. He undertook this expedition principally at his own expence; and, though mean and deformed in his person, was endowed with a disposition the most ardent, intrepid and generous. Immediately upon his arrival in Spain he commenced with success the siege of Barcelona, and the governor proposed to surrender. During the negociation, his German allies forced the gates on one side of the town, and began a general pillage. Lord Peterborough, informed of this circumstance, desired to be admitted at the opposite gate; and, having driven out the Germans, returned to his former station, in order to complete the terms of surrender. In the following year the French, headed by king Philip the fifth in person, endeavoured to retake Barcelona; but lord Peterborough obliged them to raise the siege, and retreat with so much precipitation, as to leave their ammunition, their provisions, and their sick and wounded men behind them, the latter of which, from a knowledge of his character, were recommended by *maréchal de Tessé*, the French general, to the earl of Peterborough's clemency. Finally, he overran Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon, with part of Murcia and Castile; crowned king Charles the third in his metropolis; and, with

an army of ten thousand men, drove out king Philip the fifth, and a French army amounting to twenty-five thousand. He was however recalled in the midst of his victories, and in the year 1710 his conduct was made a subject of parliamentary animadversion, the result of which was a vote of thanks for his many great and eminent services. The compliment bestowed upon him by Mr. Pope, with whom he cultivated an intimate friendship, is eminently beautiful.

There, my retreat the best companions grace;
 Chiefs out of war, and statesmen out of place.
 There he, whose lightning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
 Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines;
 Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain,
 Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain.

This nobleman had issue, 1. John, lord viscount Mordaunt, who lost his arm at the battle of Blenheim 13 August 1704, and had issue Charles, fourth earl of Peterborough. 2. Henry, who embraced the naval profession, and distinguished himself by several gallant actions, particularly by his defence of the *Resolution* man of war against the attack of six French ships of the line 19 March 1707. He died 24 February 1710, and the earl of Peterborough, his father, 25 October 1735.

Charles, fourth earl of Peterborough, married, first, Mary, daughter of John Cox of the city of London esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. Frances, born April 1736, and married 10 October 1765 to the reverend Samuel Bulkeley of Hatfield in the county of Hertford. 2. Mary, Anastasia Grace. The earl of Peterborough married, secondly, Robiniana, daughter

daughter of Brown, a colonel in the army; by which lady he had issue Charles Henry, present and fifth earl of Peterborough.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Mordaunt of Turvey in the county of Bedford 4 May 1532. Earl of Peterborough in the county of Northampton 4 March 1628. Baron Mordaunt of Ryegate in the county of Surrey, and viscount Mordaunt of Avalon in the county of Somerset, 10 July 1659. Earl of the county of Monmouth 9 April 1689.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Parsons Green in the county of Middlesex, and Dantsey in the county of Wilts.

GREY, EARL OF STAMFORD.

GEORGE HARRY GREY, earl of Stamford, baron Grey of Groby, baron Bonville and baron Harrington ; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester, and president of the humane society.

This nobleman was born 1 October 1737, and chosen 1761 to represent the county of Stafford. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 24 June 1768, and was appointed 14 May 1783 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester.

The earl of Stamford married 20 May 1763 Henrietta Cavendish, daughter of William, second duke of Portland ; by which lady he has issue, 1. Henrietta, born 19 April 1764, and married 28 October 1785 to sir John Chetwode of Muckleston in the county of Stafford baronet. 2. George Harry, lord Grey, born 31 October 1765. 3. Louisa, born 8 May 1771. 4. William Booth, born 10 September 1773. 5. Anchitel, born 16 December 1774. 6. Henry, born 23 August 1776. 7. Sophia, born 7 October 1777. 8. Amelia, born 1778.

Edward, the younger son of Reginald, third lord Grey of Ruthen, whose pedigree has already been given in the article of marchioness Grey, married Elizabeth, grand daughter and heiress of William Ferrars lord Ferrars of Groby, and had summons to parliament by the title of lord Ferrars of Groby 14 December 1446. The issue of this marriage were,

1. Sir John Grey of Groby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Widville, baron, and afterwards created earl Rivers; by which lady, who afterwards became the consort of king Edward the fourth, he had issue Thomas, second lord Ferrars of Groby; and Richard, who was beheaded at Pontefract 13 June 1483 by order of the duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard the third. Sir John Grey, their father, was killed at the battle of Saint Albans 23 May 1454, fighting for the cause of the house of Lancaster. 2. Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John viscount Lisle, son of the renowned John first earl of Shrewsbury. He received summons to parliament by the title of baron Lisle of Kingston Lisle in the county of Berks 1475, and was created viscount Lisle by king Richard the third 28 June 1483. His titles became extinct upon the death of his son 1504. 3. Reginald, who was killed at the battle of Wakefield 31 December 1460.

Thomas, second lord Ferrars of Groby, was 24 August 1471 created earl of Huntingdon, and 18 April 1475 marquis of Dorset. He was attainted of high treason in the reign of king Richard the third, but found means to escape into France, and was afterwards one of the commanders at the battle of Blackheath 22 June 1497. He married Cicely, daughter and heiress of William Bonville, lord Bonville and Harrington; by which lady, who introduced these titles into the family of Grey, he had issue, 1. Thomas, second marquis of Dorset. 2. Leonard, created 1 January 1536 viscount Garney of the kingdom of Ireland; and appointed lord deputy of that kingdom; but, being tried for treasonable practices with the Irish and convicted, he was beheaded 25 July 1541. The marquis of Dorset died 10 April 1501.

Thomas, second marquis of Dorset, was commander in chief of the expedition against Fontarabia in the year 1512. He had issue, 1. Henry, third marquis of Dorset. 2. Thomas, beheaded for his concern in sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection 27 April 1555. 3. Leonard, beheaded 1522. 4. John.

Henry, third marquis of Dorset, married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, daughter of king Henry the seventh, and relict of Louis the twelfth king of France; and was created 11 October 1551 duke of Suffolk. The issue of this marriage was, 1. Jane, who married Guildford, younger son of John Dudley duke of Northumberland, and was nominated by the last will of king Edward the sixth heiress of the crown of England. She was accordingly proclaimed queen much against her own inclination 10 July 1553; and, finding the tide of popular opposition irresistible, resigned her pretensions 20 of the same month. She was tried, together with her husband, and convicted of high treason 3 November following. They remained prisoners in the Tower till the defeat of sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection, in consequence of which they were brought to the scaffold 12 February 1555, and the duke her father, who had favoured the insurrection, 23 of the same month. Lady Jane Grey was a person of the most amiable and virtuous disposition; and, though she suffered at seventeen years of age, was possessed of almost every accomplishment, being mistress of several languages, and particularly attached to the perusal of Plato. 2. Catherine, married, first, to Henry, son of William first earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to Edward earl of Hertford, son of Edward duke of Somerset lord protector of England. This marriage having taken place without the consent of queen Elizabeth, they were both of them committed

to

to the Tower, where the countess died, after nine years confinement, 26 January 1567. By the tragical events we have related, the titles of the family became extinct.

Henry, son of John younger son of Thomas second marquis of Dorset, was now become the representative of the family, having by descent the titles of Bonville and Harrington. By king James the first he was farther created baron Grey of Groby.

Henry, second lord Grey of Groby, his grandson, was by king Charles the first created earl of Stamford, and had issue, 1. Thomas, father of Thomas second earl of Stamford. 2. John, father of Harry third earl of Stamford.

Thomas, second earl of Stamford, was imprisoned for his concern in the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, and pardoned 10 March 1686. He was appointed 28 April 1697 chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which office he resigned 1702, and died 13 January 1720.

Harry, fourth earl of Stamford, son of Harry third earl of Stamford, married Mary, daughter and heiress of George Booth, earl of Harrington; by which lady, who died 10 December 1772, he had issue, 1. George Harry, present and fifth earl of Stamford. 2. Booth, born 15 August 1740, and elected in the years 1768, 1774 and 1780 to represent the borough of Leicester. He married 10 May 1782 Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Mainwaring of Bromborough in the county of Chester esquire; by which lady he has issue a son, born 12 February 1783. 3. John, born

22 May 1743, who married 22 June 1773 Sufannah, daughter of Ralph Leycester esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Harrington of Harrington in the county of Cumberland 1320. Baron Bonville of Chewton in the county of Somerset 1449. Baron Grey of Groby in the county of Leicester 21 July 1603. Earl of Stamford in the county of Lincoln 26 March 1628.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Enville Hall in the county of Stafford; Bradgate in the county of Leicester; and Dunham Massey in the county of Chester.

FINCH, EARL OF WINCHELSEA.

GEORGE FINCH, earl of Winchelsea, earl of Nottingham, viscount Maidstone, baron Fitzherbert of Eastwel, baron Finch of Daventry, and a baronet; one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Rutland.

This nobleman was born 4 November 1752, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his uncle 2 August 1769. He was appointed December 1777 one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, and 19 March 1779 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Rutland.

The family of Finch is said to be descended from Henry Fitzherbert, lord chamberlain of the household to king Henry the first, and the reputed ancestor of the earl of Pembroke. Herbert, his son, had issue Peter, progenitor of the earls of Pembroke; and Matthew, a considerable baron in the party of king John and king Henry the third, whose grandson, Herbert, took the name of Finch in the reign of king Edward the first. Sir Thomas Finch in the reign of queen Elizabeth was 1564 sent to the relief of Newhaven, then besieged by the French, where he was shipwrecked, and perished with all his retinue. He married Catherine, eldest daughter of sir Thomas Moyle of Eastwel in the county of Kent; by which lady he had issue, 1. Moyle. 2. Henry, whose son John was elected speaker of the honourable house of commons in the year 1628, and constituted lord chief

justice of court of common pleas 21 January 1635. Having resigned this office, he was 23 January 1639 appointed lord keeper of the great seal, which employment he held for one year, and was then created baron Finch of Fordwich in the county of Kent. Upon his death in 1660 the title became extinct.

Moyle, eldest son of sir Thomas Finch, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Heneage of Copt Hall in the county of Essex, treasurer of the chamber to queen Elizabeth; by which lady, who was created by king James the first viscountess Maidstone, and by king Charles the first countess of Winchelsea, he had issue, 1. Thomas, who succeeded to the titles of his mother. 2. Heneage, elected speaker of the honourable house of commons in the year 1626, which office he resigned in the year 1628. Moyle, the father, was created a baronet by king James the first 29 June 1611.

Heneage, second earl of Winchelsea, son of Thomas first earl of Winchelsea, was one of the persons principally trusted by general Monk in his project for the restoration of king Charles the second. By that monarch he was created lord Fitzherbert of Eastwel, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Constantinople. He was sent for by king James the second, at the time when that monarch was interrupted at Feversham in his design of leaving the kingdom, and prevailed upon the king to return to London. Soon after he voted for supplying the vacancy of the throne with the prince and princess of Orange, and died 1689, having had issue, 1. William, lord viscount Maidstone, who was killed in the great sea fight against the Dutch 28 May 1672. 2. Heneage, fourth earl of Winchelsea. 3. John, fifth earl of Winchelsea.

Charles,

Charles, third earl of Winchelsea, son of William lord viscount Maidstone, was 14 June 1711 appointed first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, and died 14 August 1712.

Heneage, son of Heneage younger son of sir Moyle Finch baronet, was 6 June 1660 constituted his majesty's solicitor general, and the day following raised to the dignity of a baronet. He was farther promoted 10 May 1670 to the office of attorney general, and 9 November 1673 declared lord keeper of the great seal. In the following year he was created baron Finch of Daventry, and 19 December 1675 constituted lord high chancellor of England. In the midst of the fickleness and profligacy of the court of king Charles the second, he preserved that even tenour and dignified moderation, which prevented him, though a tory, from becoming, as the king's other ministers were, an object of the clamour and persecution of the whigs. The last honour conferred upon him was that of being created earl of Nottingham, and he died 18 December 1682, leaving issue, 1. Daniel, second earl of Nottingham. 2. Heneage, created earl of Aylesford.

Daniel, second earl of Nottingham, was constituted 19 February 1680 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and resigned 22 May 1684. In the reign of king James the second he was one of the most considerable leaders of the high church party; and, though his abilities were not of the first order, yet the rectitude of his disposition and the integrity of his conduct gained him a great reputation. He was in the councils of those who invited over the prince of Orange; and, though he could not join with them in that measure, he was however faithful to their secret. He was sent by king James, together with the marquis of Halifax and lord Godolphin,

to treat with the prince upon his landing; but upon his return to London he found that the king had abruptly withdrawn himself. He was the principal manager of the debates in the convention parliament on the side of those who voted for a regency; and the language he held upon this occasion to his personal friends, was, "That, though he could not argue
" or vote but according to the scheme and principles he had concerning our
" laws and constitution, yet he should not be sorry to see himself outvoted;
" and that, though he could not agree to the making a king as things
" stood, yet, if he found one made, he would be more faithful to him,
" than those that made him could be according to their own principles." He was appointed 13 February 1689 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and resigned in March 1694. His conduct was such, that king James thought proper to except him out of his intended general pardon; and he was proved to have refused a considerable bribe in the corrupt transaction respecting the charter of the East India company. Upon the accession of queen Anne he was again constituted one of the principal secretaries of state, and resigned 17 April 1704. Though he had always been regarded as a leader in the high church party, he went over to the whigs at the time that the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Godolphin were dismissed from their employments; and, upon the accession of king George the first, he was appointed lord president of the council, but resigned 29 February 1716, in consequence of the umbrage he gave by his interference in favour of the lords who were concerned in the rebellion. He received 1721 the unanimous thanks of the university of Oxford and of the clergy of the diocese of London, for his Answer to Mr. Whiston concerning the Eternity of the Son and the Holy Ghost. Upon the failure of the elder branch of the family 9 September 1729, he became sixth earl of Winchelsea, and died 1 January 1730.

He

He had issue, 1. Daniel, seventh earl of Winchelsea. 2. William, who was employed as his majesty's envoy extraordinary, first, to the court of Sweden, and afterwards to the republic of the United Provinces. He married August 1746 Charlotte, daughter of Thomas first earl of Pomfret; by which lady, who is governess of the children of their present majesties, he had issue George, present and eighth earl of Winchelsea; Sophia, born 17 November 1748, and married 29 February 1772 to Charles Fielding esquire; and Henrietta, born 28 December 1750. William, their father, died 25 December 1766. 3. John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of

Younger esquire; by which lady he had issue Elizabeth, married 2 June 1757 to John Mason of Greenwich in the county of Kent esquire. He died 12 February 1763. 4. Edward, who took the name of Hatton, pursuant to the last will of his maternal aunt Anne, daughter of Christopher Hatton lord viscount Hatton. He was successively employed as envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden, to the diet of Ratisbon, to the republic of the United Provinces, to the king of Poland and to the empress of Russia. He married 1746 Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in the county of Kent baronet; by which lady he had issue, George, born 30 June 1747; Anne, born 15 November 1750; Henrietta Frances Charlotte, born 19 February 1752; Mary Henrietta Elizabeth, born 12 May 1753; and John Emilius Daniel. Edward, born 19 May 1755. Edward, their father, died 16 May 1771.

Daniel, seventh earl of Winchelsea, was appointed 16 March 1741 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in December 1744. He was again appointed first lord of the admiralty 6 April 1757, and resigned in June following. He was also constituted, under the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, 12 July 1765 lord president of

the council, which office he resigned 30 July 1766. The earl of Winchelsea married, first, Frances, daughter of Basil fourth earl of Denbigh; by which lady he had issue Charlotte; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in the county of Kent baronet; by which lady, who died 8 August 1757, he had issue four daughters. 1. Heneage, born December 1741, and married 3 August 1778 to sir George Osborn of Chicklands in the county of Bedford baronet. 2. Effex, born 1 January 1746. 3. Hatton, born 23 February 1747. 4. Augusta, born February 1751.

C R E A T I O N S.

Viscount Maidstone of Maidstone in the county of Kent 8 July 1623. Earl of Winchelsea in the county of Kent 12 July 1628. Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwel in the county of Kent 26 June 1660. Baron Finch of Daventry in the county of Northampton 10 January 1674. Earl of Nottingham 12 May 1681.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Burley in the county of Rutland; Raunston in the county of Buckingham; and Eastwel in the county of Kent.

STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

PHILIP STANHOPE, earl of Chesterfield and baron Stanhope of Shelford ; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and a fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 10 November 1755, and succeeded to the title 24 March 1773. He was appointed 2 January 1784 his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, but never reached that country, and received letters of recal 1785.

The earl of Chesterfield married 20 August 1777 Anne, daughter of Alexander Thistlethwaite of Titherley in the county of Southampton esquire.

The pedigree of the family of Stanhope has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the third, and they were elected to parliament for the borough of Newcastle upon Tyne and the county of Nottingham from the accession of king Richard the second. Sir Edward Stanhope, in the reign of king Henry the seventh, was one of the commanders for that monarch at the battle of Stoke 6 June 1487, and at the battle of Blackheath 22 June 1497. He had issue Anne, married to Edward, first duke of Somerset, lord protector of England ; and sir Michael, who on account of this affinity was twice committed prisoner to the Tower, and, being tried for conspiring the death of the duke of Northumberland lord protector, was

beheaded 26 February 1552. He had issue, 1. Thomas, father of John, who had issue Philip; and John, ancestor to the earl of Harrington. 2. John, created 4 May 1605 baron Stanhope of Harrington, which title became extinct upon the death of his son 1676.

Philip, grandson of Thomas, son of sir Michael Stanhope, was by king James the first raised to the dignity of a baron by the title of lord Stanhope of Shelford, and by king Charles the first created earl of Chesterfield. He lived in retirement till the commencement of the civil war; and then, engaging in the royal party, he made his house at Shelford a garrison for the king, and seized in person, with three hundred followers, upon the city of Litchfield. He was there reduced to surrender by the parliamentary forces 1643, and died in confinement 12 September 1656. He had issue, 1. Henry, lord Stanhope, who married Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Wotton lord Wotton; by which lady, who was created 29 May 1660 countess of Chesterfield for life, he had issue Philip, second earl of Chesterfield. 2. Ferdinando, who was killed in the civil wars 1643. 3. Philip, who by his father was appointed commander of the garrison of Shelford, and lost his life in its defence 27 October 1645. 4. Arthur. 5. Alexander, whose son James was created earl Stanhope.

Philip Dormer, fourth earl of Chesterfield, grandson of Philip second earl of Chesterfield, was 26 February 1728 appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces, and 19 April 1730 lord steward of the household, which office he resigned in April 1733. From that period he became one of the principal leaders of the parliamentary opposition to sir Robert Walpole; and, together with John lord Carteret, afterwards earl Granville, was
regarded

regarded as the ornament of the house of lords for splendour of abilities and brilliancy of eloquence. He was constituted 3 January 1745 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; but, his abilities being deemed indispensably necessary at that critical period, he was 18 May in the same year commissioned to go as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces, and did not arrive at Dublin till 31 August following. During his residence there he was completely successful in preserving the peace of the country during the rebellion in England; and, having resigned in April 1746, was 4 November in the same year constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned 6 February 1748. He married Melesina, the natural daughter of king George the first by Melesina de Schulenberg duchess of Kendal; which lady was created in her own right 1722 baroness of Aldborough in the county of Suffolk, and countess of Walsingham in the county of Norfolk for life, and died 16 September 1776. Since the death of the earl of Chesterfield there have been published his Letters to his natural son, Philip Stanhope, late envoy extraordinary to the court of Dresden; which, though written with considerable elegance of style, and in a very affectionate manner, are deserving of censure for the coldness and insensibility to virtue and moral excellence with which they are pervaded.

Arthur, one of the younger sons of Philip first earl of Chesterfield, had issue Michael, who embraced the profession of the church, was canon of Windsor, and doctor in divinity. He had issue, 1. Arthur Charles, who married Margaret, daughter of Charles Hedlam of Kerby in the county of York esquire; by which lady, who died 1763, he had issue Margaret, born 10 June 1754, and married 26 December 1776 to Wil-

liam Smelt esquire; and Philip, present and fifth earl of Chesterfield. He died March 1770. 2. Ferdinand, who married 8 March 1742 Mary, daughter of Philips esquire; by which lady he has issue Penelope, born August 1743; John, born September 1744; Mary, born March 1746; Michael, born July 1750; and Arthur, born October 1752, who was appointed 2 January 1784 secretary to the embassy of Philip, present earl of Chesterfield, to the court of Spain, and married 23 January in the same year, daughter of Alexander Thistlethwaite of Titherley in the county of Southampton esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Stanhope of Shelford in the county of Nottingham 7 November 1616. Earl of Chesterfield in the county of Derby 4 August 1628.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Bretby in the county of Derby; Shelford in the county of Nottingham; Blackheath in the county of Kent; and Eythorpe in the county of Buckingham.

TUFTON, EARL OF THANET.

SACKVILLE TUFTON, earl of the isle of Thanet, baron Tufton of Tufton, and a baronet; hereditary sheriff of the counties of Westmorland, and Cumberland.

This nobleman was born 30 June 1769. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 10 April 1786.

The family of Tufton, anciently written Toketon, has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the third. Sir Lewis Toketon, alias Tufton, had a command under king Edward the third at the battle of Cressy 26 August 1346. John Tufton, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of sir John Baker, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; by which lady he had issue John, who was created a baronet by king James the first 19 June 1611. Nicholas, his son, was by king Charles the first created lord Tufton of Tufton, and afterwards earl of Thanet.

John, second earl of Thanet; his son, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard, third earl of Dorset, by Anne daughter and heiress of George Clifford earl of Cumberland; by which lady he had issue, 1. Nicholas, third earl of Thanet, who was twice imprisoned by Oliver Cromwel upon suspicion of his being engaged in a design for restoring the royal family. 2. John, fourth earl of Thanet. 3. Richard, fifth earl of Thanet.

4. Thomas,

4. Thomas, sixth earl of Thanet, who was admitted in 1691 in right of his grandmother to the titles of baron Clifford of Appleby, baron of Westmorland and baron Vesey. He had issue Catherine, married to Edward viscount Sondes, son of Lewis Watson earl of Rockingham; by whom she had issue Catherine, married to Edward Southwel of Kings Weston in the county of Gloucester esquire; by which marriage the baronies of Clifford, Westmorland and Vesey, were carried into the family of Southwel, where they now exist; and Margaret, married to Thomas Coke earl of Leicester, who was admitted 13 August 1734 to the titles of baroness Clifford, Westmorland and Vesey, and died 28 February 1775. 5. Sackville, father of Sackville seventh earl of Thanet.

Sackville, seventh earl of Thanet, married Mary, daughter of William Savile marquis of Halifax; by which lady, who died 30 July 1750, he had issue, 1. Sackville, eighth earl of Thanet. 2. Charlotte, born September 1728.

Sackville, eighth earl of Thanet, married Mary, daughter of John Philip, son of Lionel Cranfield first duke of Dorset; by which lady, who died September 1778, he had issue, 1. Elizabeth, born 2 May 1768. 2. Sackville, present and ninth earl of Thanet. 3. Charles, born 10 September 1770. 4. Caroline, born 8 October 1771. 5. Henry, born 2 January 1775. 6. William, born 16 November 1777.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Tufton of Tufton in the county of Suffex 1 November 1626.
Earl of the isle of Thanet in the county of Kent 5 August 1628.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hothfield in the county of Kent ; Bolbrook in the county of Suffex ;
Newbottle in the county of Northampton ; Skipton Castle in the county
of York ; and Appleby Castle and Brougham Castle in the county of
Westmorland.

MONTAGU, EARL OF SANDWICH.

JOHN MONTAGU, earl of Sandwich, viscount Hinchinbroke and baron Montagu of Saint Neots; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, having the rank of general of his majesty's forces, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, one of the governors of the Charter House, recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 3 November 1718, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather 20 October 1729. In political life he intimately connected himself with John, fourth duke of Bedford; and, when that nobleman was appointed 27 December 1744 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, was nominated second in the commission. He was constituted 18 November 1746 minister plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces, and afterwards to the congress of Aix la Chapelle, in which the peace of 1748 was concluded. He was farther appointed 20 February in that year first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and resigned in June 1751. His lordship was declared December 1755 one of the vice treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland; and, having resigned that office, was 19 February 1763 nominated his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, which nomination was superseded 23 April in that year, in consequence of his being appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty. This office he exchanged 9 August 1763 for that of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and resigned in July 1765. He was reappointed to the office of
secretary

secretary of state 19 December 1770, and exchanged that office 12 January 1771 for the appointment of first lord commissioner of the admiralty, in which post he continued till the entire change of ministry in March 1782. He was also appointed May 1783 ranger of Saint James's Park and Hyde Park, and resigned that office December in the same year.

The earl of Sandwich married 7 March 1741 Judith, daughter of Charles Fane lord viscount Fane of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue John, lord viscount Hinchinbroke, born 26 January 1744, and elected 1765 to represent the borough of Brackley in the county of Northampton, and 1768 to represent the county of Huntingdon, for which place he has sat in parliament ever since. He was appointed 6 February 1771 vice chamberlain of his majesty's household, which office he resigned in March 1782, and was farther constituted May 1783 master of his majesty's buck-hounds. He is also one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He married, first, 1 March 1756 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Montagu earl of Halifax; by which lady, who died 7 July 1768, he has issue John George, born 3 April 1767: and, secondly, 24 April 1772 Mary, daughter of Harry duke of Bolton; by which lady, who died 30 March 1779, he has issue George John, born 5 March 1773; and Mary, born 1 January 1774.

Sir Sidney Montagu, younger brother of Edward, lord Montagu of Boughton, ancestor of the late dukes of Montagu; of Henry, first earl of Manchester; and of James, lord bishop of Winchester; was master of requests to king Charles the first; and, being a member of the long parliament in 1640, early engaged in opposition to the earl of Strafford and the court; but, being thought afterwards to manifest some coldness, was

expelled the house of commons 3 December 1642, and committed for a short time to the Tower. He died 25 September 1644.

Edward, his son, raised a regiment for the service of the parliament, and signalised himself at the battle of Marston Moor 2 July 1744, and upon some other occasions in that campaign, being then in the nineteenth year of his age. In the following year he was at the head of his regiment at the battle of Naseby 14 June, and had a considerable command at the storming of Bristol 10 September. When the army undertook to dictate to the parliament in the year 1647, he withdrew himself from the house of commons, and did not resume his seat till 1660. He was however joined with Desborough in a commission for executing the office of lord high admiral, and with admiral Blake in the command at sea till the death of that officer, when the whole command was vested in admiral Montagu. Upon the restoration of the parliament in 1660 general Monk was named with him as honorary joint admiral of the fleet. But admiral Montagu, having previously opened a private communication with king Charles the second, went over with the fleet to conduct that prince from Breda, without waiting for the orders of the parliament. Upon the restoration he was immediately created baron Montagu of Saint Neots, viscount Hinchinbroke and earl of Sandwich; and, the duke of York being declared lord high admiral, was constituted vice admiral of England. As a cabinet minister he acted with great integrity, having opposed the sale of Dunkirk, and strongly recommended measures for preventing the growth of the power of France and cultivating the alliance of Spain. He had a principal concern in the successes of the naval campaign of 1665, particularly in the battle of 3 June, after which the sole command of the fleet was left in his hands, and he took a great number of Dutch men of

war and merchantmen. In the following year he was sent into Spain, in order to mediate a peace between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, which commission he discharged with success. He was also constituted 3 August 1670 first lord commissioner of trade and plantations. He was again second in command in the war of 1672; and, having recommended in a particular situation that the fleet should stand out to sea for fear of being surprised, he received an answer from the duke of York, commander in chief, which appeared to reflect upon his reputation and courage. This ill-timed speech excited the earl of Sandwich to a generous and indignant resolution of vindicating his character; and, the enemy having come upon them in the manner in which he had foreseen, he interposed his ship between the English and the Dutch fleets, and was attacked by a whole division of the latter. His ship was at length set on fire; and, the majority of the crew having been killed, the officers and some of the men got into the long boat; but the earl of Sandwich refused to quit his vessel, and was at length blown up 28 May.

The earl of Sandwich had issue, 1. Edward, second earl of Sandwich. 2. Sidney, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of sir Francis Wortley of Wortley in the county of York baronet, in consequence of which marriage he added to his own the name of Wortley. He was one of the supporters of the bill of exclusion, and raised a body of horse in the reign of king James the second to assist the prince of Orange. He had issue Edward (Wortley Montagu), ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Signior, who married Mary, daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont duke of Kingston; by which lady, who was the author of a celebrated collection of Letters upon the Turkish Nation, and died 21 August 1762, he had issue Edward, author of a treatise upon Ancient Republics, who spent the latter years of his life at

Venice, living in the Turkish manner, and died 1776.

Mary, sister of the last mentioned Edward, married John Stuart, earl of Bute in the kingdom of Scotland, and is in her own right baroness Mountstuart of Wortley in the county of York. The honourable Sidney Wortley Montagu died 11 November 1727.

Edward, third earl of Sandwich, son of Edward second earl of Sandwich, had issue Edward Richard, lord viscount Hinchinbroke, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Alexander Popham of Littlecote in the county of Wilts esquire; by which lady, who died 20 March 1761, he had issue John, present and fourth earl of Sandwich. Lord Hinchinbroke died 3 October 1722.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Montagu of Saint Neots, viscount Hinchinbroke in the county of Huntingdon, and earl of Sandwich in the county of Kent 12 July 1660.

C H I E F S E A T.

Hinchinbroke in the county of Huntingdon.

C A P E L, E A R L O F E S S E X.

WILLIAM ANNE HOLLES CAPEL, earl of Effex, viscount Malden and baron Capel of Hadham; one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber.

This nobleman was born 7 October 1732, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 8 January 1743. He was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to king George the second, which office he resigned 1761. He was farther constituted 19 October 1764 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford, which office he resigned in February 1771, and was again appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber 1782.

The earl of Effex married, first, 1 August 1754 Frances, daughter of sir Charles Hanbury Williams knight of the bath; by which lady, who died 19 July 1759, he has issue, 1. Elizabeth, born 10 August 1755, and married to John lord Monson. 2. George, lord viscount Malden, born 3 November 1758, and elected 20 April 1779 to represent the city of Westminster, 1780 to represent the borough of Lestwithiel in the county of Cornwal, and 1784 to represent the borough of Oakhampton in the county of Devon. He married 6 June 1786 , daughter of Stephenson esquire. The earl of Effex married, secondly, 3 March 1767 Harriet, daughter of Thomas Bladon esquire; by which lady

lady he has issue, 1. John Thomas, born 14 March 1769. 2. Thomas Edward, born 24 March 1770. 3. William Robert, born 28 April 1775. 4. Bladon Thomas, born 25 August 1776.

The family of Capel is descended from sir Richard de Capel, lord justice of Ireland in the reign of king Henry the third. Sir William Capel was lord mayor of London in the year 1503, and on account of his wealth became an object of extortion to Empson and Dudley, the confidential ministers of king Henry the seventh. Refusing to pay a second fine which they imposed upon him, he was committed to the Tower, and regained his liberty upon the death of that monarch. His posterity married into several of the most considerable families of the kingdom; and Arthur, the sixth in descent from sir William, was by king Charles the first created baron Capel of Hadham. He exerted himself in favour of that monarch during the civil war; and, not discouraged by its ill success, threw himself into the town of Colchester, where, with the earl of Norwich and the last remains of the royal party, he endured the greatest hardships, and surrendered after a siege of ten weeks 28 August 1648. He escaped from confinement in the Tower of London; but, being retaken, and brought before the high court of justice, was beheaded 9 March 1649. He had issue, 1. Arthur, second lord Capel. 2. Henry, who was appointed 25 April 1679 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned towards the close of that year. After the revolution he was created 11 April 1692 baron Capel of Tewkesbury in the county of Gloucester, and 27 May 1769 was constituted lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland. Upon his death 30 May 1696 the title became extinct.

Arthur,

Arthur, second lord Capel of Hadham, was soon after the restoration created viscount Malden and earl of Essex, and was constituted 5 August 1672 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he resigned in the year 1677. He was a person of considerable weight with the supporters of the bill of exclusion; and, when king Charles the second was desirous to nominate an administration which should partly consist of the members of opposition, he was 26 March 1679 constituted first lord commissioner of the treasury, which office he resigned 19 November in the same year. He was afterwards apprehended upon suspicion of being concerned in the Rye-House plot, and committed to the Tower, where he put an end to his existence 13 July 1683.

William, third earl of Essex, his grandson, was appointed in the year 1731 his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Turin, in which employment he continued till 1736, and was farther constituted 4 December 1739 captain of the yeomen of the guard. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon and Rochester; by which lady he had issue, 1. Charlotte, born 2 October 1721, and married to Thomas first earl of Clarendon. 2. Mary, born 13 October 1722, and married 26 August 1758 to John, son of George third earl of Granard in the kingdom of Ireland. The earl of Essex married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Wriothesley second duke of Bedford; by which lady, who died 8 June 1784, he had issue, 1. Diana, born 22 February 1728. 2. Anne, born 13 May 1730. 3. William Anne Holles, present and fourth earl of Essex.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Capel of Hadham in the county of Hertford 6 August 1641.
Viscount Malden in the county of Essex and earl of that county 20 April
1661.

C H I E F S E A T.

Cashiobury in the county of Hertford.

HOWARD,

H O W A R D, E A R L O F C A R L I S L E.

FREDERIC HOWARD, earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard of Morpeth and baron Dacre of Gillefland; knight of the thistle, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

This nobleman was born 28 May 1748, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 4 September 1758. He was appointed 13 June 1777 treasurer of his majesty's household, and constituted April 1778 one of the commissioners to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in certain of his majesty's colonies in North America. Upon his return from that country, having resigned the office of treasurer of the household, he was appointed 6 November 1779 first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, and 13 October 1780 exchanged that appointment for the office of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which he resigned in April 1782. He was farther constituted 11 May in the same year lord steward of his majesty's household, in which office he continued till 14 February 1783. He was declared 2 April in that year lord keeper of the privy seal, and resigned in December following.

The earl of Carlisle married 22 March 1770 Carolina, daughter of Granville Leveson marquis of Stafford; by which lady he has issue,
1. Carolina, born 3 September 1771. 2. George, lord viscount Morpeth,
born 17 September 1773. 3. Charlotte, born 15 November 1774.

4. A daughter, born 13 November 1780. 5. William, born 25 December 1781. 6. Gertrude, born 30 January 1783.

William, son by the second venter of Thomas fourth duke of Norfolk, and younger brother of Thomas first earl of Suffolk, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dacre lord Dacre of Gilleland. Philip, the issue of this marriage, was father of William; and Philip, who, as well as another of the grandsons of lord William Howard, was killed in the civil war in the service of king Charles the first. Charles, son of William, having been instrumental to the restoration of king Charles the second, was soon after that event created baron Dacre of Gilleland, viscount Howard of Morpeth and earl of Carlisle. He was ambassador from that monarch to the czar of Muscovy, and the kings of Denmark and Sweden in the year 1663 and 1664, and was governor for some years of the island of Jamaica. He died 24 February 1684, leaving issue, 1. Edward, second earl of Carlisle. 2. Frederic Christian, who was killed at the siege of Luxembourg in the year 1684 and the twentieth year of his age.

Charles, third earl of Carlisle, son of Edward second earl of Carlisle, was 19 June 1701 appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, which office he resigned upon the death of king William the third. He was again constituted first lord commissioner of the treasury 23 May 1715, which office he resigned in October following, and died 1 May 1738.

Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle, his son, married 8 June 1743 Isabella, daughter of William, fourth lord Byron; by which lady, who married, secondly, 11 December 1759 sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton Castle in the county of Cumberland baronet of Nova Scotia, he had issue, 1. Anne,

born

born 1744, and late one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her royal highness princess Amelia, daughter of king George the second. 2. Elizabeth, born 1746, and married 16 February 1769 to Peter Delme of Earl Stoke in the county of Wilts esquire. 3. Juliana, born 16 May 1747. 4. Frederic, present and fifth earl of Carlisle.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Dacre of Gilleland in the county of Cumberland, viscount Howard of Morpeth in the county of Northumberland, and earl of the city of Carlisle 20 April 1661.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Castle Howard in the county of York; Naworth Castle in the county of Cumberland; and Morpeth Castle in the county of Northumberland.

SCOT, EARL OF DONCASTER.

HENRY SCOT, duke of Buccleugh, earl of Dalkeith, baron Scot of Buccleugh and baron of Whitcheſter and Afhdale in the kingdom of Scotland; earl of Doncaſter and baron Scot of Tinedale in the kingdom of Great Britain; knight of the thistle, governor of the royal bank of the kingdom of Scotland, and honorary fellow of the royal college of phyſicians in the city of Edinburgh.

This nobleman was born 13 September 1746, and ſucceeded to the title upon the death of his father 22 April 1751. He was elected knight of the moſt ancient order of the thistle 23 December 1767.

The duke of Buccleugh married 20 March 1767 Elizabeth, daughter of George duke of Montagu; by which lady he has iſſue, 1. Elizabeth, born 10 October 1770. 2. Charles William Henry, earl of Dalkeith, born 24 May 1772. 3. Caroline, born 10 July 1774. 4. Henry James Montagu, born 16 December 1776, and heir apparent to the barony of Montagu of Boughton upon the death of the duke of Montagu, his grandfather. 5. Harriet, born 1 December 1780.

The family of Scot is deſcended from Charles the ſecond, king of England, by Lucy, daughter of Richard Walters of Haverfordweſt in the county of Pembroke eſquire. The only iſſue of this connection was James, who bore the ſurname of Crofts, was born 9 April 1649, and brought over

to

to England July 1662. In the following year he was created baron Tinedale, earl of Doncaster and duke of Monmouth, and married Anne Scot, countess of Buccleugh of the kingdom of Scotland; in consequence of which marriage he assumed the surname of Scot. The duke and duchess were also created 20 April 1663 baron and baroness of Whitchester and Ashdale, earl and countess of Dalkeith, and duke and duchess of Buccleugh in the kingdom of Scotland. In the year 1665 he was appointed master of the horse to the king, and 4 January 1670 commander in chief of his majesty's forces. He was at the head of the English troops that assisted Louis the fourteenth in his conquest of Holland in 1672, was appointed

December in that year lord great chamberlain of the kingdom of Scotland, and 15 July 1674 elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. In the year 1679 he was commander in chief of the forces which were sent to subdue the Scottish rebellion, and successfully completed the object of his expedition. In the beginning of that year the duke of Monmouth was inspired by Anthony, first earl of Shaftesbury, with the project of founding a claim to the crown upon the known bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion of the duke of York, afterwards king James the second; and for this purpose a report was industriously propagated, that the king had been lawfully married to the duke of Monmouth's mother. The king being dangerously ill in the month of August, the administration, apprehensive of the complete success of the duke of Monmouth, and the violent temper of the earl of Shaftesbury, advised his majesty to send over for the duke of York, who was then in Holland, and who so successfully improved his interview with the king, as to induce him, to publish an authentic declaration that he had never been married to Mrs. Lucy Walters, to deprive the duke of Monmouth of all his promotions, and to command him to retire to the continent. The duke of York also retired; but,
returning

returning almost immediately, the duke of Monmouth thought proper to follow his example; and, together with the earl of Shaftesbury, made a public progress through the kingdom, which was attended with great acclamations and popularity. In the subsequent business of the Rye-House plot, which cost this country the lives of Algernon Sydney and William lord Russell, the duke of Monmouth, being taken into custody, made his submissions to the king, and an intimation was published in the Gazette, "That he had made a full declaration of his crime in the late conspiracy." In the beginning of the year 1685 the duke, who was then in Holland, entertained the fullest expectations that the duke of York would be dismissed, and that he should be restored to favour, but was disappointed by the sudden death of king Charles the second 6 February in that year. Defeated in the hopes he had so long indulged, he was induced to embark with a small force for the invasion of England; and, having landed in the West, assumed the title of king 20 June. He was defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor 6 July; and, being soon after taken prisoner, was conducted to London; and, the most abject submissions not sufficing to obtain his pardon from king James the second, was beheaded 15 of that month upon a bill of attainder which had received the royal assent 16 June.

By his duchess, Anne, who married, secondly, Charles third lord Cornwallis, and died 6 February 1732, he had issue, 1. Charles, father of Francis, second duke of Buccleugh and earl of Doncaster. 2. Henry, created 29 March 1706 baron Scot of Goldylinds, viscount Hermitage and earl of Deloraine in the kingdom of Scotland. Henry, third earl of Deloraine, his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick esquire; by which lady he had issue Henry, present and fourth earl of Deloraine, born

born 8 February 1737; and John, born 3 October 1738, who married Isabella, daughter of Younge esquire.

Francis, grandson of James duke of Monmouth, succeeded to the title of duke of Buccleugh, together with the other Scottish honours, which were not affected by the attainder of 1685, upon the death of his grandmother; and was restored by act of parliament 23 March 1743 to the titles of baron Scot of Tinedale and earl of Doncaster. He had issue Francis, earl of Dalkeith, who married 2 October 1742 Caroline, daughter of John duke of Argyle and Greenwich; by which lady, who married, secondly, Charles son of Charles third lord viscount Townshend, and was created baroness of Greenwich, he had issue, 1. Henry, present and third duke of Buccleugh. 2. Frances, born 6 August 1750, and married 24 April 1783 to Archibald Douglas of Douglas Castle in the kingdom of Scotland esquire. The earl of Dalkeith died 1 April 1750.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Scot of Tinedale in the county of Northumberland, and earl of Doncaster in the county of York 14 February 1663.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Adderbury in the county of Oxford; Dalkeith, East Park, and Smeaton near Edinburgh; and Melrofs in the county of Roxborough.

COOPER,

COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, earl of Shaftesbury, baron Ashley of Winborne Saint Giles, baron Cooper of Pawlet, and a baronet.

This nobleman was born 17 September 1761, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 27 May 1771.

The earl of Shaftesbury married 17 July 1786 Barbara, daughter of Sir John Webb of Risley in the county of Bedford baronet.

The family of Cooper has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the seventh. John Cooper, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, married Anne, daughter and heiress of sir Anthony Ashley of Winborne Saint Giles in the county of Dorset knight, secretary at war; and was created a baronet by king James the first 4 July 1622. He died 23 March 1631.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, second baronet, his son, offered his services to king Charles the first soon after the commencement of the civil war, he being then just of age; and induced the garrison of Weymouth in the county of Dorset to open their gates to him: but he was disgusted by the treatment he received; the king having first made a difficulty of bestowing on him the government of Weymouth, and soon after taking it out of his hands. He afterwards formed the party called the clubmen, whose object it was to force both sides to lay down their arms, and call a
free

free parliament for settling the nation. Sir Anthony was one of the most considerable persons among those who were excluded from the house of commons, when Cromwel undertook to purge it of such members as were disagreeable to him. He was extremely active in the internal conduct of affairs previously necessary to the restoration of king Charles the second, and soon after that event was created baron Ashley of Winborne Saint Giles. He was also appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. In the year 1670 he was considered as one of the persons principally trusted by the sovereign, being a member of the celebrated cabal; and having resigned the office of chancellor of exchequer, he was created lord Cooper of Pawlet and earl of Shaftesbury, and 17 April 1672 declared lord high chancellor of England. The character of the earl of Shaftesbury is one of the most ambiguous that is to be found in the annals of history. His abilities were of the first order; he discharged the duties of his office in a manner the most upright and admirable; he acted in various instances with great spirit, candour and generosity: but he was probably misled by the incessant restlessness and activity of his nature. His advocates have not been able to vindicate him from the charge of advising and countenancing the worst measures of king Charles the second; he was too violent and precipitate in the proceedings of his subsequent opposition; and his retreat from England, previously to the tragical catastrophe of Algernon Sidney and lord Russell, leaves no favourable impression upon the mind. Being disgusted with the proceedings of lord Clifford, lord high treasurer, and the duke of York, he connected himself with the duke of Monmouth, and inspired him with the design of aspiring to the crown, in consequence of which intrigue he was dismissed from the office of lord chancellor 9 November 1673. He was committed to the Tower,

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together

together with the duke of Buckingham and others, for questioning the legality of the parliament 15 February 1677, and did not obtain his liberty till 24 February in the following year. When king Charles the second was desirous of forming a popular administration, lord Shaftesbury was nominated 20 April 1679 lord president of the council, and was dismissed from that office 15 October following. He strongly enforced the prosecution of the Popish plot, and was committed to the Tower 2 July 1681 upon a charge of subornation, but was delivered by a grand jury who were in the interest of the whig party. That party was defeated in the city elections of the following year; and lord Shaftesbury embarking for Amsterdam, died in that city 22 January 1683. He was the principal patron of the celebrated John Locke.

Anthony Ashley, third earl of Shaftesbury, his grandson, is said to have owed some part of his education to the care of Mr. Locke. He was a nobleman of unblemished reputation, and by his great work, intitled "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions and Times," claims a rank in the first order of British classics. He died 15 February 1713.

Anthony, fourth earl of Shaftesbury, his son, married 16 April 1759 Mary, daughter of Jacob, first lord viscount Folkestone; by which lady he had issue, 1. Anthony Ashley, present and fifth earl of Shaftesbury. 2. Mary Anne Ashley, born 31 December 1766, and married 14 April 1788 to Charles Sturt of Critchil House in the county of Dorset esquire. 3. Cropley Ashley, born 21 December 1768.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Athley of Winborne Saint Giles in the county of Dorset 20 April 1661. Baron Cooper of Pawlet, and earl of Shaftesbury in the county of Dorset 28 April 1672.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Winborne Saint Giles in the county of Dorset; and Rockburn House in the county of Southampton.

BERKELEY, EARL OF BERKELEY.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS BERKELEY, earl of Berkeley, viscount Dursley, baron Berkeley of Berkeley castle, Mowbray, Segrave, and Breaus of Gower; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Gloucester and of the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, constable of the castle of Saint Briavel, and warden of the forest of Dean, colonel of the militia of the county of Gloucester, and high steward of the city of Gloucester.

This nobleman was born 24 May 1745, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 9 January 1755. He was appointed 2 July 1766 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Gloucester and warden of the forest of Dean.

The family of Berkeley is descended from Harding, who derives his pedigree from the royal family of Denmark, and is in the list of those persons who came over to England with William the conqueror. Robert Fitzharding, his son, adhered to the empress Matilda and her son Henry, afterwards king Henry the second, in their contest with king Stephen; and obtained a grant of the castle of Berkeley in the county of Gloucester, together with the barony, from whence his posterity have derived the surname of Berkeley. Robert, his son, and Maurice, nephew of Robert, took part with the rebellious barons in the reigns of king John and king Henry the third. Thomas, son of Maurice, was appointed 1296 lord high constable of England, and at the battle of Bannockburn 24 June 1313

was

was taken prisoner by the victorious Scots. This nobleman engaged in the opposition to the two Spencers, favourites of king Edward the second; as did Maurice, his son, who received summons to parliament in the preceding reign by the title of lord Berkeley of Berkeley castle; being, according to the family account, the seventh possessor of the barony. He was appointed 1319 steward of the duchy of Aquitaine, and died in confinement as a rebel 31 May 1326. James, his brother, was elected bishop of Exeter 15 March 1326, and died 24 June in the following year.

Thomas, second lord Berkeley, reckoning from the summons of king Edward the first, his son, had king Edward the second committed to his custody, when made a prisoner by his rebellious barons; but, being thought to treat him with too much indulgence, he was taken out of his hands. This nobleman was a considerable warrior, and distinguished himself against the Scots. He was also at the battle of Creffy 16 August 1346, and considerably improved his fortune by the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poitiers 19 September 1356, where he was one of the principal commanders. He died 27 October 1361. Maurice, his brother, was ancestor to the late lord Bottetourt and the late lord Berkeley of Stratton. Maurice, third lord Berkeley, son of Thomas, received several wounds in the battle of Poitiers.

Thomas, fourth lord Berkeley, his son, was admiral of the fleet in the reign of king Henry the fourth, and gained a considerable victory over the French at Milfordhaven, where he took fourteen of their ships, and destroyed fifteen 1405. He died 13 July 1416.

James, fifth lord Berkeley, his nephew, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas and cousin and coheir to John Mowbray dukes of Norfolk.

William, sixth lord Berkeley, the issue of this marriage, was by king Edward the fourth 21 April 1481 advanced to the dignity of viscount Berkeley, and by king Richard the third 28 June 1483 created earl of Nottingham, a dignity which had formerly belonged to the family of Mowbray dukes of Norfolk. He afterwards went over to France to king Henry the seventh, and upon his accession to the crown was constituted hereditary earl marshal of England. He was farther created 28 January 1490 marquis of Berkeley; but, upon his death 14 February 1492, all the honours which had been bestowed upon him became extinct.

William, marquis of Berkeley, being displeased with the conduct of Maurice, his brother and natural heir, bequeathed the castle of Berkeley, together with the lands and lordships of the ancient barony, to king Henry the seventh and his male issue, in failure of which they were to revert to his right heirs; and in consequence of this conveyance the family suffered a temporary eclipse. Maurice, son of Maurice, was summoned to parliament by the title of lord Berkeley, but without the precedence due to the ancient honours of his family. Upon the death however of king Edward the sixth the castle of Berkeley and its dependent lordships reverted, according to the will of William marquis of Berkeley, to Henry eleventh lord Berkeley, and fourth in descent from Maurice the marquis's brother.

George, thirteenth lord Berkeley, great grandson of Henry, displayed considerable zeal in the business of the restoration of king Charles the second, and was by that monarch created viscount Dursley and earl of Berkeley. He concurred in the revolution of 1688, and died 14 October 1698.

Charles,

Charles, second earl of Berkeley, was sent by king William the third, in the year of his accession, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces, where he remained till 1695. He had issue, 1. James, third earl of Berkeley. 2. Henry, whose son Henry was killed in the battle of Fontenoy 11 May 1745. Henry, the father, died May 1736. 3. Elizabeth, consort, and at length heiress to sir John Germaine of Drayton in the county of Northampton baronet. She was much celebrated for her wit and patronage of literature, and at her death 16 December 1669 bequeathed her property to George, son of Lionel first duke of Dorset, afterwards created lord viscount Sackville.

James, third earl of Berkeley, entered into the sea service, and distinguished himself in the reign of queen Anne in the fleets of sir George Rooke and sir Cloudesley Shovel. He was constituted 18 March 1718 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, in which office he continued till the death of king George the first 11 June 1727. He died August 1736.

Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley, his son, was colonel of one of the regiments raised in 1745 to march against the rebels. He married 7 June 1744 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax of Charborough in the county of Dorset esquire; by which lady, who married, secondly, Robert Craggs Nugent, first earl Nugent of the kingdom of Ireland, he had issue, 1. Frederick Augustus, present and fifth earl of Berkeley. 2. Louisa, born 28 July 1748, and married to George lord Hervey, son of Frederic earl of Bristol. 3. Elizabeth, born December 1750, and married to William lord Craven. 4. George Cranfield, born 10 August 1753, constituted 15 September 1780 a captain in the royal navy, and elected in the years 1783 and 1784 to represent the county of Gloucester. He married
19 August

19 August 1784 Amelia, daughter of George Henry, son of Charles second duke of Richmond.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Breaus of Gower by descent from the family of Mowbray dukes of Norfolk. Baron Berkeley of Berkeley castle in the county of Gloucester, a feudal honour in the reign of king Henry the second; ascertained by writ of summons to parliament 23 June 1295. Viscount Dursley and earl of Berkeley in the county of Gloucester 11 September 1679.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Berkeley Castle in the county of Gloucester, and Cranford in the county of Middlesex.

B E R T I E, E A R L O F A B I N G D O N.

WILLOUGHBY BERTIE, earl of Abingdon and baron Norreys of Rycote; high steward of Abingdon and Wallingford in the county of Berks.

This nobleman was born 16 January 1740, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 10 June 1760.

The earl of Abingdon married 7 July 1768 Charlotte, daughter of sir Peter Warren knight of the bath; by which lady he has issue, 1. Amelia, born 6 January 1774. 2. , lord Norreys, born April 1781. 3. Louisa Anne Maria Bridget, born 8 March 1786.

Montagu, second earl of Lindsey, ancestor to the duke of Ancafter, married to his second wife Bridget, baroness Norreys of Rycote in the county of Oxford, grand-daughter of Francis Norreys, baron Norreys, viscount Thame and earl of Berkshire; by which lady he had issue James, first lord Norreys of the family of Bertie, and by king Charles the second created earl of Abingdon. This nobleman joined in the invitation to William prince of Orange in 1688, and contributed thirty thousand pounds towards his expedition, but afterwards voted against declaring the throne to be vacant and filling it with the prince and princess of Orange. He died 22 March 1699, leaving issue, 1. Montagu, second earl of Abingdon. 2. James, father of Willoughby third earl of Abingdon. 3. Peregrine,

who distinguished himself in the sea service, and died prisoner in France 1709.

Willoughby, third earl of Abingdon, married Anna Maria, daughter of sir John Collins of the kingdom of Scotland knight; by which lady, who died 21 December 1763, he had issue, 1. Willoughby, present and fourth earl of Abingdon. 2. Peregrine, born 13 March 1741, constituted 6 November 1762 a captain in the royal navy, and elected in the years 1774, 1780 and 1784 to represent the city of Oxford. 3. Elizabeth, married to Giovanni Gallini knight of the holy Roman empire. 4. Jane, married 29 September 1760 to Thomas Clifton of Latham in the county of Lancaster esquire. 5. Anne. 6. Eleonora, married 7 June 1766 to Philip Wenman, viscount Wenman of the kingdom of Ireland. 7. Mary, married to Miles Stapleton of Clints in the county of York esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Norreys of Rycote in the county of Oxford 8 May 1572. Earl of Abingdon in the county of Berks 30 November 1682.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Rycote in the county of Oxford; and Witham in the county of Berks.

NOEL, EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH.

HENRY NOEL, earl of Gainsborough, viscount Campden of Campden, baron Noel of Ridlington, baron Noel of Titchfield, baron Hicks of Ilmington and a baronet; high steward of Chipping Campden in the county of Gloucester.

This nobleman was born 1743. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father May 1759.

The family of the earl of Gainsborough is descended from Noel, who is in the list of those persons who came over to England with William the conqueror. Andrew Noel, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, was father of Andrew, ancestor to the earls of Gainsborough, and of John, ancestor to the present viscount Wentworth. Edward, the son of Andrew, was by king James the first created a baronet, and afterwards raised to the dignity of a baron by the title of lord Noel of Ridlington in the county of Rutland. He married Juliana, daughter of sir Baptist Hicks of Ilmington in the county of Warwick baronet; which sir Baptist was by king Charles the first created baron Hicks of Ilmington in the county of Warwick, and viscount Campden of Campden in the county of Gloucester, with remainder to Edward lord Noel, his son in law, and died 18 October 1729. Lord Noel, who thus succeeded to the title of viscount Campden, adhered to the party of king Charles the first, and died 10 March 1643.

Baptist, second viscount Campden of the family of Noel, his son, also embraced the royal party in the civil war, and raised a troop of horse and a company of foot for the service of king Charles the first. He had issue, 1. Edward, third lord viscount Campden. 2. Baptist. 3. John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Bennet lord Sherrard, ancestor to the earl of Harborough.

Edward, third lord viscount Campden, his son, married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Wriothesley earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer of England; with whom he received in dower the lordship of Titchfield in the county of Southampton. By king Charles the second he was created baron Noel of Titchfield, and soon after earl of Gainsborough, each of the titles with remainder to his younger brothers. He died 1689.

Baptist, third earl of Gainsborough, son of Baptist, next brother to Edward first earl of Gainsborough, had issue Baptist, fourth earl of Gainsborough, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Chapman esquire; by which lady, who died 15 December 1771, he had issue, 1. Elizabeth, born 1731. 2. Jane, born 1733, and married to Gerard Anne Edwards of Welham in the county of Leicester esquire. 3. Mary. 4. Baptist, fifth earl of Gainsborough. 5. Henry, present and sixth earl of Gainsborough. Earl Baptist, their father, died 21 March 1751.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Noel of Ridlington in the county of Rutland 23 March 1617.
Baron Hicks of Ilmington in the county of Warwick, and viscount
Campden

E A R L S.

245

Campden of Campden in the county of Gloucester 5 May 1628. Baron
Noel of Titchfield in the county of Southampton 3 February 1681. Earl
of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln 1 December 1682.

C H I E F S E A T.

Exton in the county of Rutland.

WINDSOR,

WINDSOR, EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

OTHER HICKMAN WINDSOR,—earl of Plymouth and baron Windfor of Bradenham; a vice president of the Welch charity and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 30 May 1751, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 20 April 1771.

The earl of Plymouth married 20 May 1788 , daughter of Thomas Archer lord Archer.

The family of Windfor, from whom the earls of Plymouth in the female line are descended, derives its origin from Other, a rich and powerful lord in the reign of king Alfred the great. Walter Fitz Other in the reign of king William the conqueror, was father of William, who took the surname of Windfor from the castle of Windfor committed to his custody; and of Gerald, who was ancestor to the earls of Desmond, the present duke of Leinster, and the present earl of Kerry of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the lords Gerard of Bromley, the Gerards earls of Macclesfield, and the present marquis of Lansdown.

Sir William de Windfor, in the reign of king Edward the third, was twice lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, where he performed considerable services. He married Alice Pierce, concubine to that monarch.

Sir Andrews Windfor, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, was a principal commander in the army sent under Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk to invade the kingdom of France in the year 1523; and had summons to parliament by the title of lord Windfor of Bradenham. William, second lord Windfor, his son, was one of the partizans and counsellors of queen Mary: and Edward, third lord Windfor, his son, displayed considerable valour at the siege of Saint Quintin 7 July 1557. He was father of Frederic, fourth lord Windfor, and of Henry fifth lord Windfor, both of them distinguished by their feats of chivalry in the court of queen Elizabeth. Henry, fifth lord Windfor, had issue, 1. Thomas, sixth lord Windfor. 2. Elizabeth, married to Dixie Hickman of Bloxham in the county of Oxford esquire, and mother of Thomas Windfor Hickman, seventh lord Windfor.

Thomas Windfor, first lord Windfor of the family of Hickman, displayed in early youth a great zeal and attachment for king Charles the first, and in the fatal battle of Naseby 14 June 1645 several times broke into the line of the parliament's army. In consideration of his services and sufferings in the royal cause, he was 12 June 1660 declared and confirmed by patent seventh lord Windfor of Bradenham. He was also appointed 1662 governor of the island of Jamaica, where he took from the Spaniards the town of Saint Jago, and was afterwards created earl of Plymouth. He died 3 November 1687, having issue, 1. Other, father of Other, second earl of Plymouth. 2. Thomas, created 19 June 1699 lord viscount Windfor of the kingdom of Ireland, and 31 December 1711 baron Montjoy of the isle of Wight. His titles became extinct in the year 1758.

Other Lewis Windfor, fourth earl of Plymouth, grandson of Other second earl of Plymouth, married 11 August 1750 Catherine, daughter of
 Thomas

Thomas Archer lord Archer; by which lady he had issue, 1. Other, present and fifth earl of Plymouth. 2. Thomas, an officer of the royal navy, born 19 May 1752. 3. Catherine, born 1755, and married 26 July 1785 to sir James Tilney Long of Wanstead in the county of Essex baronet. 4. Elizabeth, born 4 May 1757, and married 30 March 1776 to George Townshend of Honington Hall in the county of Warwick esquire. 5. Henry, born 4 January 1760. 6. Anne, born 1762, and married 6 June 1787 to sir Thomas Broughton of Broughton in the county of Stafford baronet. 7. Sarah, born 1763, and married 8 August 1786 to William Crespigny esquire. 8. Andrews, born 12 May 1764.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Windfor of Bradenham in the county of Buckingham 3 November 1529. Earl of Plymouth in the county of Devon 6 December 1682.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hewel Grange in the county of Worcester; and Peele Hall in the county of Chester.

LUMLEY SANDERSON, EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS LUMLEY SANDERSON, earl of Scarborough, viscount and baron Lumley of Lumley castle; viscount Lumley of Waterford in the kingdom of Ireland.

This nobleman was born 22 September 1753. He was chosen at the general election 1774 to represent the city of Lincoln, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 11 May 1782.

The family of Lumley is descended from Liulph, a nobleman of great figure in the time of king Edward the confessor, but who was stripped of his possessions by king William the conqueror, and afterwards murdered. The name of Lumley was assumed by William his grandson. Ralph de Lumley had summons to parliament 1385 by the title of Baron Lumley of Kylton Castle in the county of York; and, having entered into a confederacy in favour of king Richard the second, was killed at Cirencester in the year 1400. Marmaduke, his younger son, was 15 April 1430 elected bishop of Carlisle, and 18 December 1446 constituted lord high chancellor of England. He was translated 8 February 1451 to the see of Lincoln, and died in the following year. Sir John Lumley, in the reign of king Henry the fourth, was restored to the honours of baron Lumley; and, having distinguished himself in the wars of France, was killed, together with the duke of Clarence, brother to king Henry the fifth, at the battle of Beauge, 13 April 1421. Thomas, third lord Lumley, his son, embraced

the party of the house of York; and George, fourth lord Lumley, son of Thomas, was one of the commanders in the expedition of Richard duke of Gloucester, afterward king Richard the third, against the Scots, and in some military expeditions under king Henry the seventh. John, seventh lord Lumley, his great grandson, was one of the principal commanders at the battle of Flodden Field 9 September 1513; but George, his only son, being concerned in an insurrection against king Henry the eighth, was committed to the Tower; and, being found guilty of high treason, suffered death 1537. John, eighth lord Lumley, his son, was restored in blood by king Edward the sixth; but, dying without issue 11 April 1609, and the attainders of his family not being completely reversed, the title became extinct. It was claimed by the reverend doctor Robert Lumley Lloyd, his supposed heir in the female line, in the year 1623; but the claim was rejected.

Richard, grandson of Anthony, younger son of Richard sixth lord Lumley, was by king Charles the first 12 July 1628 created viscount Lumley of Waterford in the kingdom of Ireland. He was a principal commander in the royal party in the ensuing civil war. John, his son, had issue,
1. Richard, second lord viscount Lumley. 2. Henry, who served with great reputation in the wars of king William the third and the duke of Marlborough, and was at length raised to the appointment of general of the horse: he died 18 October 1722.

Richard, second lord viscount Lumley, was by king Charles the second created baron Lumley of Lumley castle in the county palatine of Durham. He had a principal share in gaining the victory of Sedgemoor, in which the duke of Monmouth was defeated, 6 July 1685; and was afterwards

very active in promoting the business of the revolution. By king William he was advanced to the dignity of viscount Lumley of Lumley castle, and soon after to that of earl of Scarborough. He died 17 December 1721, having issue, 1. Richard, second earl of Scarborough. 2. William, who entered into the naval profession, and was killed in an engagement at sea 9 April 1709. 3. Thomas, third earl of Scarborough.

Richard, second earl of Scarborough, upon the accession of king George the second was appointed to the office of master of the horse, which office he resigned May 1734, and put an end to his existence 4 February 1740. He was the intimate friend of Philip Dormer, fourth earl of Chesterfield, who wrote a very elaborate panegyric of his character.

Thomas, third earl of Scarborough, took the name of Saunderson in pursuance of the will of James Saunderson earl of Castletown in the kingdom of Ireland. He married Frances, daughter of George Hamilton earl of Orkney in the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady, who died 31 December 1772, he had issue, 1. Richard, fourth earl of Scarborough. 2. Anne. 3. Frances, married June 1753 to Peter Ludlow earl of Ludlow in the kingdom of Ireland. He died 15 March 1752.

Richard, fourth earl of Scarborough, married 12 December 1752 Barbara, sister to sir George Savile of Rufford in the county of Nottingham baronet; by which lady, who died January 1773, he had issue, 1. George Augustus, present and fifth earl of Scarborough. 2. Richard, born 3 April 1757, who assumed the name of Savile, and was chosen at the general election 1784 to represent the city of Lincoln. He married 25 May 1787 Henrietta, grand-daughter of Thomas first lord Middleton.

3. Mary Arabella, born 1 June 1758. 4. Thomas Charles, born 22 June 1760, who embraced the profession of the church. 5. John. 6. Frederic, who married 21 February 1786 , daughter of Boddington esquire. 7. William, born 28 August 1769.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Lumley of Lumley Castle in the county palatine of Durham 31 May 1681. Viscount Lumley of Lumley Castle 10 April 1689. Earl of Scarborough 15 April 1690.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Lumley Castle in the county of Durham; Sandbec in the county of York; and Glentworth in the county of Lincoln.

ZULEISTEIN DE NASSAU, EARL OF ROCHFORD.

WILLIAM HENRY ZULEISTEIN DE NASSAU, earl of Rochford, viscount Tunbridge and baron of Enfield.

This nobleman was born 28 June 1754, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his uncle 30 September 1781.

The family of Zuleistein is descended from Frederic, natural son of Henry Frederic prince of Orange, stadtholder of the republic of the United Provinces. He took the surname of Zuleistein from a lordship of that name in the province of Holland, and was killed in the defence of his country against the invasion of Louis the fourteenth 12 October 1672.

William Henry, his son, was a principal confident of William prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third; and was sent over to the court of London under pretence of congratulating king James the second upon the birth of a prince of Wales, but in reality to inquire into the state of affairs in England, previously to the intended expedition of the prince of Orange. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Landen 29 July 1693, and two years after was created baron of Enfield, viscount Tunbridge and earl of Rochford. He died in the year 1708, leaving issue, 1. William Henry, second earl of Rochford, who served as a volunteer in the expedition against Cadiz 1703, distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim 2 August 1704, and was killed at the battle of Almanara 27 July 1710.

2. Frederic,

2. Frederic, third earl of Rochford, who had issue William Henry, fourth earl of Rochford; and Richard Savage, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Spencer of Rendlesham in the county of Suffolk esquire, and relict of James, second duke of Brandon; by which lady, who died 9 March 1771, he had issue William Henry, present and fifth earl of Rochford; and George, born 5 September 1756. Richard Savage died 17 May 1780, and earl Frederic 14 June 1738.

William Henry, fourth earl of Rochford, was appointed 1749 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia, and soon after his return, 2 March 1755 groom of the stole to king George the second. He was declared 8 June 1763 ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, and 1 July 1766 ambassador extraordinary to the most Christian king. Having resigned that appointment, he was farther constituted 21 October 1768 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, in which office he continued till 10 November 1775.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Enfield in the county of Middlesex, viscount Tunbridge in the county of Kent, and earl of Rochford in the county of Essex 10 May 1695.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Easton in the county of Suffolk; Saint Olyth in the county of Essex; and Zuleistein in the republic of the United Provinces.

KEPPEL,

KEPPEL, EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

WILLIAM CHARLES KEPPEL, earl of Albemarle, viscount Bury and baron Ashford of Ashford.

This nobleman was born 14 May 1772, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 13 October in the same year.

The family of Keppel is one of the most ancient in the list of the nobility of the province of Guelderland in the republic of the United Provinces. Arnold Joost van Keppel, lord of Voorst, came over to England with king William the third, and was by that monarch created baron Ashford of Ashford, viscount Bury and earl of Albemarle. Upon the death of king William he returned to his native country, and was one of the commanders of the Dutch forces appointed to serve under John duke of Marlborough. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Denain 24 July 1712, and died 30 May 1718.

William Anne, second earl of Albemarle, his son, also embraced the military profession, and served at the battle of Dettingen 27 June 1743, and in the different battles of William duke of Cumberland. Upon the conclusion of the peace of Aix la Chapelle 1748, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the most Christian king, and in the year 1750 added to that office the appointment of groom of the stole to king George the second. He had issue, 1. George, third earl

earl of Albemarle. 2. Augustus. 3. William, who embraced the military profession, and served in the expedition against the town of the Havannah 1762. He died 1 March 1782. 4. Frederic, who was elected October 1762 lord bishop of Exeter. He married September 1758 Laura, natural daughter of sir Edward Walpole knight of the bath, son of Robert first earl of Orford; by which lady he had issue Anna Maria, born 17 June 1759; Frederic, born 14 November 1762, and appointed 31 May 1787 captain in the forty-sixth regiment of foot; Laura, born 14 March 1765, and married to George Ferdinand son of Charles lord Southampton; and Charlotte Augusta, born 6 June 1771. The bishop of Exeter died December 1777. 5. Henry, born 11 August 1741. The earl of Albemarle died 22 December 1754.

George, third earl of Albemarle, served under William duke of Cumberland, and was commander in chief of the land forces that reduced the town of the Havannah 13 August 1762. He married 20 April 1770 Anne, daughter of sir John Miller, of Chichester in the county of Suffex baronet; by which lady he had issue William Charles, present and fourth earl of Albemarle.

Augustus, second son of William Anne second earl of Albemarle, was an officer of considerable distinction in the royal navy. He commanded at the capture of the island of Goree 29 December 1758, and at that of the island of Belleisle 7 June 1761. He also served under admiral Hawke in the sea fight 20 November 1759, and under admiral Pococke at the capture of the Havannah. Upon the commencement of the war between Great Britain and France in the year 1778, he was appointed with considerable applause to the command of the fleet cruising in the English channel, and an engagement ensued with the fleet of France 27 July in the

same

same year. Sir Hugh Palliser, the second in command in that action, thought proper 9 December following, to exhibit a charge of misconduct and neglect of duty against his principal; and, a court martial being appointed to try the charge, they sat from 7 January 1779 to 11 February following, when they came to a decision, that “the charge was malicious and ill founded, and that admiral Keppel had behaved as became a “judicious, brave and experienced officer.” Previously to the trial a representation to the king had been signed by lord Hawke, admiral of the fleet of England, and twelve other admirals, stating the impropriety of directing a court martial to be assembled upon a charge of the nature of that exhibited by sir Hugh Palliser; and the acquittal of admiral Keppel was followed by the thanks of both houses of parliament, and by great demonstrations of joy in London and many parts of the kingdom. Upon the change of ministry in the beginning of the year 1782, admiral Keppel was constituted 30 March first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and 24 April following was created viscount Keppel of Elvedon in the county of Suffolk. He resigned the office of first lord of the admiralty 24 January 1783, but was reinstated 8 April in the same year, and resigned a second time in December following. Upon his death 3 October 1786 the title of viscount Keppel became extinct.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Ashford of Ashford in the county of Kent, viscount Bury in the county of Lancaster, and earl of Albemarle 10 February 1696.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Quiddenham in the county of Norfolk; Elvedon Hall in the county of Suffolk; and Voorst and Loo in the republic of the United Provinces.

COVENTRY, EARL OF COVENTRY.

GEORGE WILLIAM COVENTRY, earl of Coventry and viscount Deerhurst, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Worcester, and recorder of the city of Worcester.

This nobleman was born 26 April 1722, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 18 March 1751. He was constituted 17 June in the same year lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Worcester, and one of the lords of the bedchamber to king George the second. He was continued in this office by his present majesty, and resigned in January 1770.

The earl of Coventry married, first, 5 March 1752 Maria, daughter of John Gunning esquire, and sister to baroness Hamilton; by which lady, who died 1 October 1760, he had issue, 1. Mary Alicia, born 9 December 1754, and married 25 June 1777 to Andrew, son of sir Edward Bayntun of Spye Park in the county of Wilts baronet, from whom she was divorced in the year 1783. 2. Anne Margaret, born 18 March 1757, and married to Edward son of Thomas first lord Foley. 3. George William, lord viscount Deerhurst. The earl of Coventry married, secondly, 27 September 1764, Barbara, daughter of John tenth lord Saint John of Bletshoe; by which lady he has issue, 1. John, born 20 July 1765. 2. A son, born 24 December 1778. 3. A son, born 16 November 1784.

George

George William, lord viscount Deerhurst, was born 6 May 1758, and married, first, 18 March 1777 Catherine, daughter of Robert Henley earl of Northington lord high chancellor of England; who died 9 January 1779; and, secondly, 10 January 1783, daughter of sir Abraham Pitches of Streatham in the county of Surrey knight; by which lady he has issue, 1. A son, born 16 December 1784. 2. A daughter, born 12 September 1785. 3. A daughter, born 14 September 1786. He lost his sight in consequence of a fall from his horse in the year 1779.

The family of Coventry is descended from John Coventry, lord mayor of London in the year 1425. Thomas Coventry, in the reign of king James the first, embraced the profession of the law, and was appointed 1605 one of the justices of the court of common pleas. He died 12 December in the following year, having issue, 1. Thomas. 2. Walter.

Thomas, the eldest son, was appointed 14 March 1616 to the office of solicitor general, and 11 January 1620 was raised to the degree of attorney general. He was constituted 1 November 1625 lord keeper of the great seal, and soon after raised to the dignity of a baron by the title of lord Coventry of Aylesborough in the county of Worcester. He died 14 January 1640, having issue, 1. Thomas, second lord Coventry. 2. John, father of sir John Coventry of Pitminster in the county of Somerset knight of the bath, famous for giving occasion, by an attack made upon his person, to the act of parliament for preventing malicious maiming and wounding, commonly called the Coventry act. 3. Henry, who was twice ambassador to the court of Stockholm, and was one of the ambassadors who concluded the peace of Breda in 1667. He was appointed 3 July 1672 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned 11 February

1680, and died 7 December 1686. 4. William, who is reckoned by bishop Burnet the “ best speaker of his time in the house of commons, and “ capable of bearing the chief ministry, as it was once thought he was “ very near it, and as he deserved it more than all the rest did.” He died 23 June 1686.

Thomas, fifth lord Coventry, son of Thomas second lord Coventry, was by king William the third created viscount Deerhurst and earl of Coventry, with remainder to the grandchildren of Walter, brother of Thomas first lord Coventry. Accordingly upon the death of Gilbert, fourth earl of Coventry, his son, 27 October 1719, the barony became extinct, and the titles of viscount Deerhurst and earl of Coventry descended to William, the eldest grandson of Walter.

William, fifth earl of Coventry, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allen of the city of Westminster esquire; by which lady, who died 23 November 1738, he had issue, 1. George William, present and sixth earl of Coventry. 2. John Bulkeley, born 21 March 1724, who assumed the surname of Bulkeley in pursuance of an act of parliament.

C R E A T I O N S.

Viscount Deerhurst and earl of Coventry 26 April 1697.

C H I E F S E A T.

Croome d'Abitot in the county of Worcester.

VILLIERS,

VILLIERS, EARL OF JERSEY.

GEORGE BUSSY VILLIERS, earl of Jersey, viscount Villiers of Dartford and baron of Hoo; viscount Grandison of Limeric in the kingdom of Ireland; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

This nobleman was born 9 June 1735, and elected in the years 1756 and 1761 to represent the borough of Tamworth in the county of Stafford. He was constituted 21 March 1761 one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and was chosen in the same year to represent the borough of Aldborough in the county of York, and at the general election in 1768 to represent the port of Dover in the county of Kent. He resigned his seat at the board of admiralty in April 1763, and was farther appointed 6 July 1765 vice chamberlain of his majesty's household, which office he exchanged 9 September 1769 for that of one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 28 August 1769, and resigned the appointment of one of the lords of the bedchamber in December 1777. He was farther constituted 30 March 1782 master of his majesty's buck-hounds, which office he exchanged 20 May 1783 for that of captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners, and resigned in December in the same year.

The earl of Jersey married Frances, daughter and heiress of doctor Philip Twissden, lord bishop of Raphoe in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charlotte, born 2 May 1771. 2. Anne Barbara

Frances, born 22 March 1772. 3. George, lord viscount Villiers, born 19 August 1773. 4. Caroline Elizabeth, born 16 December 1774. 5. Sarah, born 17 November 1779. 6. William Augustus, born 15 November 1780.

The family of Villiers is descended from the lords of Lisle Adam in the duchy of Normandy, who came over to England with William the conqueror. Sir Nicholas de Villers, in the reign of king Edward the first, distinguished himself in the wars of the Holy Land, and assumed the arms which are now borne by the earl of Jersey. George Villiers, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had issue, 1. William, created a baronet by king James the first 19 July 1619, which honour became extinct 27 February 1711. 2. Edward. By a second marriage with Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont of Glenfield in the county of Leicester esquire, which lady was created 1608 countess of Buckingham for life, he also had issue, 1. John, created 1609 baron Villiers of Stoke in the county of Buckingham and viscount Purbec in the county of Dorset, which titles became extinct 18 February 1657. 2. George. 3. Christopher, created 24 September 1623 baron of Daventry in the county of Northampton and earl of Anglesea, which titles became extinct in the year 1659.

George, second son of George Villiers by Mary his second wife, was the founder of the fortune and honours of his family. He was introduced in the year 1613 to king James the first, who was struck with the beauty of his person and the gracefulness of his deportment, and from that time made him his principal favourite. He was successively created, 27 August 1616, baron of Whaddon in the county of Buckingham and viscount Villiers; 5 January 1617 earl, and 1 January 1618 marquis of Buckingham; and finally, 18 May 1623 earl of Coventry in the county of Warwick

Warwick and duke of Buckingham. He was constituted in the year 1616 master of the horse to the king, and 30 January 1618 lord high admiral of England. This nobleman was of a capricious and arbitrary disposition, and conducted the greatest public affairs in such a manner as to gratify his personal resentments. He broke off the match of the prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the first, with the infanta of Spain, and ruined the interests at court of Cranfield earl of Middlesex lord high treasurer, and of Digby earl of Bristol ambassador to the court of Madrid, who as well as himself had originally promoted the match. Being equally a favourite with king Charles the first as he had been with his father, he involved the nation in a war, because the queen of France did not think fit to indulge the gallantry of his disposition. He was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours by the first parliament of king Charles the first; and, desirous to recover the popular favour, undertook an expedition, as admiral of the fleet and commander in chief of the land forces, against the island of Rhée 1627, in which he miscarried. He was assassinated by John Felton, a lieutenant in the army, in the thirty-sixth year of his age 23 August 1628.

George, second duke of Buckingham, his son, was sent upon his travels during the period of the civil war, and returning to England while the king was in confinement, himself and Francis, his brother, thought themselves obliged to venture their lives and fortunes for his deliverance, and accordingly engaged 1648 in the project of the earl of Holland. In this undertaking lord Francis Villiers was killed. The duke of Buckingham attended king Charles the second in his expedition into Scotland; and, by the pliability of his manners, so effectually recommended himself to the high presbyterians, that he was the only one of the king's English servants who

was

was not removed from his person. He distinguished himself in the battle of Worcester 3 September 1661, and after the defeat escaped in safety to the continent. Coming over to England in the year 1658, he was committed to the Tower 24 August, but reconciled himself to the predominant faction, and was discharged 29 July in the following year. He was appointed 1672 master of the horse to king Charles the second, and had a considerable influence in the councils of that monarch, being one of the members of the celebrated cabal. Declining, however, in credit with the king, he joined lord Shaftesbury and the leaders in opposition, and was committed to the Tower in February 1677 for questioning the legality of the parliament, but was discharged upon his submission. By the unsteadiness of his temper and the fickleness of his friendships he greatly sunk in the general opinion; and, having wasted his estate by every kind of prodigality, died in a poor cottage in Yorkshire 16 April 1687. This nobleman was the author of the celebrated comedy of the Rehearsal, the object of which is to parody the tragedies of Dryden. From the singularity of his disposition and fortune, he became a topic of censure to some of our most celebrated poets. Pope has commemorated his miserable end; and Dryden has described his character, as

A man so various, that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome :
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong ;
Was every thing by starts, and nothing long ;
But, in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chemist, fidler, statesman, and buffoon.
Blest madman, who could every hour employ,
With something new, to wish, or to enjoy !

Edward,

Edward, second son of George Villiers by his first marriage, was, by the interest of his brother, the duke of Buckingham, appointed 10 March 1622 president of the province of Munster in Ireland, where he conducted himself with considerable reputation, and died 7 September 1626. He married Barbara, daughter of sir John Saint John of Lidiard Tregose in the county of Wilts, and niece to sir Oliver St. John, created 3 January 1620 viscount Grandison of Limeric in the kingdom of Ireland, with remainder to the male issue of sir Edward Villiers and Barbara his wife. Their issue were, 1. William, second lord viscount Grandison. 2. John, third lord viscount Grandison. 3. George, fourth lord viscount Grandison. 4. Edward. Oliver, first lord viscount Grandison, died 1630.

William, second lord viscount Grandison, distinguished himself in the party of king Charles the first, and was killed at the siege of Bristol 26 July 1643. He was father of Barbara, created by king Charles the second 3 August 1670 baroness of Nonfuch in the county of Surrey, countess of Southampton and duchess of Cleveland, with remainder to her eldest son. She bore to that monarch, 1. Charles, duke of Cleveland and Southampton, which titles became extinct 1773. 2. Henry, duke of Grafton. 3. George, duke of Northumberland, which title became extinct 1726. 4. Anne, married to Thomas Lennard, lord Dacre, created earl of Suffex. 5. Charlotte, married to sir Edward Henry Lee of Ditchley in the county of Oxford baronet, created earl of Litchfield. Roger Palmer, the husband of the duchess of Cleveland was created 1661 earl of Castlemain in the kingdom of Ireland. Her grace died in the year 1709.

George, fourth lord viscount Grandison, was grandfather of John fifth lord viscount Grandison, who was created 11 September 1721 earl Gran-

difon of Limeric in the kingdom of Ireland, and had iffue Elizabeth, created 10 April 1746 viscountefs Grandifon of Dromana in the kingdom of Ireland, and 20 December 1766 countefs of Grandifon. Upon her death

June 1782, fhe was fucceeded in her titles by George, prefent earl of Grandifon, her fon; and upon the death of John, firft earl Grandifon, her father, 1766 the title of earl Grandifon of Limeric became extinct, and that of viscount Grandifon defcended to William, third earl of Jerfey.

Edward, fourth fon of Edward prefident of Munfter, adhered to the royal party in the civil war, and was wounded in the battle of Newberry 20 September 1643.

Edward, his fon, accompanied the prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third, in the expedition of 1688, and was by that monarch created baron Villiers of Hoo and viscount Villiers of Dartford, and foon after earl of Jerfey. He was one of the plenipotentiaries for concluding the treaty of Ryfwic 1697, after which he was appointed ambaffador extraordinary and minifter plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces, and in the following year exchanged that employment for the office of ambaffador extraordinary to the moft Chriftian king. Upon his return from the court of France, he was conftituted 14 May 1699 one of his majefty's principal fecretaries of ftate; and in that capacity concluded the fecond treaty of partition. Having refigned the office of fecretary of ftate, he was appointed 24 June 1700 lord chamberlain of the houfhould, in which office he continued till April 1704. He was intended to have been nominated one of the plenipotentiaries for concluding the treaty of Utrecht; but that defign was fuperseded by his death 26 Auguft 1711.

William,

William, second earl of Jerfey, his fon, had iffue, 1. William, third earl of Jerfey. 2. Thomas, created earl of Clarendon. He died 13 July 1721.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Villiers of Hoo and viscount Villiers of Dartford in the county of Kent 20 March 1691. Earl of the ifland of Jerfey 13 October 1697.

C H I E F S E A T.

Middleton Stoney in the county of Oxford.

POULET, EARL POULET.

JOHN POULET, earl Poulet, viscount Poulet of Hinton Saint George, and baron Poulet of Hinton Saint George, recorder of the borough of Bridgwater.

This nobleman was born 7 April 1756, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 14 April 1788.

Earl Poulet married 11 June 1782 _____, daughter and heiress of sir George Pocock knight of the bath; by which lady he has issue,
 1. _____, lord viscount Hinton, born 6 July 1783. 2. A son, born 14 May 1786.

Sir John Poulet, in the reign of king Richard the second, was father of Thomas, ancestor to earl Poulet, and of William, ancestor to the present duke of Bolton. Sir Amias Poulet, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, is memorable for having inflicted upon cardinal Wolsey, when only a schoolmaster at Lymington in the county of Somerset, the punishment of the stocks: which indignity he was afterwards obliged to expiate by rebuilding the middle gate of the Temple, and decorating it with the cardinal's arms, badges and devices. Sir Amias, his grandson, was in the year 1576 appointed ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the most Christian king, and had the custody of Mary queen of Scots committed to his charge 1584.

John

John Poulet, his grandson, was by king Charles the first created baron Poulet of Hinton Saint George; and, together with John, second lord Poulet, his son, adhered to the party of that monarch in the ensuing civil war.

John, fourth lord Poulet, grandson of John second lord Poulet, was by queen Anne created viscount of Hinton Saint George and earl Poulet. Upon the change of ministry in 1710, he was constituted 8 August first lord commissioner of the treasury; and, when the staff of lord high treasurer was conferred on the earl of Oxford, earl Poulet was declared 13 June 1711 lord steward of her majesty's household, in which office he continued till the death of that princess. He had issue, 1. John, second earl Poulet, who died 5 November 1764. 2. Vere, third earl Poulet. Earl Poulet, their father, died 28 May 1743.

Vere, third earl Poulet, married 1754 Mary, daughter of Richard Butt of Arlingham in the county of Gloucester esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, present and fourth earl Poulet. 2. Vere, born May 1761.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Poulet of Hinton Saint George in the county of Somerset 23 June 1627. Viscount Poulet of Hinton Saint George and earl Poulet 24 December 1706.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hinton Saint George in the county of Somerset; and Twickenham in the county of Middlesex.

CHOLMONDELEY,

CHOLMONDELEY, EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY.

GEORGE JAMES CHOLMONDELEY, earl of Cholmondeley, viscount Malpas, baron Cholmondeley of Wich Malbank and baron of Newburgh in the kingdom of Great Britain; viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis and baron of Newborough in the kingdom of Ireland; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and colonel of the militia of the county of Chester.

This nobleman was born 30 April 1749, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather 10 June 1770. He was constituted 1771 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester; and, having resigned that office, was declared 14 June 1782 envoy extraordinary to the court of Berlin, which office he resigned in September in the same year. He was farther appointed 12 April 1783 captain of the yeomen of the guard, which office he resigned in December following.

The family of Cholmondeley is descended in the female line from Robert Fitzhugh, baron of Malpas in the reign of king William the conqueror. William de Belward, heir of this barony in the reign of king Henry the second, had issue, 1. David, father of Philip, who assumed the surname of Egerton, and is ancestor to the duke of Bridgwater. 2. Robert, who assumed the surname of Cholmondeley. Hugh Cholmondeley, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was knighted in the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and had issue two sons, Robert and Hugh.

Robert, the eldest son, was created a baronet by king James the first 29 June 1611, and by king Charles the first 1628 was promoted to the dignity of viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis in the kingdom of Ireland. He exerted himself in behalf of the royal party in the civil war, and was farther promoted 1 September 1645 to the degree of an English baron by the title of lord Cholmondeley, and 5 March in the following year to the title of earl of Leinster in the kingdom of Ireland. These titles became extinct upon his death 2 October 1659, but that of viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis in the kingdom of Ireland was immediately after the restoration 29 March 1661 revived in favour of Robert, son of Hugh his younger brother.

Hugh, second lord viscount Cholmondeley, exerted himself in favour of the prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third; and was by that monarch created baron Cholmondeley of the kingdom of Great Britain; and by his successor, queen Anne, viscount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley. These titles were, in each instance, conferred with remainder to his younger brother, George, second earl of Cholmondeley: and earl Hugh died 18 January 1725.

George, second earl of Cholmondeley, served in the wars of king William, and was wounded at the battle of Steinkirk 1692. By king George the first 16 March 1715 he was created baron of Newborough in the kingdom of Ireland, and soon after baron of Newburgh in the kingdom of Great Britain. He had issue, 1. George, third earl of Cholmondeley. 2. James, who embraced the military profession, and served in Flanders in the war of 1741, and in Great Britain during the rebellion of 1745. He died 13 October 1775; and the earl of Cholmondeley, his father, 7 May 1733.

George,

George, third earl of Cholmondeley, was appointed 10 December 1743 lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he resigned in December following. In the year 1745 he raised a regiment to serve against the rebels. He married Mary, daughter of Robert first earl of Orford; by which lady, who died 1732, he had issue, 1. George, lord viscount Malpas. 2. Robert, who embraced the clerical profession, and is auditor general of his majesty's revenues in America. He married Mary, daughter of Woffington esquire; by which lady he has issue, George James, born 22 February 1752; Mary Henrietta, born 4 April 1755; and Hester Frances, born 8 July 1763.

George, lord viscount Malpas married Hester, daughter of sir Francis Edwards of Grete in the county of Salop baronet; by which lady, who died 7 March 1786, he had issue, 1. George James, present and third earl of Cholmondeley. 2. Hester, born 1755, and married to William Clapcot Lisle esquire. He died 15 March 1764.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Cholmondeley of Wich Malbank, alias Namptwich in the county of Chester 10 April 1689. Viscount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley in the county of Chester 27 December 1706. Baron of Newburgh in the isle of Anglesea in North Wales 2 July 1716.

C H I E F S E A T.

Cholmondeley in the county of Chester.

HARLEY,

HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD.

EDWARD HARLEY, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, and baron Harley of Wigmore; one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Radnor, one of the trustees of the British Museum, doctor of laws and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 2 September 1726, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 11 April 1755. He was constituted 1761 one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, and farther appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Radnor 1766.

The earl of Oxford married 11 July 1751 Susannah, daughter of William Archer of Welford in the county of Berks esquire.

The family of Harley is more ancient than the Norman conquest; and it appears that an officer of that name commanded an army in the reign of king Ethelred, and defeated Sweyn king of Denmark in the year 1013. Richard de Harley, in the reign of king Henry the third, assisted Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, in his project for liberating prince Edward, afterwards king Edward the first, after the battle of Lewes. The family was particularly patronised by that monarch, and attained in his reign to some degree of opulence. Thomas Harley, in the reign of king James the first, obtained a grant of the honour and castle of Wigmore, in

consideration of a remote descent from the family of Mortimer, lords of Wigmore.

Sir Robert Harley, knight of the bath, his son, was a considerable leader in the opposition to king Charles the first, and an encourager of the principles of the Presbyterians. His castle of Brampton stood a considerable siege in the civil war, but was at length taken and burnt 1643. Sir Robert, as well as his son Sir Edward, also a knight of the bath, was among the members of the house of commons who voted 6 December 1648, that the king's answer was a ground for peace, and who were afterwards excluded by Oliver Cromwel. He died 6 November 1656.

Sir Edward Harley appears to have been a man of great honour and integrity. He assisted in the restoration of king Charles the second, and was selected by general Monk as a proper person to be named governor of Dunkirk. He proved strenuous in his opposition to the subsequent sale of that fortress, and was superseded in his government previous to its surrender. He is said to have refused the offer of being created a viscount immediately after the restoration, assigning as his reason, "left his zeal" and his services should be reproached as proceeding from ambition, and "not from conscience." He raised a troop of horse for the service of the prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third, and died 8 December 1700, leaving issue two sons, Robert and Edward.

Robert Harley was an active member of the house of commons during the reign of king William, and author of several important acts of parliament. He was chosen 11 February 1701 to the office of speaker, in which situation he continued till 1705. He was farther constituted

18 May 1704 one of the principal secretaries of state, and was dismissed in February 1708. He was the most considerable agent in those measures which led to the dismissal of queen Anne's whig ministers, the depriving of his appointments John duke of Marlborough, and the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht. Accordingly he was declared 10 August 1710 one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. An attempt was made to assassinate him at the council table by the marquis de Guiscard, a French spy, 8 March in the following year; and this incident tended greatly to the increase of his popularity. He was immediately after created baron Harley of Wigmores, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, with remainder to the male issue of sir Robert Harley, his grandfather; and 29 May was farther constituted lord high treasurer of England. In consequence of the misunderstandings between him and his illustrious colleague, Henry lord viscount Bolingbroke, he resigned the staff of lord high treasurer 27 July 1714, five days before the death of queen Anne. Upon the accession of king George the first he was impeached of high treason 10 June 1715, committed to the Tower 16 July in the same year, and acquitted by the house of lords 1 July 1717. The earl of Oxford was a patron of literature and learned men, and particularly cultivated the most entire friendship with the celebrated doctor Jonathan Swift. He died 21 May 1724.

Edward, second earl of Oxford, his son, was chiefly distinguished by the additions he made to the collection, begun by his father, of curious books, both printed and manuscript, particularly relating to the history and antiquities of England, which is now deposited in the British Museum. He died 16 June 1741.

Edward, third earl of Oxford, son of Edward younger son of sir Edward Harley knight of the bath, married Martha, daughter of John Morgan of Tredegar in the county of Monmouth esquire; by which lady, who died 4 January 1774, he had issue, 1. Edward, present and fourth earl of Oxford. 2. John, elected lord bishop of Hereford 6 November 1787. He married 29 September 1728 Roach, daughter and heiress of Gwynn Vaughan of Trebarry in the county of Radnor esquire; by which lady he had issue, Edward, born 20 February 1773; John, born 31 December 1774; Frances; and Martha. The bishop of Hereford died 9 January 1788. 3. Thomas, elected lord mayor of London 29 September 1767. He married 15 March 1752 Anne, daughter of Edward Bangham esquire; by which lady he had issue, Martha, born 10 May 1757, and married 10 February 1780 to George Drummond esquire; Anne, born 13 May 1759, and married to George, son of George Brydges lord Rodney; Sarah, born 19 October 1760, and married July 1781 to Robert Auriol, son of Robert Drummond lord archbishop of York; Elizabeth, born April 1763, and married 8 October 1783 to David, grandson of Patrick Murray fourth lord Elibank of the kingdom of Scotland; and Margaret, born 4 July 1765, and married 26 February 1784 to John, eldest son of sir John Boyd of Danson in the county of Kent baronet. 4. Martha, born 23 November 1736, and married 20 April 1764 to Charles Milbourne of the Priory near Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Harley of Wigmore in the county of Hereford, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer 24 May 1611.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Ey Wood; and Brampton Brian in the county of Hereford.

SHIRLEY,

SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS.

ROBERT SHIRLEY, earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth and a baronet.

This nobleman was born 27 September 1756, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 18 April 1787.

Earl Ferrers married 13 March 1778 Elizabeth, daughter of John Prentice of the county of Essex esquire; by which lady he has issue Robert Sewallis, lord viscount Tamworth, born 9 November 1778.

The family of Shirley is descended from Safuallo or Sewallus, lord of Etingdon in the county of Warwick in the reign of king Edward the confessor. Upon the accession of king William the conqueror the lordship of Etingdon was given to Henry earl of Ferrers in the duchy of Normandy, and was held under him and his family by Sewallus and his posterity. James, his descendant, in the reign of king Henry the third, assumed the surname of Shirley. George, the descendant of James, was created a baronet by king James the first 22 May 1611. Sir Henry, second baronet, his son, married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Devereux earl of Essex, favourite of queen Elizabeth, fifth in descent from sir Walter Devereux and Anne his wife, baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier and Lovaine. Sir Robert, fourth baronet, his son, died in confinement in the Tower on account of his loyalty to king Charles the first.

Sir

Sir Robert, sixth baronet, his son, had the titles of baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier and Lovaine confirmed to him by king Charles the second 14 December 1677. By queen Anne he was created viscount Tamworth and earl Ferrers, and had issue, 1. Robert, father of Anne, baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier and Lovaine, who carried these titles into the family of the earl of Northampton, from whence they descended to George earl of Leicester. 2. Washington, second earl Ferrers, father of Selina, married to Theophilus, ninth earl of Huntingdon. 3. Henry, third earl Ferrers. 4. Laurence.

Laurence, younger son of Robert first earl Ferrers, married Anne, daughter of sir Walter Clarges of Aston in the county of Hertford baronet; by which lady, who died 29 May 1782, he had issue, 1. Laurence, fourth earl Ferrers. 2. Washington, fifth earl Ferrers, who married Anne, daughter of Elliot of Plymouth in the county of Devon esquire, and died 1 October 1778. 3. Robert, sixth earl Ferrers. 4. Walter, who embraced the profession of the church, and died 7 April 1786, leaving five children. 5. Thomas, a captain in the navy, born 6 April 1733, and married 30 March 1773 to Mary, relict of sir Stephen Anderson of the Lea in the county of Lincoln baronet. 6. Elizabeth.

Laurence, fourth earl Ferrers, married 16 September 1752 Mary, granddaughter of sir William Meredith of Henbury in the county of Chester baronet of Nova Scotia; which lady married, secondly, Frederic, son of John, fourth duke of Argyle of the kingdom of Scotland. His lordship was guilty of the murder of Johnson, his land steward, in January 1760; and, being convicted by his peers, was hanged at Tyburn 5 May in the same year.

Robert,

Robert, fixth earl Ferrers, married Catherine, daughter of Rowland Cotton of Etwel in the county of Derby esquire; by which lady, who died 16 March 1786, he had issue, 1. Robert, present and seventh earl Ferrers. 2. Washington, born 13 November 1760, who married 24 July 1781 Frances, daughter of the reverend William Ward; by which lady he has issue Frances, born 24 March 1782.

C R E A T I O N S.

Viscount Tamworth in the county of Stafford and earl Ferrers 3 September 1711.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Stanton Harold in the county of Leicester; Chartley castle in the county of Stafford; and Shirley in the county of Derby.

WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, viscount Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, viscount of Stainborough, baron of Raby, Newmarch and Oversley, and a baronet; fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 1712, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father November 1739.

The earl of Strafford married 28 April 1741 Anne, daughter of John Campbel duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who died 5 February 1786.

The family of Wentworth is of Saxon original, and derives its name from the lordship of Wentworth in the wapentake of Strafford in the county of York. William Wentworth, or Wyntword, in the reign of king Henry the third, married Emma, daughter and heiress of William Woodhouse of Woodhouse, from whom the family have derived the appellation of Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse. Richard, his grandson, was constituted in the year 1338 lord bishop of London, and 6 July in the following year lord high chancellor of England, and died in the year 1340. William, his nephew, had two sons; William, ancestor to the earl of Strafford; and John, ancestor to lord viscount Wentworth.

Thomas, fourth in descent from William, distinguished himself in the party of king Henry the sixth in the civil wars, and was taken prisoner at
the

the battle of Hexham 3 April 1463. Thomas, fourth in descent from Thomas, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe in the county of knight; by which lady the baronies of Newmarch and Overfley descended to the family of Wentworth. William, the issue of this marriage, was by king James the first 29 June 1611 advanced to the dignity of a baronet. He had issue, 1. Thomas, his successor. 2. William. 3. George, who was appointed by king Charles the first, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, second baronet, distinguished himself, in the latter part of the reign of king James the first and the beginning of the subsequent reign, in the Puritan party, and zealously opposed the despotic measures of those princes. He was afterwards reconciled to king Charles the first, and created 22 July 1628 baron, and 10 December in the same year viscount Wentworth. In the year 1629 he was declared president of the North, and February 1633 lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland. In these offices his conduct was occasionally imperious and haughty, and he entered into the service of the prince with sincerity and zeal. He was lieutenant general of the army appointed to march against the Scots, and in the year 1640 was created baron Raby and earl of Strafford, and appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. Upon the meeting of the long parliament in the close of that year, he was impeached of high treason. He was proceeded against by bill of attainder; and, his conviction being attended with exceptionable circumstances, it was declared that it should not serve as a precedent for future occasions. The king exerted himself to defeat the bill; but, being pressed by the emergency of his situation, and by a letter from lord Strafford, in which he intreated him

not to persist in his opposition, he at length gave to it the royal assent by commission. Lord Strafford was executed 12 May 1641.

William, his son, was restored to his father's honours by patent 1 December in the same year, and by act of parliament soon after the restoration. Dying without issue in the year 1695, he bequeathed his estate to Thomas Watson, son of Edward lord Rockingham and Anne daughter to earl Thomas, and ancestor to the late marquis of Rockingham. With him the title of earl of Strafford became extinct.

William, younger brother of Thomas first earl of Strafford, took arms in favour of king Charles the first, and was killed at the battle of Marston Moor 3 July 1644.

William, his son, had issue, 1. William, an officer in the army, who went over to the prince of Orange at the period of the revolution, and died in the year 1693. 2. Thomas, third lord Raby. 3. Peter, father of William, who served under king George the second at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He married Susannah, daughter of Chamberlayne Slaughter of Upper Slaughter Hall in the county of Gloucester esquire; by which lady he had issue Frederic Thomas; George; and Augusta Anne, married to John Hatfield Kaye of Hatfield Hall in the county of York esquire. William, their father, died 4. Paul, who was killed at the siege of Namur 1695. 5. Allen, who was killed at the siege of Liege 23 October 1702.

Thomas, third lord Raby, succeeded to the barony upon the death of William second earl of Strafford. He distinguished himself in the wars
of

king William the third, and acquired great military reputation. He was constituted by queen Anne, in the year 1703, envoy extraordinary to Frederic first king of Prussia, and succeeded lord viscount Townshend as ambassador extraordinary to the republic of the United Provinces March 1711. In the same year he was created earl of Strafford, and constituted one of her majesty's plenipotentiaries for concluding the peace of Utrecht. He was declared 29 August 1712 first lord commissioner of the admiralty; which office he resigned 11 October 1714, as also the appointment of ambassador to the United Provinces 20 December in the same year. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of sir Henry Johnson of Bradenham in the county of Buckingham knight; by which lady, who died 19 September 1754, he had issue, 1. William, present and second earl of Strafford. 2. Anne, married April 1733 to the right honourable Thomas Conolly of the kingdom of Ireland. 3. Lucy, married to sir George Howard knight of the bath: she died 27 April 1771. 4. Harriet, married to Henry Vernon of Hilton Park in the county of Stafford esquire: she died 12 April 1786.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Newmarch 1269. Baron Raby of Raby castle in the bishoprick of Durham 12 January 1640. Viscount of Stainborough in the county of York, viscount Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse and earl of Strafford 4 September 1711.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Wentworth Castle in the county of York; Boughton in the county of Northampton; and Twickenham in the county of Middlesex.

LEGGE, EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

WILLIAM LEGGE, earl of Dartmouth, viscount Lewisham and baron of Dartmouth; high steward of the university of Oxford, recorder of the city of Litchfield, president of the London dispensary, a vice president of the Foundling Hospital and the Lock Hospital, a governor of the Charter House, doctor of laws and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 1725, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather 15 December 1750. He was constituted 20 July 1765 first lord commissioner of the board of trade and plantations, which office he resigned in August 1766. He was farther appointed 14 August 1772 his majesty's principal secretary of state for the American department, and exchanged that office 10 November 1775 for the place of lord keeper of the privy seal. He resigned this appointment in March 1782, and was constituted 12 April 1783 lord steward of his majesty's household, which office he held till the month of December following. He was elected high steward of the university of Oxford 1786.

The earl of Dartmouth married 11 January 1755 Frances Catherine, daughter and heiress of sir Charles Gunter Nichol knight of the bath; by which lady he has issue, 1. George, lord viscount Lewisham, born 3 October 1755, elected in 1774 to represent the borough of Plymouth in the county of Devon, and in 1780 to represent the county of Stafford. He is also colonel of the militia of the county of Stafford, and fellow of the royal

royal society ; and married 24 September 1782 Frances, daughter of Heneage third earl of Aylesford ; by which lady he has issue a daughter, born 17 September 1783. 2. Henry, born 23 January 1765. 3. Arthur, born 25 October 1766. 4. Edward, born 18 December 1767. 5. Charlotte, born 5 October 1774.

The family of Legge is said to be descended from a patrician family of the city of Ravenna in Italy, and came over to England about the time of king Henry the second. Thomas Legge, in the reign of king Edward the third, was twice lord mayor of London, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and was beheaded, together with Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, by the partisans of Wat Tyler in the year 1381. Thomas, his grandson, served with great gallantry in the French wars of king Henry the sixth. The family of Legge also distinguished themselves on the part of king Charles the first in the civil wars. William, the eldest of four brothers who served in the army of that monarch, was several times made prisoner by the republican party. Being charged with high treason by order of the parliament in the year 1649, he was saved by the interposition of William Lenthall the speaker, whose pardon he was instrumental in procuring at the period of the restoration. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester 3 September 1651, and died 13 October 1672.

George, his son, was constituted master general of the office of ordnance 28 January 1681, and in the following year was advanced to the dignity of baron of Dartmouth. Upon the accession of king James the second he was constituted, in addition to his former office, master of the horse to the king and constable of the Tower of London. He resigned the post of master
of

of the horse 16 December 1687, and in the following year was appointed admiral of the fleet destined to intercept the prince of Orange. He had a strong personal attachment to king James the second, and at the period of the revolution was deprived of all his employments. He was committed prisoner to the Tower of London July 1691, and died in confinement 25 October in that year.

William, second lord Dartmouth, his son, was constituted in the year 1710 one of the principal secretaries of state. In the following year he was created viscount Lewisham and earl of Dartmouth; and, having resigned the office of secretary of state, was declared in the year 1713 lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he held till the month of September 1740. He had issue, 1. George, lord viscount Lewisham, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir Arthur Kaye of the Grange in the county of York baronet; by which lady, who died 1745, he had issue William, present and second earl of Dartmouth; Anne, married to James lord Brudenel; and Elizabeth, married to Whitshed Keene esquire. Lord Lewisham died 29 August 1732. 2. Heneage, who was constituted in the year 1749 one of the barons of the exchequer, and married Catherine, daughter of Jonathan Fogg, merchant of the city of London; by which lady, who died 12 November 1759, he had issue Catherine, born 27 July 1741; and Heneage, born 7 January 1747, who married 1768 Elizabeth, daughter of sir Philip Musgrave of Kempton Park in the county of Middlesex baronet. Heneage, the father, died 22 August 1759. 3. Henry Bilson, who was constituted 6 April 1754 chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, which office he resigned 22 November in the same year. Upon the appointment of the late earl of Chatham to be one of the principal secretaries of state, Mr. Legge was restored to the

office of chancellor of the exchequer 15 November 1756. He was removed, together with lord Chatham, 9 April 1757, and restored 2 July in that year. He was a second time dismissed from this office in March 1761. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Stawel lord Stawel, which lady was created baroness Stawel. He died 21 August 1764.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Dartmouth in the county of Devon 2 December 1682. Viscount Lewisham in the county of Kent 5 September 1711.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Sandwel in the county of Stafford; Woodsham in the county of York; and Blackheath in the county of Kent.

BENNET, EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

CHARLES BENNET, earl of Tankerville and baron of Offulston; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

This nobleman was born 15 November 1743, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 27 October 1767. He was appointed 13 April 1782 to the office of joint postmaster general, which employment he resigned 10 April 1783. He was restored to the same office 6 January in the following year; and, having resigned in September 1786, was reappointed February 1787. He continued in this office till 23 June in the same year.

The earl of Tankerville married 7 October 1771 Emma, daughter of sir James Colebrooke of the city of London baronet; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charlotte, born 2 October 1772. 2. Anne, born 8 August 1773. 3. Emma, born 15 May 1774. 4. Charles Augustus, lord Offulston, born 28 April 1776. 5. Henry, born 5 December 1777. 6. John Astley, born 22 December 1778. 7. A daughter, born August 1780. 8. A daughter, born 24 May 1785. 9. A daughter, born 2 December 1788.

Thomas Bennet of Clapcot in the county of Berks esquire, in the reign of king Henry the sixth, had issue, 1. Richard. 2. Thomas, lord mayor of London in the year 1603, whose son Simon was created a baronet 17 July 1627, and died without issue.

Richard

Richard had issue, 1. John. 2. Thomas, whose son Thomas was created a baronet 22 November 1660, which title became extinct 23 May 1701.

John, son of John, had issue, 1. John, created by king Charles the second baron of Offulston. 2. Henry, created by that monarch baron Arlington of Arlington, viscount Thetford and earl of Arlington, with remainder to Isabella, his daughter, consort to the first duke of Grafton. He was constituted 2 October 1662 one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he held till 11 May 1674, and was one of the ministers that composed the celebrated cabal. He died 28 July 1685.

Charles, second lord Offulston, son of John first lord Offulston, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Ford Grey, earl of Tankerville, and was raised by king George the first to that earldom.

Charles, second earl of Tankerville, his son, was constituted September 1731 captain of the yeomen of the guard, which office he resigned in the year 1733, and died 14 March 1753.

Charles, third earl of Tankerville, his son, embraced the profession of the army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Carthagen in the year 1741. He married Alicia, daughter of sir John Astley of Patehul in the county of Stafford baronet; by which lady, who died 8 October 1775, he had issue, 1. Charles, present and fourth earl of Tankerville. 2. Camilla Elizabeth, born 22 March 1747, and married in the year 1764 to count Donhoff, a Polish nobleman, and a near relation of king Stanislaus Poniatowski. 3. Frances Alicia, born 8 January 1749, and married, first, to William

Aflong esquire; secondly, to the reverend Richard Sandys; and, thirdly, to the reverend Beckington Benson. 4. Henry Aftley, born 3 April 1757, and constituted 24 January 1780 a captain of the sixteenth regiment of dragoons.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Offulston of Offulston in the county of Middlesex 24 November 1682. Earl of Tankerville 19 October 1714.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Chillingham Castle in the county of Northumberland; and Dawney Court in the county of Buckingham.

FINCH, EARL OF AYLESFORD.

HENEAGE FINCH, earl of Aylesford and baron of Guernsey; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard, a trustee of the British Museum, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 15 July 1751, and elected 1774 to represent the borough of Maidstone in the county of Kent. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 9 May 1777, and was constituted December in the same year one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, which office he exchanged December 1783 for that of captain of the yeomen of the guard.

The earl of Aylesford married 19 November 1781 Louisa, daughter of Thomas lord viscount Weymouth; by which lady he has issue, 1. A daughter, born March 1783. 2. Charlotte Finch Guernsey, born 31 January 1785.

Heneage, younger son of Heneage, first earl of Nottingham and lord high chancellor of England, was constituted 13 January 1678 solicitor general to king Charles the second, from which office he was removed by king James the second 21 April 1686. He pleaded in behalf of the seven bishops 29 June 1688, and was by queen Anne created baron of Guernsey. By king George the first he was farther advanced to the dignity of earl of Aylesford, and 12 October 1714 constituted chancellor of the duchy

county palatine of Lancaster, which office he resigned 29 February 1716, and died 22 July 1719.

Heneage, third earl of Aylesford, his grandson, married 6 October 1750 Charlotte, daughter of Charles sixth duke of Somerset; by which lady he had issue, 1. Heneage, fourth earl of Aylesford. 2. Charles, born 4 June 1752, and elected in the year 1774 to represent the borough of Castle Rising in the county of Norfolk, and in the year 1777 to represent the borough of Maidstone in the county of Kent. He married 28 December 1778 Jane, daughter of Watkin Wynne of Wynnistay in the county of Denbigh esquire; by which lady he has issue a son, born February 1780. 3. William Clement, born 27 May 1753, and appointed 18 March 1777 a captain in the royal navy. 4. Charlotte, born 13 May 1754, and married to Henry twelfth earl of Suffolk. 5. John, who was killed in the American war 29 June 1777. 6. Edward, born 26 April 1756. 7. Daniel, born 3 April 1757. 8. Seymour, born 11 June 1758. 9. Frances, born 9 February 1761, and married to George lord viscount Lewisham, son of William earl of Dartmouth. 10. Maria Elizabeth, born 7 October 1766. 11. Henrietta Constantia, born 3 June 1769.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Guernsey in the county of Southampton 15 March 1703.
Earl of Aylesford in the county of Kent 19 October 1714.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Aylesford in the county of Kent; Albury in the county of Surrey; and Packington in the county of Warwick.

HERVEY,

HERVEY, EARL OF BRISTOL.

FREDERIC HERVEY, earl of Bristol and baron Hervey of Ickworth; lord bishop of Derry in the kingdom of Ireland, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council in that kingdom, and doctor in divinity.

This nobleman was born August 1730; and, having embraced the clerical profession, was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, which office he exchanged February 1767 for that of lord bishop of Cloyne in the kingdom of Ireland. From this see he was translated to that of Derry 30 January 1768. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 23 December 1779. The earl of Bristol was extremely active in the transactions of the volunteers of the kingdom of Ireland 1784.

The earl of Bristol married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Jermyn Davers of Rushbrook in the county of Suffolk baronet; by which lady he has issue, 1. George lord Hervey, who was constituted 15 March 1780 a captain in the royal navy, and married 14 May 1784 Louisa, daughter of Augustus fourth earl of Berkeley. 2. Augustus John. 3. Mary, married 22 February 1776 to John Creighton lord viscount Erne of the kingdom of Ireland. 4. Elizabeth, married 1776 to John Thomas Foster of the kingdom of Ireland esquire.

The family of Hervey is descended from Robert Fitz Hervey, younger son of Harvey duke of Orleans, who came over to England with William the conqueror. Hervey, elected lord bishop of Bangor in the year 1105, and who, having resigned that see, was constituted first lord bishop of Ely

in the year 1109, is supposed to have been one of his descendants. He died 30 August 1131. Thomas Hervey, in the reign of king Edward the fourth, was constituted 1461 master general of the ordnance. William, his grandson, had issue John; and Nicholas, whose grandson William distinguished himself in the naval service of queen Elizabeth, and was by king James the first 31 May 1619 created a baronet, and 5 August 1620 baron of Ross in the county of Wexford in the kingdom of Ireland. By king Charles the first he was farther created 7 February 1628 lord Hervey of Kidbrook in the county of Kent; and upon his death June 1642, these titles became extinct. William, great grandson of John, had issue, 1. William, the friend of Mr. Cowley the poet, who celebrated his memory in an excellent elegy. 2. Thomas.

John, the son of Thomas, was by queen Anne created baron Hervey of Ickworth, and by king George the first earl of Bristol. He had issue, 1. John, lord Hervey. 2. Thomas, who married Anna, daughter and heiress of Francis Coghline of the kingdom of Ireland esquire; by which lady, who died 13 January 1786, he had issue William Thomas. Thomas, the father, died 10 January 1775. 3. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ridge of Portsmouth in the county of Southampton esquire; by which lady, who died 13 July 1730, he had issue Elizabeth. He died January 1776. 4. Henry, who embraced the clerical profession, and married 2 March 1730 Catherine, daughter of sir Thomas Aston of Aston in the county of Chester baronet, in consequence of which marriage he assumed the name of Aston: he is a doctor in divinity. Henry Hervey, his son, married , daughter of Dicconson of the city of Lancaster esquire; by which lady he has issue Henry Hervey, and two daughters. 5. Charles, who married

31 December 1740 Martha Maria, great grand-daughter of Thomas, first earl of Berkshire. 6. Felton, who married Dorothy, daughter of Solomon Ashley esquire; by which lady, who died 8 November 1761, he had issue, Felton Lionel, Emilia, Caroline and Elizabeth. Felton Lionel married 2 March 1779 Selina, daughter and heiress of sir John Elwil of in the county of Devon baronet. He died September 1785; and Felton, his father, died 18 August 1775.

John, lord Hervey, was constituted 1 May 1740 lord keeper of the privy seal. He was a nobleman of considerable eloquence and learning, the patron of doctor Conyers Middleton, and author of several elegies and other poems. He fell under the satirical lash of Mr. Pope, who has ridiculed him by the name of lord Fanny. His lordship married Mary, daughter of Nicholas le Pell esquire; by which lady, who died 2 September 1768, he had issue, 1. George, second earl of Bristol. 2. Augustus John, third earl of Bristol. 3. Mary, born in 1726, and married to George Fitzgerald esquire. 4. Frederic, present and fourth earl of Bristol. 5. Emilia Caroline Nassau. 6. Caroline. Lord Hervey died 5 August 1743.

George William, second earl of Bristol, was declared 17 June 1758 ambassador extraordinary to the court of Madrid, which residence he quitted 17 December 1761. He was farther appointed 26 September 1766 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and resigned that office in October 1767. He was constituted 2 November in the following year lord keeper of the privy seal, and exchanged that office 29 January 1770 for that of groom of the stole to the king. He died 18 March 1775.

Augustus John, third earl of Bristol, embraced the profession of the navy, in which he served with considerable reputation. He was constituted
in

in the year 1775 vice admiral of the blue squadron, and exerted himself in the house of lords in opposition to the earl of Sandwich, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, upon the commencement of the late war with France. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Chudleigh esquire, afterwards styled duchess of Kingston, who, being convicted of bigamy by the house of peers 22 April 1776, was forbidden to make use of that title. She died 26 August 1788.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Hervey of Ickworth in the county of Suffolk 23 March 1703.
Earl of Bristol in the county of Somerset 19 October 1714.

C H I E F S E A T.

Ickworth Lodge in the county of Suffolk.

YELVERTON, EARL OF SUSSEX.

HENRY YELVERTON, earl of Suffex, viscount Longueville, baron Grey of Ruthen, Hastings, Bergavenny, Weisford and Valence, and a baronet.

This nobleman was born 7 July 1729, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 8 January 1758.

The earl of Suffex married, first, 17 January 1757 Hester, daughter of John Hall of Mansfield Woodhouse in the county of Nottingham esquire; by which lady, who died 11 January 1777, he had issue Barbara, married to Edward Thoroton Gould of Woodham Mansfield in the county of Nottingham esquire. Lady Barbara died 8 April 1781, having issue by this marriage, 1. Barbara, born 25 January 1777. 2. Mary, born 5 May 1778. 3. Henry, born September 1780. The earl of Suffex married, secondly, 29 January 1778 Mary, daughter of John Vaughan of the city of Bristol esquire.

The family of Yelverton is descended from sir William Yelverton in the reign of king Henry the sixth, who was constituted 6 February 1444 one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, and 9 October 1470 exchanged this office for that of one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. William, fourth in descent from sir William, had issue, 1. Henry, whose son William was raised by king James the first 31 May 1620 to the

dignity of a baronet, which title expired in his son. 2. Christopher, who in the year 1597 was elected speaker of the house of commons, and 8 April 1601 exchanged that office for the appointment of one of the judges of the court of King's Bench. He died in the year 1607.

Henry, his son, was constituted 29 October 1613 solicitor general to king James the first, which office he exchanged 12 March 1617 for that of attorney general. He was prosecuted in the court of star-chamber, upon the instigation of George Villiers duke of Buckingham in the year 1620, and sent to the Tower, and was deprived of the office of attorney general 11 January 1621. He was afterwards liberated by the intervention of the duke of Buckingham, and appointed 10 May 1625 one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He died 24 January 1730.

Christopher, his son, was raised 30 June 1641 to the dignity of a baronet, and had issue sir Henry, second baronet, who married Susannah baroness Grey of Ruthen, Hastings, Bergavenny and Weisford, daughter and heiress of Charles Longueville lord Grey of Ruthen, and grand-daughter of Charles Grey eighth earl of Kent. Charles, the issue of this marriage, succeeded to the titles of his mother 28 August 1676; and Henry, his brother, second lord Grey of Ruthen of the family of Yelverton, was by king William created viscount Longueville.

Talbot, second lord viscount Longueville, was by king George the first created earl of Suffex, and married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham of Lewes in the county of Suffex esquire; by which lady, who died 25 May 1730, he had issue, 1. George Augustus, second earl of Suffex, 2. Henry, present and third earl of Suffex. Earl Talbot died 27 October 1731.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Hastings of Ashley 1295. Baron Valence 1295. Baron Grey of Ruthen in the county of Denbigh in the reign of king Edward the third. Viscount Longueville 21 April 1690. Earl of the county of Suffex 26 September 1717.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Easton Mauduit in the county of Northampton; Brandon in the county of Warwick; Shedlington in the county of Bedford; and Cheshunt in the county of Hertford.

CLAVERING COWPER, EARL COWPER.

GEORGE NASSAU CLAVERING COWPER, earl Cowper, viscount Fordwich and baron Cowper of Wingham; count of the Holy Roman empire, a baronet of England and Nova Scotia, and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 26 August 1738, and elected 7 December 1759 to represent the borough of Hertford. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 18 September 1764, and was created 31 January 1778 a count of the Holy Roman empire. His principal residence for several years has been at Florence in Italy.

Earl Cowper married 2 June 1755 Anne, daughter of Charles Gore of the borough of Southampton esquire; by which lady he has issue,

1. George Augustus, lord viscount Fordwich, born 9 August 1776.
2. Peter Leopold Lewis Francis, born 6 May 1778.
3. A son, born 16 July 1779.

The family of Cowper has been traced back to the reign of king Edward the fourth, and one of them was an alderman of London in the reign of king Henry the eighth. William, son to the alderman, was first created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and afterwards 4 March 1642 a baronet of England. He was imprisoned for his loyalty to king Charles the first, together with John, his son, who died in confinement. Sir William,

second

second baronet, son of John, distinguished himself in the whig party in the reign of king Charles the second, and had issue, 1. William, third baronet. 2. Spencer, who was appointed 24 October 1727 one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, and died 10 December in the following year.

William, third baronet, distinguished himself in the profession of the law, and was appointed by queen Anne 11 October 1705 lord keeper of the great seal, and in the following year created baron Cowper of Wingham. He was farther declared 4 May 1707 lord high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he resigned 14 September 1710, upon the dismission of the whig administration. He was restored to the appointment of lord chancellor by king George the first 22 September 1714, and a few years after created earl Cowper. He resigned the seals in May 1718, and died 10 October 1723.

William, second earl Cowper, his son, added to his own the surname of Clavering, which had been the name of his mother. He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry d'Averquerque earl of Grantham; by which lady, who died 23 September 1747, he had issue, George Nassau, present and third earl Cowper.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Cowper of Wingham in the county of Kent 9 November 1706. Viscount Fordwich in the county of Kent, and earl Cowper 18 March 1717.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Colne Green in the county of Herford, and Ratling Court in the county of Kent.

STANHOPE,

STANHOPE, EARL STANHOPE.

CHARLES STANHOPE, earl Stanhope, viscount Stanhope of Mahon, and baron Stanhope of Elvaſton; fellow of the royal ſociety.

This nobleman was born 3 Auguſt 1753, and elected 1780 and 1784 to repreſent the borough of Chipping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham. He ſucceeded to the title upon the death of his father 7 March 1786.

Earl Stanhope married, firſt, 19 December 1774, Heſter, daughter of William firſt earl of Chatham; by which lady, who died 18 July 1780, he has iſſue, 1. Heſter Lucy, born 12 March 1776. 2. Griſelda, born 21 July 1778. 3. Lucy Rachel, born 20 February 1780. He married, ſecondly, 10 March 1781 Elizabeth, daughter of George, ſon of Heſter counteſs Temple; by which lady he has iſſue , lord viſcount Mahon, born 4 June 1785.

James, grandſon of Philip firſt earl of Cheſterfield, ſerved in his youth as a volunteer in the wars of king William the third, and in the expedition againſt Vigo in the year 1702. In the year 1708 he was declared commander in chief of the Britiſh force in the kingdom of Spain, in which ſituation he captured Port Mahon in the iſland of Minorca 29 September in that year, and 27 July 1710 won the battle of Almanara. Upon the acceſſion of king George the firſt he was appointed 24 September 1714 one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and 11 April 1717 exchanged

exchanged that office for the appointments of first lord commissioner of the treasury and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. In the same year he was created baron Stanhope of Elvaſton and viſcount Stanhope of Mahon, with remainder to Thomas, Charles, and William, afterwards created earl of Harrington, ſons of John, the deſcendant of a younger branch of the family of Stanhope earls of Cheſterfield. He again exchanged the appointments of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer for that of one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate 25 March 1718, and was created earl Stanhope. He died 4 February 1721. This nobleman was in the particular confidence of king George the firſt, and had the principal direction of the foreign affairs of his government.

Philip, ſecond earl Stanhope, his ſon, married 1745
Grifelda, grand-daughter of Thomas fifth earl of Haddington of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he had iſſue Charles, preſent and third earl Stanhope.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Stanhope of Elvaſton in the county of Derby, and viſcount Stanhope of Mahon in the iſland of Minorca 12 July 1717. Earl Stanhope 14 April 1718.

C H I E F S E A T.

Chevening in the county of Kent.

SHERARD,

SHERARD, EARL OF HARBOROUGH.

ROBERT SHERARD, earl of Harborough and baron of Harborough in the kingdom of Great Britain; baron of Leitrim in the kingdom of Ireland.

This nobleman was born 1 October 1719, and, embracing the clerical profession, was appointed prebendary and canon residentiary of the cathedral of Salisbury and prebendary of Southwel in the county of Nottingham. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 24 February 1770, and resigned his ecclesiastical preferments in the year 1773.

The earl of Harborough married, first, Catherine, daughter of Edward Hearst of the city of Salisbury esquire; which lady dying 5 February 1765, he married, secondly, January 1767, daughter of William Reeves of Melton Mowbray in the county of Leicester esquire; by which lady, who died November 1770, he has issue Philip lord Sherard, born 10 October 1767. The earl of Harborough married, thirdly, 25 May 1772 Dorothy, daughter and heiress of William Roberts of Glaiſton in the county of Rutland esquire; which lady died 1781.

The family of Sherard is lineally descended from Schirard, who was resident in England in the time of king William the conqueror. William Sherard, in the reign of king Charles the first, was created 10 July 1627 baron Sherard of Leitrim in the kingdom of Ireland. Bennet, third lord Sherard of Leitrim, his grandson, was created by king George the first baron of
of

of Harborough, viscount Sherard of Stapleford and earl of Harborough, with remainder of the barony and the earldom to Philip, grandson of Philip, younger son of William first lord Sherard of Leitrim.

Philip, second earl of Harborough, upon whom the titles had thus been entailed, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Pedley of the borough of Huntingdon esquire; by which lady, who died 16 February 1750, he had issue, 1. Bennet, third earl of Harborough. 2. Robert, present and fourth earl of Harborough. 3. Philip, who embraced the profession of the army, and was appointed 8 September 1775 colonel of the sixty-ninth regiment of foot, and promoted 29 August 1777 to the rank of lieutenant general. 4. Dorothy, married to the reverend James Torkington of Great Stewkley in the county of Huntingdon. Earl Philip died 20 July 1750.

Bennet, third earl of Harborough, married four wives. By his second consort, Frances, daughter of William Noel esquire, he had issue Frances, born 12 April 1759, and married 18 April 1776 to colonel George Morgan of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards. His fourth consort was Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Cave of Stanford in the county of Northampton esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Harborough in the county of Leicester 19 October 1714. Earl of Harborough 8 May 1719.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Stapleford in the county of Leicester; and Glaiston in the county of Rutland.

PARKER, EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

THOMAS PARKER, earl of Macclesfield, viscount Parker of Ewelme and baron Parker of Macclesfield ; doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 12 October 1723, and elected 1747 to represent the borough of Newcastle under Line in the county of Stafford, 1754 to represent the county of Oxford, and 1761 to represent the city of Rochester. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 17 March 1764.

The earl of Macclesfield married 12 December 1749 Mary, daughter of sir William Heathcote of Hursley in the county of Southampton baronet ; by which lady he has issue, 1. Elizabeth, born 29 June 1751, and married 16 November 1773 to John Fane of Wormsley in the county of Oxford esquire. 2. Mary, born 15 March 1752. 3. George, lord viscount Parker, born 24 February 1755, and elected in the years 1777 and 1780 to represent the borough of Woodstock in the county of Oxford. He is one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to his royal highness the prince of Wales. He married 24 May 1780 , daughter of William Drake of Agmondesham in the county of Buckingham esquire. 3. Thomas. 4. A daughter, born 28 June 1785.

The family of Parker has been traced back to the reign of king Richard the second.

Thomas Parker, in the reign of queen Anne, was constituted 15 March 1710 lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. By king George the first he was created baron Parker of Macclesfield; and, having resigned the office of lord chief justice, he was promoted 12 May 1718 to the office of lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He was soon after farther created viscount Parker of Ewelme and earl of Macclesfield, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Elizabeth his daughter, married to William Heathcote of Hursley in the county of Southampton esquire: she died 21 February 1747. Lord Macclesfield resigned the seals 4 January 1725, and was impeached for fraudulent practices in his office of chancellor in the following month. Being found guilty, he was condemned in a fine of thirty thousand pounds, and died 28 April 1732.

George, second earl of Macclesfield, his son, was constituted one of the tellers of the exchequer for life, and 30 November 1752 elected president of the royal society. He acquired reputation by a speech delivered in the house of lords in favour of the act of parliament for altering the style. He married Mary, daughter of Ralph Lane of Horton in the county of Northampton esquire; by which lady, who died 4 June 1753, he had issue,
 1. Thomas, present and third earl of Macclesfield. 2. George Lane, born 6 September 1724, who embraced the profession of the army, was raised to the rank of lieutenant general 29 August 1777, and appointed colonel of the twelfth regiment of dragoons 18 March 1782. He married 21 May in the same year , relict of sir Charles Cotterel Dormer, knight.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Parker of Macclesfield in the county of Chester 10 March 1716.
Viscount Parker of Ewelme in the county of Oxford and earl of Macclesfield
5 November 1721.

C H I E F S E A T.

Sherborne Castle in the county of Oxford.

FERMOR, EARL OF POMFRET.

GEORGE FERMOR, earl of Pomfret, baron Lempster, and a baronet.

This nobleman was born 8 January 1768, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 9 June 1785.

The family of Fermor has been traced back to the reign of king Richard the third. Richard Fermor, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, suffered the penalties of a premunire, for conveying relief to one Nicholas Thayne, formerly his confessor, but at that time imprisoned for denying the king's supremacy. His whole estate real and personal was confiscated, but afterwards restored with great dilapidations by king Edward the sixth. George, his grandson, spent his youth in the wars of the Netherlands under William the first prince of Orange, and was the friend of sir Philip Sidney. William, his grandson, was created a baronet, and suffered considerable losses for his loyalty to king Charles the first; and Hatton, his brother, was killed in the civil wars 11 January 1645. Sir William, second baronet, his son, was created by king William the third baron Lempster.

Thomas, second lord Lempster, was created by king George the first earl of Pomfret, and married Henrietta Louisa, daughter of John Jeffries lord Jeffries; by which lady, who died 17 December 1761, he had issue,
1. George, second earl of Pomfret. 2. Charlotte, born 16 February

1725, and married to William, son of Daniel sixth earl of Winchelsea.
 3. Henrietta, born 19 September 1727, and married 13 January 1747 to John Conyers of Copt Hall in the county of Essex esquire. 4. Juliana, born 21 May 1729, and married August 1751 to Thomas Penn of Braybrick in the county of Berks esquire. 5. Louisa, born 23 October 1731, and married 1767 to William, son of sir William Clayton of Marden in the county of Surrey esquire. Earl Thomas, their father, died 8 July 1753.

George, second earl of Pomfret, married Anna Maria, daughter of Drayton of Sunbury in the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady, who died 23 September 1787, he had issue, 1. Charlotte, born 20 November 1766, and married 1 August 1787 to Peter Denys esquire. 2. George, present and third earl of Pomfret. 3. William Thomas, born 22 November 1770.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Lempster in the county of Hereford 12 April 1692. Earl of Pomfret, otherwise Pontefract, in the county of York 27 December 1721.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Easton Neston in the county of Northampton; and Sunbury in the county of Middlesex.

G R A H A M, E A R L G R A H A M.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, duke of Montrose, marquis of Montrose and Graham, earl of Montrose, baron of Graham, Dundaff, Kincairn, Mindoc, and Kinaber in the kingdom of Scotland; earl Graham and baron Graham of Belford in the kingdom of Great Britain.

This nobleman succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 2 October 1731, and to the Scottish honours upon the death of his father 7 January 1742.

The duke of Montrose married October 1742 Lucy, daughter of John second duke of Rutland; by which lady, who died 18 June 1788, he has issue, 1. Lucy, born July 1751, and married 13 June 1771 to Archibald, nephew and heir to Archibald Douglas duke of Douglas: she died 10 February 1780. 2. James, marquis of Graham, born 8 February 1755, and elected 1780 to represent the borough of Richmond in the county of York, and 1784 to represent the borough of Great Bedwin in the county of Wilts. He was appointed 27 December 1783 one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and is chancellor of the university of Glasgow. He married 5 June 1785 Jemima Elizabeth, daughter of John earl of Ashburnham, which lady died 18 September 1786.

The family of Graham is said to be descended from Greme, who was at the head of the Scottish government during the minority of king Eugene

the second, whose accession to the crown is dated in the year 419. He had many engagements with the Britons; and, by forcing the rampart they had erected between the firths of Forth and Clyde, gained so much reputation, that from him that trench has received the name of Graham's dyke.

Sir David Graham, in the reign of king Alexander the third, had possession of the barony of Kincardin or Kincairn, and was father of sir Patrick, who was killed at the battle of Dunbar fighting against the English 1297; and sir John, who was the friend of the celebrated sir William Wallace, and was killed at the battle of Falkirk 22 July 1299. Sir David, the grandson of sir Patrick, was a strenuous adherent to the family of Bruce, and was taken prisoner, together with king David, at the battle of Durham 17 October 1346. Patrick, his son, bore the style of lord of Graham, Dundaff and Kincardin, and by a younger son was ancestor of the extinct earls of Menteith.

William, lord Graham, descended from the elder branch, distinguished himself by his loyalty to king James the third, and was by king James the fourth 3 March 1504 advanced to the dignity of earl of Montrose in the county of Forfar. He had issue, 1. William, second earl of Montrose. 2. Andrew, who was elected first protestant bishop of Dunblaine 1575, and died 1606. Earl William the father was killed, together with king James the fourth, in the battle of Flodden Field 7 September 1513.

William, second earl of Montrose, had issue Robert, commonly called Master of Montrose, who was killed at the battle of Pinkey 10 September 1547.

John,

John, third earl of Montrose, son of Robert, was appointed by king James the sixth 1 May 1582 lord high treasurer of Scotland, which office he resigned in the year 1585, and was farther constituted January 1598 lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, in which office he continued till the year 1604. At the same time he was appointed regent of the kingdom of Scotland for life, and died 9 November 1608.

John, fourth earl of Montrose, his son, was in the year 1625 declared lord president of the privy council of the kingdom of Scotland, and died 24 November in the following year.

James, fifth earl of Montrose, his son, was the most adventurous and intrepid character of the age in which he lived. In early youth he engaged in the party of the Scottish covenanters; but, being deputed to negotiate with king Charles the first at Berwick in the year 1639, he became reconciled to his sovereign, and ever after devoted himself to his service. In the year 1644 he was created marquis of Montrose, and received a commission from the king constituting him captain general and commander in chief of the forces in Scotland. Upon this occasion, by the most incredible efforts he raised a small army, and gained six victories in one year against a great inequality of numbers. He then marched to Edinburgh, and put himself in possession of the metropolis, but was at length defeated 13 September 1745 by a detachment from England at Philiphaugh. In the following year, when king Charles surrendered himself to the Scottish army at Newark, he received orders from the sovereign to retire from the kingdom, which he obeyed. Having resided for some time at Paris, he contracted an acquaintance with cardinal de Retz, by whom his genius and courage are highly celebrated. In the year

1650 his commission of captain general was renewed by king Charles the second; and, having collected a small force of about five hundred men, he sailed for Scotland. Here he was defeated and taken prisoner, and was treated by the adherents of the covenant, who were then negotiating with the king, with every species of indignity. By the magistrates of Edinburgh he was put into a cart, in which there was a high chair or bench upon which he was placed, and was bound with a cord drawn over his breast and shoulders, and fastened through holes made in the cart. The hangman then took off the hat of the prisoner, and rode himself before the cart in his livery and with his bonnet on. Being brought before the parliament, the marquis displayed the utmost firmness and dignity, and was sentenced to be hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, and then to have his head stuck up at Edinburgh, and his legs and arms at four principal towns of the kingdom. When this judgement was pronounced, he replied, “ that “ he was prouder to have his head set upon the gate of the prison, than “ to have his picture hanged in the king’s bedchamber;” adding, “ that “ he wished that he had limbs enough to be dispersed into all the cities of “ Christendom, there to remain as testimonies of the cause for which he “ suffered.” He was executed 21 May 1650.

James, second marquis of Montrose, his son, was restored to his honours and estate at the restoration of king Charles the second, and had issue James, third marquis of Montrose, who was constituted in the year 1682 lord president of the privy council of the kingdom of Scotland, and died 25 April 1684.

James, fourth marquis of Montrose, his son, was constituted by queen Anne in the year 1705 lord high admiral of the kingdom of Scotland, which

which office he exchanged in the following year for that of lord president of the Scottish privy council, in which post he continued till the union. By the same princess he was farther created 24 April 1707 marquis of Graham and duke of Montrose, with remainder to his heirs of entail, and declared 28 February 1709 lord keeper of the privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland, which office he resigned in the year 1713. Upon the accession of king George the first he was raised 24 September 1714 to the office of principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, which office he exchanged 9 July 1716 for that of lord clerk register, and was farther constituted 11 November in that year lord keeper of the great seal. He married Christian, daughter of David Carnegie third earl of Northesk of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady, who died 1744, he had issue, 1. David, marquis of Graham, who was by king George the first created earl Graham and baron Graham of Belford in the kingdom of Great Britain, with remainder to William his brother. 2. William, present and second earl Graham and duke of Montrose.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Graham and earl Graham of Belford in the county of Northumberland 23 May 1722.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Glasgow in the county of Lanerk; Kincairn in the county of Perth; Mindor Castle in the county of Dunbarton; and Buchanan in the county of Ross.

K E R, E A R L K E R.

JOHN KER, duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont and Cesford, earl of Roxburgh and Kelfo, viscount Broxmouth, baron Ker of Roxburgh, Cesford and Caverton in the kingdom of Scotland; earl Ker and baron Ker of Wakefield in the kingdom of Great Britain; knight of the most ancient order of the thistle, and one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber.

This nobleman was born April 1740. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 20 July 1755, and was appointed 1767 one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber.

The family of Ker is descended from Malcolm Beg Drymen in the reign of king Alexander the second, who married Ada, daughter of Maldwin earl of Lenox, and whose grandson John assumed the name of Drummond. His posterity distinguished themselves by their loyalty to the house of Bruce; and sir John Drummond, his great grandson, had issue, 1. Sir Malcolm, who married Isabel Douglas countess of Mar, in whose right he bore the title of earl of Mar, but died without issue. 2. Sir John, who was appointed justiciary of Scotland. 3. Dougal, appointed bishop of Dumblaine. 4. Annabella, who married Robert the third, king of Scotland, and from whom the present royal family of Great Britain is descended,

John, great grandson of Malcolm, was by king James the third 14 January 1487 created lord Drummond, and by king James the fourth raised

raised to the office of lord justice general. He had issue, 1. William, master of Drummond, who being involved in a variance with the family of Murray, and having committed some hostilities, was tried and executed in the year 1511. 2. Margaret, concubine to king James the fourth, who is said to have been very desirous of marrying her. 3. Elizabeth, ancestor in the fourth degree to Henry lord Darnley, titular king of Scotland, and father of king James the first of England.

David, second lord Drummond, grandson of William, had issue, 1. Patrick, third lord Drummond, and father of James fourth lord Drummond, who was created by king James the first 4 March 1605 earl of Perth. 2. James lord Maderty, ancestor to James lord viscount Strathallan, who was attainted in the year 1746.

John, second earl of Perth, brother of earl James, married Jane, daughter of Robert Ker, who was created 1602 baron Ker of Roxburgh, and 19 September 1616 baron Ker of Cesford and Caverton and earl of Roxburgh. Earl Robert was appointed in the year 1637 lord keeper of the privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland, and distinguished himself by his loyalty to king Charles the first. The issue of this marriage was, 1. James, third earl of Perth, whose son James, fourth earl of Perth, was constituted 1682 lord justice general, and 1684 lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland. He attended king James the second in his retreat into France, and was by that monarch created duke of Perth, but was declared an outlaw by the parliament of Scotland. 2. William, upon whom the titles of his grandfather, the earl of Roxburgh, were entailed.

William, who thus became second earl of Roxburgh, distinguished himself by his adherence to king Charles the first, and succeeded to the earldom

earldom in the year 1650. He had issue, 1. Robert, third earl of Roxburgh. 2. John, who took the name of Bellenden, and succeeded to the title of lord Bellenden upon the death of William Bellenden lord Bellenden, who had been raised to the peerage 10 June 1661. The title still exists.

John, fifth earl of Roxburgh, son of earl Robert, was appointed by queen Anne in the year 1704 principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, and 27 April 1707 created viscount Broxmouth, earl of Kelfo, marquis of Beaumont and Cesford, and duke of Roxburgh. Upon the accession of king George the first he was appointed lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; and, having resigned that office, was farther constituted 10 December 1716 principal secretary of state for that kingdom, and keeper of the signet. He resigned the office of secretary of state in the year 1725, and died 24 February 1741.

Robert, second duke of Roxburgh, his son, was created by king George the first an English peer, by the titles of baron Ker of Wakefield and earl Ker. He married Effex, daughter of sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn in the county of Flint baronet; by which lady, who died 1 December 1764, he had issue, 1. John, present and third duke of Roxburgh. 2. Effex, born 25 January 1744. 3. Mary, born 17 March 1747.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Ker of Wakefield in the county of York and earl Ker 24 May 1722.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Fleurs and the Friars in the county of Roxburgh; Broxmouth in the county of Haddington; and Beaumont Lodge in the county of Berks.

WALDGRAVE,

WALDGRAVE, EARL WALDGRAVE.

GEORGE WALDGRAVE, earl Waldgrave, viscount Chewton, baron Waldgrave of Chewton and a baronet; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, aide de camp to his majesty, master of the horse to the queen, and a colonel in the army.

This nobleman was born 2 November 1751, and elected 1774 to represent the borough of Newcastle under Line in the county of Stafford. He was appointed 4 May 1782 vice chamberlain of his majesty's household, and 20 November in the same year promoted to the rank of a colonel of his majesty's forces. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 22 October 1784; and, having resigned the office of vice chamberlain of the household, was constituted November in the same year master of the horse to the queen.

Earl Waldgrave married 5 May 1782 Elizabeth Laura, daughter of James second earl Waldgrave; by which lady he has issue, 1. A daughter, born 14 July 1783. 2. , lord viscount Chewton, born 13 July 1784. 3. A son, born 30 July 1785. 4. A son, born 29 August 1787.

The family of Waldgrave has been traced back to the reign of king John; and sir Richard Waldgrave in the reign of king Richard the second was
elected

elected 1382 speaker of the honourable house of commons, and died 2 May 1401. His posterity adhered to the party of the house of York; and Edward, the seventh in descent, was a strenuous adherent of queen Mary, having been on that account imprisoned by king Henry the eighth, and after her accession was appointed chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. Upon the death of that princess he was divested of his employments and committed to the Tower, where he died 1 September 1751. Edward, his grandson, adhered to the party of king Charles the first, by whom he was created a baronet 1 August 1643. Sir Henry Waldgrave, fourth baronet, his great grandson, married Henrietta, natural daughter of king James the second by Arabella sister of John Churchill duke of Marlborough, and by that monarch was created baron Waldgrave of Chewton.

James, second lord Waldgrave, the first protestant of his family, was 26 May 1727 appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Vienna, and 7 May 1730 ambassador extraordinary to the court of Versailles. By king George the second he was created viscount Chewton and earl Waldgrave, and died 11 April 1741, leaving issue, 1. James, second earl Waldgrave. 2. John, third earl Waldgrave.

James, second earl Waldgrave, was appointed 18 December 1752 governor to the prince of Wales, now king George the third. He married 15 May 1759 Maria, natural daughter of the right honourable sir Edward Walpole knight of the bath, son of Robert first earl of Orford; by which lady, who married, secondly, William Henry duke of Gloucester, he had issue, 1. Elizabeth Laura, born 24 March 1760, and married to George earl Waldgrave. 2. Charlotte Maria, born 11 October 1761, and married to Henry

Seymour,

Seymour, son of Francis Seymour earl of Hertford. 3. Anna Horatia, born 8 November 1762, and married to George Henry earl of Euston, son of Augustus Henry duke of Grafton. Earl Waldgrave, their father, died 8 April 1763.

John, third earl Waldgrave, his brother, married Elizabeth, daughter of Granville Leveson marquis of Stafford; by which lady, who died 28 April 1784, he had issue, 1. George, present and fourth earl Waldgrave. 2. William, born 9 July 1753, and promoted 30 May 1776 to be a captain in his majesty's navy. He married February 1786 a lady of the kingdom of Naples. 3. Caroline, born 1 May 1765.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Waldgrave of Chewton in the county of Somerset 20 January 1686. Viscount Chewton and earl Waldgrave in the county of Northampton 13 September 1729.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Navestoke in the county of Essex; and Haver Place in the county of Kent.

ASHBURNHAM, EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

JOHN ASHBURNHAM, earl of Ashburnham, viscount Saint Asaph and baron Ashburnham; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 30 October 1724, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 10 March 1737. He was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to king George the second, and 14 July 1753 ranger and keeper of Saint James's Park and Hyde Park. He resigned both these employments in the year 1762, and was promoted 10 November 1775 to be groom of the stole to his majesty, which office he resigned in March 1782.

The earl of Ashburnham married 28 June 1756 Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Crawley of Crawley in the county of Suffolk; by which lady, who died 3 January 1781, he had issue, 1. Henrietta Theodosia, born 8 November 1759. 2. George lord viscount Saint Asaph, born 25 December 1760, and appointed 18 December 1783 one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales. He married 28 August 1784 Sophia, daughter of Thomas lord viscount Weymouth; by which lady he has issue a son, born 9 October 1785; and a daughter, born 17 September 1786. 3. Jemima Elizabeth, born 1 January 1762, and married to James marquis of Graham, son of William duke of Montrose. She died 18 September

tember 1786. 4. Elizabeth Frances, born 10 May 1763. 5. Theodofia Maria, born 16 July 1765.

The family of Ashburnham is descended from Bertram de Esburnham, constable of Dover Castle in the reign of king Harold, which place he defended against William the conqueror, who ordered his head to be struck off, together with those of his two sons, Philip and Michael. Sir John Ashburnham, in the reign of king James the first, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Beaumont of Staughton in the county of Leicester knight; by which lady, who was after his decease created by king Charles the first baroness of Cramond in the kingdom of Scotland, he had issue, 1. John, groom of the bedchamber and a confidential servant of king Charles the first. He attended that monarch in his retreat into the Isle of Wight in November 1647, and incurred some suspicion on account of the unfortunate event of that transaction. His character however seems to be justified by the proceedings of Cromwel against him, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he continued till the death of the usurper. He died 15 June 1671. 2. William, who entered into the military service of king Charles the first, and endured a siege of four months in the town of Weymouth in the year 1644. He died December 1679.

John, grandson of John, was by king William the third created baron Ashburnham, and had issue, 1. William, second lord Ashburnham. 2. John, third lord Ashburnham.

John, third lord Ashburnham, was by king George the second created viscount Saint Asaph and earl of Ashburnham, and appointed 23 November 1731 captain of the yeomen of the guard, which office he resigned in the

year 1733. He married Jemima, daughter of Henry Grey duke of Kent; by which lady, who died 7 July 1731, he had issue John, present and second earl of Ashburnham.

C R E A T I O N ' S.

Baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham in the county of Suffex 30 May 1689. Viscount Saint Asaph in the principality of Wales, and earl of Ashburnham 14 May 1730.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Ashburnham in the county of Suffex; and Chelsea in the county of Middlefex.

HOWARD, EARL OF EFFINGHAM.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Effingham and baron Howard of Effingham; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, one of the lords of the committee of council for the consideration of all matters of trade and plantations, master and worker of his majesty's mint, and a lieutenant colonel of his majesty's forces.

This nobleman was born 13 January 1746, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 19 November 1763. He embraced the profession of the army, but in the year 1774 resigned his military preferments in consequence of his disapprobation of the principles of the American war. He was constituted in the year 1777 deputy earl marshal of England; and, having resigned that office, was appointed 30 March 1782 treasurer of his majesty's household, which office he resigned in April 1783. He was promoted 27 April 1782 to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, and 10 February 1784 appointed master and worker of his majesty's mint.

The earl of Effingham married October 1765 Catherine, daughter of Metcalfe Proctor of Thorpe in the county of York esquire.

William, son of Thomas second duke of Norfolk, was convicted, during the arbitrary reign of king Henry the eighth, of misprision of treason in concealing the adulteries of queen Catherine Howard, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, but was soon after pardoned. By queen Mary

he was created baron Howard of Effingham, and 20 March 1554 constituted lord high admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine. He was farther constituted in the year 1557 lord chamberlain of the household, which office he exchanged 13 July 1572 for that of lord keeper of the privy seal, and died 21 January 1573, having issue, 1. Charles, second lord Howard of Effingham. 2. William.

Charles, second lord Howard of Effingham, was constituted by queen Elizabeth 24 April 1574 lord chamberlain of her majesty's household, and 1585 lord high admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine. He was commander in chief of the fleet by which the Spanish armada was defeated in the year 1588, and of another squadron which failed against Cadiz in the year 1596, having on board a number of land forces under the command of Robert Devereux earl of Essex. He was created 22 October in that year earl of the county of Nottingham, and was a principal leader of the party that effected the ruin of the gallant earl of Essex. It was his countess Catherine, daughter of Henry Carey lord Hunsdon, to whom that unsuspecting nobleman is said to have delivered the ring that had been given him by queen Elizabeth as a pledge of her perpetual favour. This ring was intended by the earl, then under sentence of death, to be carried to the queen, accompanied by a request of her majesty's pardon, but was concealed from political motives by the countess of Nottingham at the instigation of her husband. She is said to have confessed the suppression with great penitence upon her death-bed to queen Elizabeth, who furiously shook the dying countess, exclaiming, "God may forgive you, but I never can!" and who from that time was seized with a melancholy and despair, that put an end to her life. Lord Nottingham's issue by this marriage was
Charles,

Charles, second earl of Nottingham; and by a second wife he had issue Charles, third earl of Nottingham, upon whose death 26 April 1681 that title became extinct.

William, younger son of William first lord Howard of Effingham, was grandfather of Francis, who had issue, 1. Francis, fifth lord Howard of Effingham. 2. George, father of Thomas, who embraced the military profession, was taken prisoner at the battle of Almanza 13 March 1707, and was dismissed from the service towards the close of the reign of queen Anne, but restored and promoted by king George the first and king George the second. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of William Morton lord bishop of Meath in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died

February 1782, he had issue George, member in the present and three preceding parliaments for the borough of Stamford in the county of Lincoln, governor of Chelsea Hospital and doctor of laws. He was appointed 21 August 1749 to be a colonel in the army, 16 January 1758 raised to the rank of major general, 22 February 1760 to the rank of lieutenant general, and 29 August 1777 to the rank of general. He was constituted colonel of the seventh regiment of dragoons, and 21 April 1779 exchanged that situation for the office of colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards. He was elected in the year 1774 knight companion of the most honourable order of the bath. Sir George Howard married first, 1747, Lucy, daughter of Thomas first earl of Strafford; by which lady, who died 27 April 1771, he has issue Lucy, married 20 May 1780 to Richard Vyse lieutenant colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards. He married, secondly, 22 May 1776 Elizabeth, relict of Thomas second earl of Effingham.

Francis,

Francis, fifth lord Howard of Effingham, had issue, 1. Thomas, sixth lord Howard of Effingham. 2. Francis, seventh lord Howard of Effingham, who by king George the second was created earl of Effingham.

Thomas, second earl of Effingham, his son, married 14 February 1745 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford of the island of Jamaica esquire; by which lady, who was appointed 5 September 1761 one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the queen, and married, secondly, sir George Howard knight of the bath, he had issue, 1. Thomas, present and third earl of Effingham. 2. Richard, born 21 February 1748, and in the year 1784 appointed secretary and comptroller of her majesty's household, and elected to represent the borough of Steyning in the county of Suffex. He married 14 June 1785 daughter of John March of Wareley Park in the county of Huntingdon esquire. 3. Elizabeth, married to the reverend doctor Henry Reginald Courtenay, prebendary of Rochester. She died January 1782. 4. Anne, married to Thomas, brother of Guy lord Dorchester. She died 1787. 5. Maria, born 31 August 1753, and married to Guy lord Dorchester. 6. Frances Herring, born 22 May 1755.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Howard of Effingham in the county of Surrey 11 March 1554.
Earl of Effingham 8 December 1731.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Great Bookham in the county of Surrey; and New Grange in the county of York.

WALPOLE,

WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

GEORGE WALPOLE, earl of Orford, viscount Walpole, baron of Walpole, baron of Houghton and baron Clinton and Say; ranger and keeper of Saint James's and Hyde Park, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich, colonel of the West regiment of the militia of the county of Norfolk, and high steward of the borough of Great Yarmouth.

This nobleman was born 1 April 1730, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 1 April 1751. He was one of the lords of the bedchamber to king George the second, and was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich. He was farther promoted 1 February 1763 to be ranger and keeper of Saint James's and Hyde Park, and succeeded to the title of baron Clinton and Say upon the death of his mother 13 January 1781.

The family of Walpole possessed lands in the town of Walpole in the county of Norfolk in the time of king Edward the confessor. Henry de Walpole was one of the malcontent barons in the reign of king John, and was taken prisoner, but soon after released by that monarch, and restored to his lands by king Henry the third. Ralph, his grandson, was elected 11 November 1288 lord bishop of Norwich, and translated by the pope to the see of Ely 15 July 1299. He died 20 March 1302. Edward Walpole in the reign of king Charles the second was the zealous assistant

of sir Horatio Townshend, afterwards lord viscount Townshend, in the measures in which he engaged for promoting the restoration. Robert, his son, had issue, 1. Robert. 2. Horatio, created baron Walpole of Woolterton. 3. Galfred, who embraced the maritime profession, and lost his arm in the wars of queen Anne. 4. Dorothy, married to Charles second lord viscount Townshend.

Robert, the eldest son, early engaged in the measures of the whig party in the reign of queen Anne, and was constituted in the year 1707 secretary at war, and January 1710 exchanged that office for the appointment of treasurer of the navy. He resigned upon the change of ministry in August 1710, and was expelled the house of commons and sent to the Tower upon a charge of corrupt practices 4 January 1712. During his confinement he was re-elected by his constituents for the borough of Lynn Regis in the county of Norfolk, but was a second time expelled. Upon the accession of king George the first he was appointed 23 September 1714 paymaster general of his majesty's forces, and 10 October in the following year exchanged that appointment for the offices of first lord commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, both of which he resigned 10 April 1717. He was reappointed 4 June 1720 paymaster general of his majesty's forces, and 4 April 1721 exchanged that appointment for the offices of first lord commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Twelve months prior to the death of king George the first, he was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and resigned all his employments in February 1742, upon which occasion he was created baron of Houghton, viscount Walpole and earl of Orford. During his administration Great Britain enjoyed a long period of external tranquillity, and her commerce became extensive and flourishing; but his

successes were dishonoured by the principles of corruption he professed, and which he considered as founded in an extensive knowledge of human nature. He built a very elegant seat at the residence of his ancestors at Houghton in the county of Norfolk, where he lived in retirement from the period of his resignation, and made an admirable collection of pictures, which was sold a few years since to the empress of Russia.

The earl of Orford married Catherine, daughter of John Shorter of Bybrook in the county of Kent esquire; by which lady, who died 20 August 1737, he had issue, 1. Robert, second earl of Orford. 2. Edward, who was appointed in the year 1737 secretary to William third duke of Devonshire in the office of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he exchanged for that of joint secretary to the treasury, and was constituted 12 May 1739 clerk of the pells in his majesty's exchequer for life. He was elected in the year 1753 knight companion of the most honourable order of the bath, and was father of three illegitimate children; Louisa, married to Frederic lord bishop of Exeter, son of William Anne second earl of Albemarle; Maria, married, first, to James second earl Waldgrave, and secondly to William Henry duke of Gloucester; and Charlotte, married 2 October 1760 to Lionel Tollemache third earl of Dysart of the kingdom of Scotland. He died January 1784. 3. Horatio, who was elected 1741 and 1747 to represent the borough of Callington in the county of Cornwall, 1754 to represent the borough of Castle Rising in the county of Norfolk, and 1761 to represent the borough of Lynn Regis in that county. He was appointed in the year 1760 usher of his majesty's exchequer, comptroller of the pipe-office and clerk of the estreats in his majesty's exchequer for life. He has chiefly attached himself to the pursuits of elegant literature, having

contributed to the *World*, a miscellaneous periodical paper; and written *Historic Doubts concerning the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third*; *The Castle of Otranto*, a Gothic Story; *A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*; and *The Myfterious Mother*, a Tragedy. The earl of Orford died 18 March 1746.

Robert, second earl of Orford, was by king George the first created baron of Walpole, and married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Samuel Rolle of Hainton in the county of Devon esquire, and grand-daughter and at length heiress to Theophilus fourth earl of Lincoln, in whose right she claimed the baronies of Clinton and Say. These baronies had been in abeyance between the two daughters of the earl of Lincoln, Arabella, married to Robert Rolle of Hainton in the county of Devon esquire, the issue of which marriage was Samuel, father of Margaret countess of Orford; and Margaret, married to Hugh Boscawen of Tregothnan in the county of Cornwall esquire, the issue of which marriage was Bridget, mother of Hugh Fortescue esquire, to whom the baronies of Clinton and Say were confirmed by king George the first 16 March 1721. This nobleman was afterwards created baron Fortescue and earl of Clinton, and upon his death 3 May 1751 the baronies of Clinton and Say were confirmed to the countess of Orford. By earl Robert she had issue George, present and third earl of Orford.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Clinton and Say 6 February 1298. Baron of Walpole in the county of Norfolk 10 June 1723. Baron of Houghton in the county of Norfolk,

Norfolk, viscount Walpole and earl of Orford in the county of Suffolk
9 February 1742.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Houghton in the county of Norfolk ; Hainton in the county of Devon ; Piddleton in the county of Dorset ; and Erifwel in the county of Suffolk.

STANHOPE, EARL OF HARRINGTON.

CHARLES STANHOPE, earl of Harrington, viscount Petersham and baron of Harrington; colonel of the twenty-ninth regiment of foot.

This nobleman was born 20 March 1753, and elected 1774 to represent the city of Westminster. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 1 April 1779. He was 20 November 1782 raised to the rank of colonel in the army, and 28 January 1788 constituted colonel of the twenty-ninth regiment of foot.

The earl of Harrington married 22 May 1779 _____, daughter of Sir Michael Le Fleming of Ridal in the county of Westmorland baronet; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charles lord viscount Petersham, born 8 April 1780. 2. Lincoln Edwin Robert, born 26 November 1781. 3. Anna Maria, born 3 September 1783. 4. A son, born 6 September 1784. 5. A daughter, born 29 December 1785. 6. A son, born 24 April 1787.

William, third in descent from John, brother of Philip first earl of Chesterfield, was employed in various foreign negotiations and embassies during the reign of king George the first and in the beginning of the reign of king George the second. By the latter he was created baron of Harrington, and constituted 13 June 1730 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he exchanged at the close of the administration

tration of sir Robert Walpole 12 February 1742 for the appointment of lord president of the council, at which time he was created viscount Petersham and earl of Harrington. Having resigned this office, he was again appointed 18 October 1744 one of the principal secretaries of state, which office suffered a temporary suspension during the administration of Mr. Pelham, from the tenth to the fourteenth day of February 1746. In the close of that year he resigned the office of secretary of state, and was declared 22 November lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in which post he continued till September 1751. He died 8 December 1756.

William, second earl of Harrington, his son, embraced the profession of the army, and behaved with considerable gallantry at the battle of Fontenoy 11 May 1745. He married Caroline, daughter of Charles second duke of Grafton; by which lady, who died 26 June 1784, he had issue, 1. Caroline, married to Kenneth Mackenzie earl of Seaforth of the kingdom of Ireland. She died 9 February 1767. 2. Isabella, born 4 April 1748, and married 27 November 1768 to Charles William Molineux earl of Sefton of the kingdom of Ireland. 3. Emilia, married to Richard Barry sixth earl of Barrymore of the kingdom of Ireland. She died September 1780. 4. Henrietta, born 26 October 1750, and married to Thomas lord Foley. She died 2 January 1781. 5. Charles, present and third earl of Harrington. 6. Henry Fitzroy, baptized 26 June 1754, and appointed 12 September 1770 to be captain and lieutenant colonel in the first regiment of foot guards. He married , by which lady he has issue a son, born 20 June 1787. 7. Anna Maria, born 31 March 1760, and married to Thomas Pelham earl of Lincoln, son of Henry Fiennes Pelham duke of Newcastle.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Harrington in the county of Northampton 20 November 1729.
Viscount Peterham in the county of Surrey and earl of Harrington
9 February 1742.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Linby in the county of Nottingham; and Gawesworth in the county of
Chester.

WALLOP, EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

JOHN WALLOP, earl of Portsmouth, viscount Lymington, and baron Wallop of Farley Wallop.

This nobleman was born 29 June 1742, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather 23 November 1762.

The earl of Portsmouth married 27 August 1763 Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes of Hampstead in the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. John Charles, viscount Lymington, born December 1767. 2. Urania Amelia, born 2 June 1769. 3. Newton, born 26 June 1772. 4. Coulson, born 19 September 1774. 5. Henrietta Dorothea, born 6 May 1780. 6. Emma Maria, born 13 August 1781.

The family of Wallop existed in England prior to the Norman conquest. Sir John Wallop, knight of the garter in the reign of king Henry the eighth, performed many considerable services both by sea and land, and was employed in several important embassies. He accompanied sir Edward Howard lord high admiral of England in his engagement with Prejeant 25 April 1514, in which that gallant commander lost his life, and in 1516 was commander in chief of a squadron that made a successful descent upon the coast of Normandy. He died in the year 1552. Sir Oliver, his brother, distinguished himself at the battle of Pinkey 10 September 1547. Sir Henry, son of sir Oliver, was considerably employed in the transactions

of the kingdom of Ireland during the reign of queen Elizabeth, and lost his sons, Oliver and William, the first in the military service of his country in Ireland, and the second in the province of Bretagne in the kingdom of France.

John, fifth in descent from sir Henry, was by king George the first created baron Wallop of Farley Wallop and viscount Lymington, and by king George the second earl of Portsmouth. He had issue John, lord viscount Lymington, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Conduit of Cranbury in the county of Southampton esquire; by which lady, who died 15 April 1750, he had issue, 1. John, present and second earl of Portsmouth. 2. Barton, who married 1771, daughter of Smith of Crux Easton in the county of Southampton esquire; by which lady he had issue Urania Catherine Camilla, born 23 November 1774; and Barton William Powlet, born 24 December 1781. Barton, the father, died 1 September 1781. 3. Bennet, born 29 January 1745. 4. Catherine, born 3 January 1746, and married 3 October 1770 to Lockhart, son of John Gordon third earl of Aboyne of the kingdom of Scotland. Lord Lymington died 1749.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Wallop of Farley Wallop in the county of Southampton, and viscount Lymington in that county 11 June 1720. Earl of Portsmouth in the county of Southampton 11 April 1743.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hurstbourne Park, and Farley Wallop in the county of Southampton.

GREVILE,

GREVILLE, EARL OF WARWICK.

GEORGE GREVILLE, earl Brooke, earl of Warwick, and baron Brooke of Beauchamp Court, recorder of the borough of Warwick.

This nobleman was born 16 September 1746, and elected 1768 to represent the county of Warwick. He was constituted 12 April 1770 one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 6 July 1773. He resigned his seat at the board of trade in January 1774.

The earl of Warwick married, first, 1 April 1771 Georgiana, daughter of sir James Peachy of Westdean in the county of Suffex baronet; by which lady, who died 3 April 1772, he had issue George, lord Brooke, born 25 March 1772. The earl of Warwick married, secondly, 9 July 1776, Henrietta, daughter of Richard Vernon of Hilton in the county of Stafford esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. A son, born 4 April 1779. 2. A son, born April 1780. 3. A daughter, born 3 October 1787.

The family of Grevile is supposed to be of Norman extraction, and has been traced back to the reign of king Edward the first. William Grevile in the reign of king Henry the eighth was constituted 21 May 1510 one of the justices of the court of common pleas. But the foundation of the greatness of this family was laid in the marriage of Fulke Grevile in the

same reign to Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heiress of Robert Willoughby second lord Willoughby de Brooke and of Elizabeth the eldest surviving representative of the family of Beauchamp earls of Warwick. The issue of this marriage was, 1. Fulke, who had issue sir Fulke Grevile knight of the bath; and Margaret, by whom the title of baron Willoughby de Brooke was carried into the family of Verney, where it still exists. 2. Robert, grandfather of Robert, second lord Brooke of the family of Grevile.

Sir Fulke Grevile, knight of the bath, was the most intimate friend of the celebrated sir Philip Sidney, with whom and sir Francis Drake he formed a project for invading the Spanish dominions in South America. He wrote a life of his heroic friend, and together with him cultivated the arts of eloquence and poetry, being the particular patron of Camden the antiquary, and of Speed the author of the Chronicle. He was treasurer of the navy to queen Elizabeth, which office he exchanged soon after the accession of king James the first for those of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. The title of baron Willoughby de Brooke being suffered to remain dormant, sir Fulke Grevile was created by king James the first baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, with remainder to Robert, his great nephew. About the same time in January 1621 he resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and was murdered by one of his own servants, to whom he had refused to bequeath a legacy, 30 September 1628.

Robert, second lord Brooke, early distinguished himself among the opposers of king Charles the first, and formed a project, together with lord viscount Say and Sele, for transporting himself to America, in which he was disappointed. He was of great service to the parliamentary party upon the breaking out of the civil war, and was killed at the siege of Litchfield

1 March

1 March 1643, in which siege he commanded in chief, and the town surrendered immediately after his death. His character is highly applauded by Milton in his Plea for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing. He had issue, 1. Francis, third lord Brooke. 2. Robert, fourth lord Brooke, who was greatly instrumental in effecting the restoration of king Charles the second. 3. Fulke, fifth lord Brooke.

Fulke, fifth lord Brooke, had issue, 1. Francis, father of Fulke, sixth lord Brooke, and of William, seventh lord Brooke. 2. Algernon, who married Mary, grand-daughter of Henry first duke of Beaufort; by which lady he had issue Mary, married to Shuckburg Boughton esquire; Hester; and Fulke, who was appointed 1765 minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Bavaria and the diet of Ratisbon, which office he resigned 1769. He married Frances, daughter of James Macartney esquire; by which lady, whose literary productions have been considerably applauded, he has issue William Francis, a captain in the royal navy; James; Robert; Henry, a captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards; Charles; and Frances Anne, married to John Crewe of Crewe Hall in the county of Chester esquire.

Francis, eighth lord Brooke, son of William seventh lord Brooke, was by king George the second created earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, and, upon the death of Edward Rich earl of Warwick and Holland, was farther raised to the dignity of earl of Warwick. He married 16 May 1742 Elizabeth, grand-daughter of William third duke of Hamilton; by which lady, who married, secondly, lieutenant general Thomas Clarke, he had issue, 1. Louisa Augusta, born 14 April 1743, and married 23 April 1770 to William Churchil of Henbury in the county of Dorset esquire.

2. Francis,

2. Frances Elizabeth, born 11 May 1744, and married 17 July 1762 to Sir Harry Harpur of Calke in the county of Derby esquire. 3. Charlotte Mary, married to John Stewart earl of Galloway of the kingdom of Scotland. She died 31 May 1763. 4. George, present and second earl of Warwick. 5. Charles Francis, born 12 May 1749, and elected in the years 1774, 1780 and 1784 to represent the town of Warwick. He was appointed 25 January 1774 one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, which office he resigned in September 1780. He was farther constituted, 12 April 1783, treasurer of his majesty's household, which office he resigned in December in the same year. He is one of his majesty's most honourable privy council and a fellow of the royal society. 6. Robert Fulke, born 3 February 1751, and elected in 1774 to represent the town of Warwick. He was appointed 18 May 1780 captain and lieutenant colonel of the first regiment of foot guards.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court in the county of Warwick 9 January 1621. Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle in the county of Warwick 7 July 1746. Earl of Warwick 27 November 1759.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Warwick Castle in the county of Warwick; and Ealing in the county of Middlesex.

HOBART, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

JOHN HOBART, earl of Buckinghamshire, baron Hobart of Blickling and a baronet ; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

This nobleman was born 1722. He was elected in 1747 to represent the city of Norwich, and in 1754 to represent the county of Norfolk. He was appointed 1755 comptroller of the household to king George the second, which office he resigned in the following year. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 22 September 1756, and in the same year was appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, which office he resigned 6 November 1767. He was farther declared 17 July 1762 ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburg, in which office he continued till 1 January 1765. He was constituted 1776 lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he resigned in October 1780.

The earl of Buckinghamshire married, first, 14 July 1761 Mary Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Drury of Overstone in the county of Northampton baronet ; by which lady, who died 30 December 1769 he has issue, 1. Henrietta, born 7 April 1762, and married 25 March 1780 to Almar Lowry Corry lord Belmore of the kingdom of Ireland. 2. Caroline Hans, born 24 February 1767. 3. Sophia, born 5 April 1768. He married, secondly, 24 September 1770 Caroline, daughter of William Conolly of Stratton

Stratton Hall in the county of Stafford esquire ; by which lady he has issue, Amelia Anne, born 20 February 1772.

The family of Hobart has been traced back to the reign of king Richard the second. James Hobart, in the reign of King Henry the seventh, was constituted 8 July 1486 his majesty's attorney general, and died in the year 1507. Henry, his great grandson, was also appointed 4 July 1606 attorney general to king James the first. He was advanced 22 May 1611 to the degree of a baronet, and farther promoted 26 November 1613 to the office of lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. He died 26 December 1625, leaving issue, 1. Sir John, second baronet. 2. Sir Miles Hobart knight, who distinguished himself in the opposition to king Charles the first, and was imprisoned in the year 1629 for detaining the speaker in the chair of the house of commons after the king had commanded his presence in the house of lords. He was liberated from confinement in the year 1631, and died in 1639. The parliament retained so high a sense of his services, that in the year 1646 they voted the sum of five thousand pounds to be given to his family, as the reward of his merits. Sir Henry, fourth baronet, grandson of sir Miles, was a zealous advocate for the measure of the revolution, and was killed in a duel by Oliver Le Neve esquire in the year 1699.

Sir John, fifth baronet, his son, was by king George the second created baron Hobart of Blickling, and appointed 24 December 1744 captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. He was two years after created earl of Buckinghamshire. He married, first, Judith, daughter of Robert Britiffe of Baconsthorpe in the county of Norfolk esquire ; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, present and second earl of Buckinghamshire. 2. Dorothy,

21 October 1752 to Sir Charles Thompson of Egglestone in the county of York knight of the bath and baronet. The earl of Buckinghamshire married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bristow of Quiddenham in the county of Norfolk esquire; by which lady, who died 12 September 1762, he had issue, 1. George, who was secretary to his brother in his embassy to the court of Petersburg, and elected 1774 to represent the borough of Beeralston in the county of Devon. He married 22 May 1757 Albinia, grand-daughter of Robert first duke of Ancaster; by which lady he has issue Albinia, born 1759, and married 14 July 1784 to Richard Cumberland esquire; Robert, born 1760; George Vere, born 1761; Henrietta Maria; and a son, born 1777. 2. Henry, who was elected 1786 to represent the city of Norwich, and married 22 July 1761 Margaret, daughter of John Bristow of Quiddenham in the county of Norfolk esquire; by which lady he has issue Anne Catherine, married 23 September 1784 to Montagu Wilkinson of Little Bookham in the county of Surrey esquire; and Maria Anne.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Hobart of Blickling in the county of Norfolk 28 May 1728.
Earl of Buckinghamshire 5 September 1746.

C H I E F S E A T.

Blickling in the county of Norfolk.

FITZWILLIAM, EARL FITZWILLIAM.

WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, earl Fitzwilliam, viscount Milton and baron Fitzwilliam of Milton in the kingdom of Great Britain; earl Fitzwilliam, viscount Miltown and baron Fitzwilliam of Liffer in the kingdom of Ireland.

This nobleman was born 30 May 1748, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 10 August 1756. Upon the death of Charles Watfon Wentworth marquis of Rockingham, his maternal uncle, 1 July 1782, he inherited the principal part of the estate of that noble family. He was nominated in the bill of Mr. Fox of the year 1783 first lord commissioner or director of the intended board for managing the concerns of the East Indies. The appointment was superseded by the rejection of the bill in the house of lords.

Earl Fitzwilliam married 11 July 1770 Charlotte, daughter of William earl of Besborough in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue,
 1. , viscount Milton, born 4 May 1786. 2. A daughter, born 6 June 1787.

The family of Fitzwilliam is descended from sir William Fitzgodric, cousin to king Edward the confessor. Sir William Fitzwilliam, his son, was appointed by that monarch ambassador to the court of William duke of Normandy, afterwards king William the conqueror; and attending that monarch

monarch in his expedition into England in the quality of marshal of his army, he signalized his valour at the battle of Hastings 14 October 1066. Sir William, third in descent from fir William, married Ela, daughter of William de Warrenne earl of Surrey, great grandson of William the conqueror. Sir William, his grandson, married Ela, daughter of Hameline Plantagenet earl of Surrey, natural brother to king Henry the second. Sir John, fifth in descent from fir William, had issue, 1. William. 2. Edmund, whose great grandson, fir Thomas, had issue three sons; Thomas and John, killed at the battle of Flodden Field; and William, who was appointed by king Henry the eighth in the year 1533 lord keeper of the privy seal, and exchanged that office 16 August 1536 for the appointment of lord high admiral of England and Ireland. He was created 18 October 1537 earl of Southampton, which title became extinct by his death in the year 1543.

Sir William Fitzwilliam, great grandson of William brother of Edmund, honourably distinguished himself by his fidelity to Cardinal Wolsey in the period of his disgrace. Sir William, his grandson, was patronised by John first earl of Bedford, lord high admiral of England. He was appointed by queen Elizabeth 18 January 1560 lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland; which office he resigned 25 June in the following year. He was again raised to the same office 20 February 1588, in which he continued till 11 August 1594. He was also several times one of the lords justices for that kingdom, and was near thirty years commander in chief of the army there, where he performed considerable services against the rebellious natives. He was some time constable of Fotheringay Castle in the county of Northampton, where he had the person of Mary queen of Scots committed to his care, who acknowledged herself indebted to his politeness and humanity. He died 22 June 1599.

William, his grandson, was by king James the first 1 December 1620 created baron Fitzwilliam of Lifford or Lifford in the county of Donegal in the kingdom of Ireland. William, third lord Fitzwilliam, his grandson, was by king George the first 21 July 1716 created viscount Miltown in the county of Westmeath and earl Fitzwilliam of the county of Tyrone in the kingdom of Ireland.

William, third earl Fitzwilliam of the kingdom of Ireland, was by king George the second created baron Fitzwilliam of Milton in the kingdom of Great Britain, and afterwards viscount Milton and earl Fitzwilliam. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Watson Wentworth marquis of Rockingham; by which lady, who died 4 May 1759, he had issue, 1. Anne, born 24 March 1745. 2. Charlotte, born 14 July 1746, and married 24 May 1764 to sir Thomas Dundas of Afhe in the county of York baronet. 3. William, second and present earl Fitzwilliam. 4. Frances, born 22 October 1750. 5. Dorothy, born 22 May 1754.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Fitzwilliam of Milton in the county of Northampton 19 April 1742. Viscount Milton and earl Fitzwilliam of Norborough in the county of Northampton 6 September 1746.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Wentworth House and Malton in the county of York; and Milton and Great Harrowden in the county of Northampton.

HERBERT, EARL OF POWIS.

GEORGE EDWARD HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, earl of Powis, viscount Ludlow, baron Herbert of Cherbury, baron Herbert of Cherbury and Ludlow, and baron Powis of Powis Castle; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Montgomery, colonel of the militia of that county, recorder of Ludlow, and a vice president of the Welch Charity in Gray's Inn Lane.

This nobleman was born 7 July 1755, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 11 September 1772. He was constituted 8 November 1776 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Montgomery.

The earl of Powis is descended from Richard, brother of William Herbert earl of Pembroke, from whom, by an illegitimate derivation, the present earl of Pembroke is descended. This Richard was present at the battle of Banbury 26 August 1469, and was beheaded, together with his brother the earl of Pembroke, by order of the Lancastrians. He had issue, 1. Sir William, whose posterity enjoyed the title of baronet. 2. Richard, whose grandson Edward had issue three sons, Richard; Matthew; and Charles.

Richard had issue, 1. Edward. 2. George, author of the Temple, or Sacred Poems, who died in the year 1635. 3. Henry.

Edward,

Edward, the eldest son of Richard, was appointed by king James the first in the year 1619 ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, in which situation he continued till the year 1627. In consideration of the spirit and prudence with which he discharged his trust, he was by king James the first created 31 December 1624 baron Herbert of Castle Island in the kingdom of Ireland, and by king Charles the first 7 May 1629 baron Herbert of Cherbury in the county of Salop. Lord Herbert was a nobleman of great penetration and philosophical knowledge, and was author of a treatise *De Veritate ; De Causis Errorum ; De Religione Gentilium ; De Expeditione in Ream Insulam ;* a History of the Life and Reign of King Henry the Eighth ; and a manuscript Account of his own Life. He died 20 August 1648. Richard, second lord Herbert, his son, distinguished himself by his loyalty to king Charles the first, and died 13 May 1655, having issue, 1. Edward, third lord Herbert, who was imprisoned for his concern in the insurrection of sir George Booth in the year 1659, and died 9 December 1678. 2. Henry, fourth lord Herbert, who was one of the partisans of the bill of exclusion, and voted to supply the vacancy of the throne with the prince and princess of Orange. By his death 21 April 1691 the title became extinct.

Henry, brother of Edward first lord Herbert, distinguished himself by his loyalty to king Charles the first, and had issue Henry, who went over to Holland in 1688 to offer his assistance to the prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third ; and by that monarch was created 23 April 1694 baron Herbert of Cherbury in the county of Salop. He died 22 January 1709, and upon the death of his son April 1728 the title became extinct.

Charles, younger son of Edward, third in descent from sir Richard Herbert, who was beheaded at Banbury, had issue Edward, who was
appointed

appointed 25 January 1639 solicitor general to king Charles the first, exchanged that office 29 January 1640 for the post of attorney general, and having resigned that appointment was constituted by king Charles the second lord keeper of the great seal. He died December 1657, leaving issue, 1. Arthur. 2. Edward, who was promoted by king James the second 11 October 1685 to be lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, which office he exchanged 22 April 1687 for that of lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. He accompanied king James the second in his retreat into France, and was by him appointed 7 January 1689 lord high chancellor of England. He was afterwards imprisoned upon suspicion of illicit correspondence with the court of London, and died in disgrace. 3. Charles, who was taken prisoner fighting on the party of king William at the battle of Aghrim 13 July 1691, and barbarously murdered.

Arthur, eldest son of Edward Herbert lord keeper, embraced the maritime profession, and raised the siege of Tangier March 1680. By king James the second he was deprived of all his employments, upon which occasion he went over to Holland to the prince of Orange, afterwards king William the third. He was appointed by that monarch 8 March 1689 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in January 1690. He fought the battle of Bantry Bay 1 May 1689, and 29 of that month was created baron of Torbay in the county of Devon and earl of Torrington. He also commanded in chief at the defeat off Beachy Head 30 June 1690, in consequence of which defeat he was tried by a court martial, by whom he was acquitted, but was deprived of his commission by king William. He strenuously opposed the tory administration of queen Anne, and upon his death 14 April 1716 his titles became extinct.

Matthew,

Matthew, second son of Edward third in descent from sir Richard Herbert, who was beheaded at Banbury, had issue Francis, whose estate was sequestered for his loyalty to king Charles the first. He had issue, 1. Matthew, who was created a baronet 1663, which title became extinct at his death. 2. Richard, grandfather of Henry Arthur, who by king George the second was successively created baron Herbert of Chisbury; baron Powis of Powis Castle, viscount Ludlow and earl of Powis; and baron Herbert of Chisbury and Ludlow. He married 30 May 1751 Barbara, daughter and heiress of Edward, son of William Herbert marquis of Powis; by which lady he had issue, 1. George Edward Henry Arthur, present and second earl of Powis. 2. Henrietta Antonia, born 3 September 1758, and married 7 May 1784 to Edward Clive lord Clive of the kingdom of Ireland.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Herbert of Chisbury in the county of Salop 21 December 1743. Baron Powis of Powis Castle in the county of Montgomery, viscount Ludlow in the county of Salop and earl of Powis 27 May 1748. Baron Herbert of Chisbury and Ludlow in the county of Salop 7 October 1749.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Powis Castle and Lymore in the county of Montgomery; and Oakley Park in the county of Salop.

WYNDHAM, EARL OF EGREMONT.

GEORGE WYNDHAM, earl of Egremont, baron of Cockermouth, and a baronet.

This nobleman was born 7 December 1751, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 21 August 1763.

The family of Wyndham is descended from Ailwardus an eminent Saxon, who soon after the Norman conquest assumed the surname of Wyndham or Wymondham, from the town of Wymondham in the county of Norfolk. Thomas de Wymondham in the reign of king Henry the third was chanter of the cathedral of Litchfield and one of the barons of the exchequer, and was constituted 4 April 1266 lord high treasurer of England, in which office he continued till the year 1269. John Wyndham, in the reign of king Henry the sixth, distinguished himself among the partisans of the house of Lancaster; and sir John Wyndham, his son, fought with reputation at the battle of Stoke 6 June 1487, but was afterwards arraigned and found guilty of high treason, and beheaded upon Tower Hill 6 May 1501. Sir Thomas, his son, embraced the maritime profession, and served with reputation under sir Edward Howard lord high admiral of England. Sir John, his son, had issue, 1. John. 2. Edmund, father of Hugh, who was created a baronet 4 August 1641; and of Thomas, whose son Francis engaged in the service of king Charles the first, and conducted king Charles

the second to his feat at Trent in the county of _____, after his defeat at the battle of Worcester. By that monarch he was created a baronet, which title became extinct _____ April 1719.

John Wyndham in the reign of king James the first, son of sir John, had issue, 1. John, father of William, who was created a baronet 3 December 1661. 2. Thomas of Felbrigge in the county of Norfolk, whose grandson Ashe represented the county of Norfolk in the reign of queen Anne, and died 5 April 1749. William, his son, was constituted 3 June 1783 a privy counsellor of the kingdom of Ireland, and secretary to Robert Henley earl of Northington in the office of lord lieutenant of that kingdom, which office he resigned in August in the same year. He was elected 1784 to represent the city of Norwich. 3. Wadham, father of Thomas, who was appointed 1722 lord chief justice of the court of common pleas in the kingdom of Ireland, which office he exchanged 21 December 1727 for that of lord high chancellor of that kingdom. He was created in the year 1731 baron Wyndham of Finglas of that kingdom. He held the office of chancellor twelve years, and his title became extinct in the year 1745.

Sir William Wyndham, third baronet, grandson of sir William first baronet, was constituted by queen Anne 18 June 1711 secretary at war, which office he exchanged 17 August 1713 for those of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and continued in these employments till the death of that princess. He was one of the great leaders of the country party in opposition to the administration of sir Robert Walpole, and was highly distinguished by his integrity, firmness and eloquence. He married Catherine,

Catherine, daughter of Charles sixth duke of Somerset; by which lady, who died April 1713, he had issue, 1. Charles, fourth baronet. 2. Percy, who took the name of O'Brien in compliance with the will of Henry O'Brien earl of Thomond of the kingdom of Ireland, and was created in the year 1756 baron Ibrickan and earl of Thomond of that kingdom. Upon his death 21 July 1774 these titles became extinct. Sir William Wyndham died 17 June 1740.

Sir Charles, fourth baronet, succeeded upon the death of his uncle Algernon seventh duke of Somerset 7 February 1750 to the titles of earl of Egremont and baron of Cockermouth. He was constituted 9 October 1761 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. The earl of Egremont married 12 March 1751 Alicia Maria, daughter of George Carpenter, baron Carpenter of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who was appointed September 1761 one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the queen, and married secondly 6 July 1767 count Bruhl, envoy extraordinary from the elector of Saxony to the court of Great Britain, he had issue, 1. George, present and third earl of Egremont. 2. Elizabeth Alicia Maria, born 29 November 1752, and married 15 July 1771 to Henry Herbert of High Clere in the county of Southampton esquire. 3. Frances, born 10 July 1755, and married to Charles son of Robert lord Romney. 4. Percy Charles, born 3 September 1757, and elected 1782 to represent the city of Chichester in the county of Sussex. 5. Charles William, born 8 October 1759. 6. William Frederic, born 7 April 1763, and married 21 July 1784 to Harford, natural daughter of Charles Calvert baron Baltimore of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue a son, born 30 August 1785.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Cockermouth and earl of Egremont in the county of Cumberland 3 October 1749.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Orchard Wyndham and Witham in the county of Somerset; Petworth in the county of Suffex; and Wrefil Castle in the county of York.

H A R C O U R T, E A R L H A R C O U R T.

GEORGE SIMON HARCOURT, earl Harcourt, viscount Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, viscount of Nuneham Courtney, and baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt; doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 1 August 1736, and elected 1761 to represent the borough of Saint Albans in the county of Hertford. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 16 September 1777.

Earl Harcourt married 26 September 1765 Elizabeth, daughter of George Venables first lord Vernon.

The family of Harcourt is descended from Bernard, chief counsellor and second in command to Rollo first duke of Normandy. Torf, his son, had issue, 1. Touronne, ancestor to the Newburghs earls of Warwick, to the Beaumonts or Bellomonts earls of Leicester, Worcester and Bedford, all which titles are extinct; to the present duke of Hamilton and Brandon, the present earl of Selkirk and Ruglen of the kingdom of Scotland, and the present countess of Orkney of that kingdom. 2. Turchetil.

Anchetil, son of Turchetil, was the first who took the surname of Harcourt; and his sons Errand, Robert and Arnold, came over to England with William the conqueror. Robert had issue, 1. William, whose two sons Robert and Ivo were ancestors, the former of several noble families

in

in France, and particularly of the present duke of Harcourt, which title was first bestowed upon Henry de Harcourt marshal of France and ambassador to the court of Spain at the time that that kingdom was transferred to the family of Bourbon; and the latter, of the present earl Harcourt.

William and Oliver, the sons of Robert son of Ivo, took part, the former with king John, and the latter with Louis dauphin of France, in the war of 1216. Two years after, William de Harcourt also distinguished himself at the siege of Damietta in Palestine; and Richard, his son, and William his grandson, took part with the rebellious barons in their wars against king Henry the third. Thomas, sixth in descent from this William, had issue, 1. Robert, who adhered to the party of the house of York, and was killed in the wars of king Edward the fourth 14 November 1470. 2. Richard. Robert, sixth in descent from Richard, was the most considerable adventurer with sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to Guiana in 1609, and afterwards published a description of that voyage: he was accompanied in the expedition by his brother Michael. Simon, son of Robert, served against the Spaniards in the Low Countries; and being sent to quell the Irish rebellion in 1641, was killed in the attack of the Castle of Carricmain, which immediately after surrendered 26 March 1643.

Simon, his grandson, was constituted solicitor general to queen Anne 2 June 1702; which office he exchanged 23 April 1707 for the appointment of attorney general, and resigned 12 February 1708. On the change of ministry in 1710 he was restored 18 September to the office of attorney general, and 18 October following exchanged that employment for the office of lord keeper of the great seal. He was soon after created baron

Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, and 7 April 1712 was declared lord high chancellor of Great Britain, in which office he continued till the accession of king George the first. By that prince he was advanced to the dignity of viscount Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, and died 29 July 1727. He was the friend of doctor Swift, Mr. Pope, and the great wits of that period; and Simon, his son, is celebrated by Pope in a very affectionate epitaph.

Simon, second lord viscount Harcourt, son of the last mentioned Simon, attended king George the second at the battle of Dettingen 27 June 1743, and was by that monarch created viscount Harcourt of Nuneham Courtney and earl Harcourt. He was appointed April 1751 governor to the prince of Wales, now king George the third; which office he resigned in the following year. He was appointed 1761 to bring over her present majesty from Germany, and was successively master of the horse to that princess and lord chamberlain of her household. He was constituted 4 November 1768 ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, which office he exchanged 9 November 1772 for that of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; in which office he continued till December 1776. He married Rebecca, daughter and heiress of Charles le Bas of Pipwell Abbey in the county of Northampton esquire; by which lady, who died 16 January 1765, he had issue, 1. George Simon, present and second earl Harcourt. 2. Elizabeth, born 18 January 1739, and married 20 June 1763 to sir William Lee of Hartwel in the county of Buckingham baronet. 3. William, born 20 March 1743, constituted 1766 one of the grooms of his majesty's bedchamber, appointed 20 October 1779 colonel of the sixteenth regiment of dragoons, and promoted 20 November 1782 to the rank of major general in the army. He served several campaigns in the American war, and surprised and took prisoner in his camp

camp major general Charles Lee. He married 3 September 1778 Mary, daughter of the reverend William Danby doctor in divinity.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt in the county of Oxford 3 September 1711. Viscount Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt 24 July 1721. Viscount Harcourt of Nuneham Courtney in the county of Oxford and earl Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt 1 December 1749.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Stanton Harcourt, Cokethorp, and Nuneham Courtney in the county of Oxford.

SEYMOUR CONWAY, EARL OF HERTFORD.

FRANCIS SEYMOUR CONWAY, earl of Hertford, viscount Beauchamp, and baron Conway of Ragley in the kingdom of Great Britain; baron Conway of Killultagh in the kingdom of Ireland; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick and of the city of Coventry, president of the Magdalen Hospital in Saint George's Fields, and a vice president of Saint George's Hospital Hyde Park Corner.

This nobleman was born 1719, and succeeded upon the death of his father 3 February 1732 to the title of baron Conway. By king George the second he was created viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford. He was appointed May 1751 one of the lords of the bedchamber, and 30 June 1757 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick and city of Coventry. Having resigned his place as lord of the bedchamber, he was constituted 1 June 1763 ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, in which office he was accompanied, in the quality of secretary, by David Hume the great English historian. He exchanged this office 1 August 1765 for the office of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; and, having resigned that appointment, was declared August 1766 master of the horse to the king. He exchanged the appointment of master of the horse 4 December in the same year for that of lord chamberlain of the household. This post he resigned

in March 1782, and was reappointed 12 April 1783, continuing in this situation till the month of December following.

The earl of Hertford married 29 May 1741 Isabella, daughter of Charles second duke of Grafton; by which lady, who died 10 November 1782, he had issue, 1. Francis lord viscount Beauchamp, born 12 February 1743, appointed 18 October 1765 secretary to his father in the quality of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council in that kingdom, and resigned the office of secretary in August 1766. He was elected 1774, 1780 and 1784 to represent the borough of Orford in the county of Suffolk, and appointed 12 March 1774 one of the lords commissioners of the treasury; which office he resigned in September 1780. He is also colonel of the militia of the county of Warwick. Lord Beauchamp is the author of an act of parliament for limiting the amount of debts that should render the debtor liable to the penalty of imprisonment. He married, first, 1 February 1768 Alicia, daughter of Windfor lord viscount Windfor of the kingdom of Ireland; which lady dying 11 February 1772, he married, secondly, 19 May 1776 Isabella Anne, daughter of Charles Ingram Shephard, lord viscount Irwin of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue a son, born 5 November 1755, and Francis Charles, born 11 March 1777. 2. Anne, born 1 August 1744, and married 13 February 1766 to Charles Moor earl of Drogheda of the kingdom of Ireland. 3. Henry, born 15 December 1746, and appointed 1766 constable of the castle of Dublin for life, and 1768 clerk of the hanaper in the court of chancery in the kingdom of Ireland for life. He was elected 1774 to represent the borough of Midhurst in the county of Sussex, and 1780 to represent the borough of Downton in the county of Wilts, and appointed 8 February 1779 to be a

captain in his majesty's navy. He married 2 April 1786 Charlotte Maria, daughter of James second earl Waldgrave. 4. Sarah Frances, married to Robert Stuart of the kingdom of Ireland esquire. She died 18 July 1770. 5. Robert, born 20 December 1748, late a captain in the first regiment of foot guards, and having the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army. He was elected 1774 and 1780 to represent the borough of Orford in the county of Suffolk, and 1784 to represent the borough of Wotton Bassett in the county of Wilts. He married 15 June 1773 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Delme of Earl Stoke in the county of Wilts esquire; by which lady he has issue Elizabeth, Henry, and Frances. 6. Gertrude, married 10 February 1772 to George Villiers earl of Grandison of the kingdom of Ireland. She died 29 May 1782. 7. Frances, born 4 December 1751, and married 22 May 1775 to Henry Fiennes Pelham earl of Lincoln, son of Henry Fiennes Pelham duke of Newcastle. 8. Elizabeth, born 3 March 1754. 9. Isabella Rachel, born 25 December 1755. 10. Edward, born 18 May 1757, late one of the prebends of his majesty's chapel of Windfor. 11. Hugh, born 29 April 1759, an officer in his majesty's navy. 12. William, born 3 October 1760, late a captain in the army, and elected 1784 to represent the borough of Downton in the county of Wilts. 13. George, born 21 July 1763, late a captain in the army, and elected 1784 to represent the borough of Orford in the county of Suffolk.

Francis, younger son of sir Edward Seymour baronet, speaker of the house of commons in the reign of king Charles the second, and sixth in descent from Edward first duke of Somerset lord protector of England, inherited by adoption the estates of Edward Conway earl of Conway, secretary of state to king Charles the second, and was created by queen

Anne baron Conway of Ragley in the kingdom of Great Britain, and 16 October 1703 baron Conway of Killultagh in the kingdom of Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter of John Shorter of Bybrook in the county of Kent esquire, and sister of Catherine consort of Robert first earl of Orford; by which lady, who died 12 February 1734, he had issue, 1. Francis, earl of Hertford. 2. Henry, born , 1720, and elected to represent the county of Antrim in the kingdom of Ireland in the year 1741, and in the subsequent parliaments till the year 1783. He was also elected in 1741 to represent the borough of Higham Ferrars in the county of Northampton, 1747 to represent the borough of Penrhyn in the county of Cornwall, 1754 to represent the borough of Saint Mawr in that county, 1761 to represent the borough of Thetford in the county of Norfolk, and 1774 and 1780 to represent the borough of Bury Saint Edmunds in the county of Suffolk. He was appointed one of the grooms of the bedchamber to king George the second, which office he resigned in April 1764. He embraced the military profession, and served with reputation under William late duke of Cumberland and prince Ferdinand of Brunswic in the war of 1756. He was constituted 10 July 1765 one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in January 1768. He was promoted 24 October 1767 to be lieutenant general of the office of ordnance, and raised 25 May 1772 to the rank of general in the army. He exchanged 22 October in that year the office of lieutenant general of the ordnance for that of governor of the island of Jersey, and was appointed 24 October 1774 colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards. He was declared 30 March 1782 commander in chief of his majesty's forces, which office he resigned in December 1783. A legacy of five thousand pounds was bequeathed him in the year 1764 by William fourth duke of Devonshire, in testimony of his

his approbation of his parliamentary conduct, and general Conway had the honour of successfully moving in the house of commons the repeal of the American stamp act in 1765, and the resolution for putting an end to offensive war in America in 1782. He married 19 December 1747 Caroline, daughter of John Campbel fourth duke of Argyle of the kingdom of Scotland, and relict of Charles Bruce earl of Aylesbury and Elgin; by which lady he has issue Anne, born 8 November 1748, and married 14 June 1767 to John, son of Joseph Damer lord Milton of the kingdom of Ireland.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Conway of Ragley in the county of Warwick 19 March 1703.
Viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford 3 August 1750.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Ragley in the county of Warwick; Sudbury Hall in the county of Suffolk; and Lisburne in the county of Antrim in the kingdom of Ireland.

NORTH, EARL OF GUILDFORD.

Francis North, earl of Guildford, baron North of Kirtling and baron of Guildford; treasurer and receiver general of the household to her majesty, high steward of the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford, and a vice president of Saint George's Hospital Hyde Park Corner.

This nobleman was born 13 April 1704, and elected 1727 to represent the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford. He succeeded to the title of baron Guildford upon the death of his father 17 October 1729, and was appointed October 1730 one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Frederic prince of Wales. He succeeded to the title of baron North upon the death of his first cousin 31 October 1734, and was created by king George the second earl of Guildford. He was constituted 29 December 1773 treasurer and receiver general of her majesty's household.

The earl of Guildford married, first, 16 June 1728 Lucy, daughter of George Montagu Dunk earl of Halifax; by which lady, who died 7 May 1734, he had issue, Frederic lord North. He married, secondly, January 1736 Elizabeth, daughter of sir Arthur Kay of Woodsome in the county of York baronet, and relict of George lord viscount Lewisham, son of William first earl of Dartmouth; by which lady, who died 21 April 1745, he had issue, 1. Louisa, born 13 March 1737, and married to John Peyto lord Willoughby de Broke. 2. Brownlow, born 17 July 1741, and promoted 27 October 1770 to be dean of Canterbury. Having resigned
that

that preferment, he was elected June 1771 lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, translated December 1774 to the see of Worcester, and 1781 farther translated to the see of Winchester. He married 17 January 1771 Henrietta, daughter of Bannister esquire; by which lady he has issue, Henrietta, born 20 November 1771; Francis, born 17 December 1772; Louisa Anne, born 30 March 1774; Lucy, born 25 April 1775; Elizabeth, born 26 October 1776; and Brownlow, born 1778. The earl of Guildford married, thirdly, 13 June 1751 Anne, daughter of sir Robert Furness of Walderthare in the county of Kent baronet, and relict of Lewis Watson earl of Rockingham; which lady died 17 December 1776.

Frederic lord North was born 13 April 1732, and chosen in 1754, and at every subsequent election, to represent the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford. He was appointed 2 June 1759 to be one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, which office he resigned in July 1755. He was constituted August 1766 joint paymaster general of his majesty's forces, which office he exchanged 1 December 1767 for those of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and one of the lords commissioners of the treasury. He was farther promoted 28 January 1770 to be first lord commissioner of the treasury, and elected 18 June 1772 knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and 3 October in the same year chancellor of the university of Oxford. He was appointed 15 March 1774 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset, and 1778 lord warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports, and constable of Dover Castle. After an administration of twelve years, in which he gradually arrived at the display of a degree of ability which his outset in life did not appear to promise, and in which he for the most part conducted with various success

success a war most unfortunate to his country, resigned his appointments as first lord commissioner of the treasury and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer in March 1782. At this time the office of lord warden of the Cinque Ports was confirmed to him for life; and in the following year he formed a political connexion with Mr. Fox and the duke of Portland, who had been among the most strenuous adversaries of his administration. In consequence of this coalition he was appointed 2 April 1783 one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in the month of December following. Lord North is also one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, recorder of the city of Gloucester and of the borough of Taunton in the county of Somerset, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, president of the Foundling Hospital in Lamb's Conduit Fields and of the Asylum in Saint George's Fields, governor of the company trading to the coast of the Levant, and a governor of the Charter House. He had the misfortune to lose the use of the organs of sight in the year 1786.

Lord North married 10 March 1756 Anne, daughter and heiress of George Speke of Dillington in the county of Somerset esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. George Augustus, born 11 September 1757, and elected 1778 and 1780 to represent the borough of Harwich in the county of Essex, and 1784 to represent the borough of Wotton Bassett in the county of Wilts. He was appointed in the year 1780 secretary and comptroller of her majesty's household, which office he resigned in the year 1784. He was nominated by the house of commons in December 1783 one of the directors under Mr. Fox's bill for conducting the affairs of the East India company, which nomination was superseded by the rejection of that bill in the house of lords. He is also a colonel of the Cinque Port volunteers, and

and married 30 September 1785 daughter of Hobart
 by which lady he has issue a son, born 12 July 1786.
 2. Catherine Anne, born 16 February 1760. 3. Anne, born 8 January
 1764. 4. Frederic, born 7 February 1766. 5. Charlotte, born Decem-
 ber 1770.

The family of North has been traced back to the reign of king Edward the fourth. Edward North, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, was appointed in the year 1544 chancellor of the court of augmentations, and constituted by the will of that monarch one of the executors to whom the government of the kingdom was committed during the minority of king Edward the sixth. He declared in favour of the succession of lady Jane Grey, but soon afterwards became reconciled to queen Mary, and was by that princess created baron North of Kirtling. He died 31 December 1564.

Roger, second lord North, his son, was the intimate friend of Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, the favourite of queen Elizabeth, and distinguished himself under that commander in the wars of the Netherlands. He was also her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Charles the ninth, king of France, and died 3 December 1600.

Dudley, third lord North, his grandson, was one of the lords commissioners nominated by parliament during the civil war 15 April 1645 to manage the affairs of the admiralty.

Dudley, fourth lord North, his son, wrote a Life of Edward first Lord North, and a series of Essays upon Religious Subjects. He had issue,
 1. Charles, fifth lord North, who married Catherine, daughter and

heirefs of William lord Grey of Werke, and was created by king Charles the second 1673 baron Grey of Rolleston in the county of Stafford. William, sixth lord North, his son, served in the wars of John duke of Marlborough, and lost his arm at the battle of Blenheim 13 August 1704. Upon his death 31 October 1734 the title of lord Grey of Rolleston became extinct, and that of lord North devolved upon his first cousin the present earl of Guildford. 2. Francis. 3. John, professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, and author of a Review of Plato's Dialogues *de Rebus Divinis*. 4. Roger, who wrote the Life of his brother Francis, keeper of the great seal.

Francis, second son of Dudley fourth lord North, was appointed 23 May 1671 solicitor general to king Charles the second, which office he exchanged 12 November 1673 for that of attorney general. Having resigned this employment, he was farther constituted 23 January 1674 lord chief justice of the court of common pleas, which office he exchanged 20 December 1682 for that of lord keeper of the great seal. In the following year he was created baron of Guildford, and died 5 September 1685.

Francis, second lord Guildford, his son, was appointed 15 July 1713 first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, which office he resigned upon the death of queen Anne in the following year. He married Alice, daughter of sir John Brownlow of Belton in the county of Lincoln baronet; by which lady, who died , he had issue Francis, now earl of Guildford.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron North of Kirtling in the county of Cambridge 17 February 1554.
Baron of Guildford in the county of Surrey 27 September 1683. Earl of
Guildford 8 April 1752.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Kirtlage or Kirtling in the county of Cambridge ; Durdans in the county
of Surrey ; Wroxton Abbey in the county of Oxford ; Chipping Warden
in the county of Northampton ; and Waldershare in the county of Kent.

CORNWALLIS, EARL CORNWALLIS.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS, earl Cornwallis, viscount Broome of Broome, baron Cornwallis of Eye, and a baronet; knight of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, governor general of Bengal in the East Indies and commander in chief of the forces in that province, constable of the Tower of London and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot, and a lieutenant general of his majesty's forces.

This nobleman was born 31 December 1738, and elected 1761 to represent the borough of Eye in the county of Suffolk. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 23 June 1762. He was appointed 27 November 1766 warden and chief justice in Eyre of the forests south of Trent; and, having resigned that office in January 1769, was constituted 8 December 1770 constable of the Tower of London and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets. Lord Cornwallis entertained an early passion for the military life, and absconded in his youth from the house of his father, entering into the army in the character of a common foldier. He was appointed 21 March 1776 colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot, and raised 29 August 1777 to the rank of lieutenant general in the army. He served during the whole course of the American war, and in the year 1779 was selected for commander in chief of the southern army, which marched from Charles Town towards the middle colonies. In this expedition he acquired considerable reputation, and
defeated

defeated the Americans in the battle of Camden 16 August 1780, and in the battle of Guildford 15 March 1781. Encouraged by these successes he penetrated into the province of Virginia, but was at length defeated and taken prisoner with his whole army in the posts of York Town and Gloucester Point 19 October in the same year. The unfortunate termination of the business involved lord Cornwallis in a contest from the press with lieutenant general sir Henry Clinton, knight of the bath and commander in chief of the grand army at New York. He resigned the office of constable of the Tower of London in February 1784, and was reappointed

November in the same year. He was elected governor general of Bengal and commander in chief of the forces in that province 11 April 1786.

Earl Cornwallis married 14 July 1768 Mary, daughter of James Jones esquire; by which lady, who died 14 February 1779, he had issue, 1. Mary, born 28 July 1769, and married 8 November 1785 to Anchitel Singleton esquire, lieutenant governor of Landguard Fort in the county of Essex.
2. Charles, lord viscount Broome, born 22 October 1774.

The family of Cornwallis is descended from Thomas Cornwallis, a younger brother born in Ireland, from which kingdom the surname is derived; who, having settled in England, was chosen sheriff of London in the reign of king Richard the second 1378. Sir John Cornwallis, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, served under the earl of Surrey lord high admiral, and distinguished himself in the storm of Morlaix in the province of Bretagne. He was six years steward of the household to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward the sixth, and died 23 April 1544. Thomas, his son, was instrumental in securing the crown to queen Mary, and

and exerted himself in the suppression of Wyatt's rebellion. He was appointed 25 December 1557 comptroller of her majesty's household, but was deprived of his employment on account of popery upon the accession of queen Elizabeth. He had issue, 1. William, who served under Robert Devereux earl of Essex in the wars of Ireland. 2. Charles, who was appointed ambassador from king James the first to the court of Madrid, and constituted in the year 1610 treasurer of the household to Henry prince of Wales, son of king James the first. He wrote an account of the Life and Death of that prince; and William, his son, also distinguished himself as an author, and published a volume of Essays on several subjects.

Frederic, son of William son of Thomas, was in the train of king Charles the first, when prince of Wales, in his journey into Spain 1623. He was created a baronet 4 May 1627, and distinguished himself on the royal party at the battle of Cropredy Bridge 30 June 1644. He followed king Charles the second in his exile, and was created by that monarch upon his restoration baron Cornwallis of Eye in the county of Suffolk. He died 31 January 1662.

Charles, third lord Cornwallis, his grandson, was by king William the third 1 March 1692 appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in April 1693. He died 29 April 1698.

Charles, fourth lord Cornwallis, his son, served in several campaigns under king William, and was appointed 6 February 1715 joint postmaster general, which office he exchanged 8 April 1721 for that of paymaster general of his majesty's forces. He had issue, 1. Charles, fifth

lord

lord Cornwallis. 2. John, who married Sarah, daughter of the reverend Hugh Dale; by which lady he had issue Sarah, married to the reverend Walter Earle. He died 9 June 1768. 3. Edward, who served with considerable reputation at the battle of Fontenoy 11 May 1745, and at the battle of Culloden 27 April 1746. He was constituted March 1762 governor of the fortress of Gibraltar in the kingdom of Spain, and died 14 January 1776. 4. Frederic, who embraced the profession of the church, was constituted 18 February 1750 lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and translated 13 August 1768 to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. He married 8 February 1759 Caroline, grand-daughter of Charles second lord viscount Townshend, and died 19 March 1783. Lord Cornwallis died 19 January 1722.

Charles, fifth lord Cornwallis, was constituted 13 May 1740 constable of the Tower of London and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, and by king George the second was created viscount Broome and earl Cornwallis. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles third lord viscount Townshend; by which lady, who died 1 December 1785, he had issue, 1. Charles, present and second earl Cornwallis. 2. James, born 25 February 1743, who embraced the profession of the church, and was elected July 1781 lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. 3. William, born 20 February 1744, and appointed 20 April 1765 captain of the royal navy. 4. Elizabeth, married July 1753 to Bowen Southwel of Queen's County in the kingdom of Ireland. 5. Charlotte, married 8 April 1756 to the reverend Spencer Madan doctor in divinity. 6. Mary, married to Samuel Whitbread of Cardington in the county of Bedford esquire. She died 27 December 1770.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Cornwallis of Eye in the county of Suffolk 20 April 1661.
Viscount Broome of Broome in the county of Suffolk, and earl Cornwallis
30 June 1753.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Broome and Culford Hall in the county of Suffolk.

Y O R K E, E A R L O F H A R D W I C K E.

PHILIP YORKE, earl of Hardwicke, viscount Royston and baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, one of the tellers of his majesty's exchequer, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cambridge, high steward of the university of Cambridge, a trustee of the British Museum, fellow of the royal society, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 1722, and appointed one of the tellers of his majesty's exchequer 14 December 1738. He was elected 1741 to represent the borough of Ryegate in the county of Surrey, and 1747 to represent the county of Cambridge, and was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of that county. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 6 March 1764, and in the same year was elected high steward of the university of Cambridge. He has given to the world a very valuable collection of the State Papers of the Earl of Clarendon in three volumes folio.

The earl of Hardwicke married Jemima marchioness Grey.

Philip Yorke, father of the present earl of Hardwicke, was early distinguished for his intellectual accomplishments, and is still remembered as one of the writers in the periodical paper of the Spectator. He was appointed 23 March 1720, being then in the thirtieth year of his age,

solicitor general to king George the first. He exchanged this office 31 January 1724 for that of attorney general. Having also resigned that appointment, he was constituted 31 October 1733 lord chief justice of the court of king's bench; and in the following month created baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke. He exchanged this office 21 February 1737 for that of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and was elected 31 July 1749 high steward of the university of Cambridge. He was some years after raised to the dignity of viscount Royston and earl of Hardwicke, and resigned the office of lord high chancellor in November 1756. In this great office he uniformly preserved a very high reputation; and it has been remarked of him, that though he filled this situation longer than any of his predecessors for two preceding centuries had done, only three of his decrees were appealed from, and those three were confirmed by the house of lords. He was also distinguished by his eloquence in that house, and was greatly concerned in the politics of his time, being the most considerable of the coadjutors of sir Robert Walpole's administration.

The earl of Hardwicke married Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks of the city of Worcester esquire; by which lady, who died 19 September 1761, he had issue, 1. Philip, present and second earl of Hardwicke. 2. Charles, who was appointed 6 November 1756 solicitor general to his majesty, and exchanged that office 27 December 1761 for that of attorney general. He resigned this employment 2 November 1763, and was appointed 17 January 1770 lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and the next day created baron of Morden in the county of Cambridge. He unfortunately put an end to his own existence 20 of the same month; and the patent of his creation not having been made out, the title laid dormant. He married, first, Catherine, daughter and heiress of the reverend William

Freeman of Hamels in the county of Hertford, doctor in divinity; by which lady he had issue Philip, born 29 May 1757, and elected 1780 and 1784 to represent the county of Cambridge. He married 24 July 1782 Elizabeth, daughter of James fifth earl of Balcarras of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue a son, born 7 April 1784. Mr. Charles Yorke married, secondly, 30 December 1762 Agnetta, daughter of Johnson of Berkhamstead in the county of Hertford esquire; by which lady he had issue Charles Philip, born 14 March 1764; Caroline, born 29 August 1765; and a son, born 5 June 1768. 3. Joseph lord Dover. 4. John, born 27 August 1728, appointed 27 June 1746 clerk of the crown in the court of chancery for life, and 21 December 1765 one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, which office he resigned in September 1766. He was elected 1747, and in five subsequent parliaments, to represent the borough of Ryegate in the county of Surrey. He is patentee for making out commissions of bankruptcy, and fellow of the royal society. He married 1 January 1762 Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Lygon of Madresfield in the county of Worcester esquire; by which lady, who died 17 July 1766 he has issue Jemima, born 1 July 1763, and married 18 November 1784 to Reginald Pole Carew of Anthony in the county of Cornwall esquire. 5. James, who embraced the profession of the church, and was elected 1774 lord bishop of Saint David's, translated 1779 to the see of Gloucester, and again translated 21 July 1781 to the see of Ely. He married 29 June 1762 Mary, daughter of the reverend Isaac Madox lord bishop of Worcester; by which lady he has issue Margaret, born 11 June 1763; Charles, born 14 May 1764; Joseph, born 1765; and James, born 27 July 1766. 6. Elizabeth, married to George Anson lord Anson. She died 10 December 1786. 7. Mar-

garet, married to fir Gilbert Heathcote of Normanton in the county of Rutland baronet. She died 19 August 1769.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke in the county of Gloucester 23 November 1733. Viscount Royston of Royston in the county of Cambridge, and earl of Hardwicke 2 April 1754.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hardwicke in the county of Gloucester; Wimple in the county of Cambridge; and Wrest in the county of Bedford.

VANE, EARL OF DARLINGTON.

HENRY VANE, earl of Darlington, viscount Barnard and baron Barnard of Barnard Castle, lord lieutenant and vice admiral of the county palatine of Durham, colonel of the militia of that county, an alderman of the city of Durham, and governor of the castle of Carlisle in the county of Cumberland.

This nobleman was born 1726, and elected 1747 to represent the borough of Downton in the county of Wilts, and 1753 and 1754 to represent the county palatine of Durham. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 6 March 1758, and was constituted 3 June in the same year lord lieutenant and vice admiral of the county palatine of Durham. He embraced the profession of the army, and at length obtained the command of a company in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards with the rank of colonel of his majesty's forces, but resigned his commission upon his accession to the peerage. He was farther promoted 29 January 1763 to be master of the jewel office, and August in the same year to be governor of the castle of Carlisle in the county of Cumberland. The post of master of the jewel office was suppressed by act of parliament in the year 1782.

The earl of Darlington married 10 March 1757 Margaret, daughter of Lowther of Lowther in the county of Westmorland esquire ; by which lady he has issue, Henry, lord viscount Barnard, born 27 July

1766, who married 19 September 1787 Catherine, daughter of Harry duke of Bolton.

John Vane, in the reign of king Henry the seventh, who was father of Richard, ancestor to the earl of Westmorland, and of John, ancestor to the earl of Darlington, first changed the mode of writing his family name to that of Fane. Henry, son of the last mentioned John, was engaged in the rebellion of sir Thomas Wyatt 1554, and committed to the Tower, but soon after pardoned. Sir Henry, his grandson, resumed the name of Vane, and was employed by king Charles the first in an embassy to Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden in behalf of the elector palatine king of Bohemia. He was constituted by patent 5 February 1740 one of the principal secretaries of state to that monarch, to which was added 18 May 1641 the office of one of the lords commissioners for executing the trust of lord high treasurer of England. He was greatly concerned with the earl of Strafford and others in concerting the political measures of that period. About the same time he contracted a mortal hatred against that nobleman, on account of the title that was bestowed on him of baron Raby of Raby Castle in the county palatine of Durham, and the pretensions which he was supposed to indulge upon that estate, the principal property of sir Henry Vane. Sir Henry found an opportunity of consummating his revenge when lord Strafford was under impeachment by the house of commons. He secretly caused a paper, purporting to be a minute of a debate in the privy council, to be communicated to Mr. Pym, and upon this minute chiefly lord Strafford was condemned. He was dismissed from his employments in the year 1642, though the office of secretary of state had been bestowed upon him for life, and died in the year 1654.

Sir Henry, his son, is said in early youth to have indulged in the pursuits of gaiety and dissipation; but soon after, having resided for some time in the city of Geneva, he contracted a strong partiality for the principles of the independents, and an irreconcilable aversion to monarchy and episcopacy. Having differed with his father upon these subjects, he sailed in the year 1635 for the province of New England in North America, and was soon after elected governor of the colony. He was afterwards involved in various controversies with the inhabitants, and in consequence was induced to return to his native country. By the interest of his father he was at this time appointed to the office of treasurer of the navy, in which he was afterwards continued by authority of the parliament. He reduced the profits of that office from a floating income of about thirty thousand pounds *per annum* to a fixed salary of two thousand pounds *per annum*, which he bestowed upon the agent by whom the business of the office was conducted. Sir Henry Vane, together with Cromwel and lord chief justice Saint John, was the most active leader of the party of the independents, and was greatly instrumental in procuring the establishment of the self-denying ordinance in the year 1644. He was also one of the commissioners deputed to negotiate with king Charles the first in the isle of Wight in September 1648, but disapproved of the subsequent proceedings against the life of that monarch, and was the resolute adversary of the ambitious purposes of Cromwel. After the death of the usurper he again appeared upon the theatre of politics, and endeavoured to effect the establishment of a pure republic. Upon the restoration of king Charles the second he was marked as an object of the vengeance of the successful party, and, being brought to his trial, was convicted and executed 14 June 1662. Upon this occasion he behaved with the greatest firmness and intrepidity, notwithstanding the indecent efforts that were made to appal him. Sir Henry]

Vane

Vane is one of the greatest characters of this eventful period, and exhibited an union of the most superior abilities, the most perfect integrity, the most uniform principles, and the highest sagacity; with a ridiculous and absurd pitch of enthusiasm, and with a timidity of disposition which however seems never to have caused him to deviate from the conduct which his judgment dictated.

Christopher, his son, was by king William the third created baron Barnard of Barnard Castle, and had issue, 1. Gilbert, second lord Barnard, father of Henry third lord Barnard. 2. William, created by king George the first 12 June 1720 baron of Duncannon in the county of Tyrone, and viscount Vane of the kingdom of Ireland; which titles became extinct in the year 1782.

Henry, third lord Barnard, was by king George the second created viscount Barnard and earl of Darlington, and constituted 1755 joint paymaster general of his majesty's forces, which office he resigned 1757. He married Grace, daughter of Charles Fitzroy duke of Cleveland; by which lady, who died 29 September 1763, he had issue, 1. Henry, present and second earl of Darlington. 2. Frederic, born 26 June 1732, and elected 1761 to represent the county palatine of Durham. He married Henrietta, sister of sir William Meredith of Henbury in the county of Chester baronet of Nova Scotia. 3. Raby, a captain in the navy, who married April 1768, daughter of John Ewer lord bishop of Bangor. He died 24 October 1769. 4. Anne, married, first, to the honourable Charles Hope Weir, son of Charles Hope first earl of Hopetoun; and this marriage being dissolved, she married

married, secondly, George, son of John first lord Monson. She died 14 September 1766. 5. Mary, married to Ralph Carr of Cocken in the county palatine of Durham esquire. She died 11 April 1781.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Barnard of Barnard Castle in the county palatine of Durham 8 July 1699. Viscount Barnard of Barnard Castle, and earl of Darlington in the county palatine of Durham 3 April 1754.

C H I E F S E A T.

Raby Castle in the county palatine of Durham.

BELASYSE, EARL FAUCONBERG.

HENRY BELASYSE, earl Fauconberg of Newborough, viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle, baron Fauconberg of Yarum, and a baronet; one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the North Riding of the county of York.

This nobleman was born 13 April 1743, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 4 February 1774. He was constituted 15 February 1777 one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, and February 1778 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the North Riding of the county of York.

Earl Fauconberg married 29 May 1766 Charlotte, daughter of sir Matthew Lambe of Bocket Hall in the county of Hertford, and sister to Peniston Lamb lord viscount Melbourne of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charlotte, born 10 January 1767. 2. Anne, born 27 December 1768. 3. Elizabeth, born January 1770. 4. Henrietta, born 21 April 1776.

The family of Belasyse is descended from Belafius, a Norman knight, who came over to England with William the conqueror, and was commander in chief of the forces by which the valiant Hereward, earl Morcar, and Egelwin bishop of Durham, were driven out of their fastnesses in the isle of Ely in the year 1071. Henry Belafis, in the reign of king James
the

first, was created a baronet 29 June 1611; and Thomas, his son, was by king Charles the first created first baron Fauconberg of Yarum, and afterwards viscount Falconberg of Henknowle. He was the intimate friend of William Cavendish marquis of Newcastle, accompanying that nobleman in his military undertakings in the civil war, and retiring with him to the continent in the year 1644. He had issue, 1. Henry, father of Thomas second lord viscount Fauconberg, and of Rowland. 2. John, who by king Charles the first was created 27 January 1645 baron Belafyse of Worlaby in the county of Lincoln. He distinguished himself by many gallant actions in the civil war, being engaged in the service of that monarch at the battles of Edgehil, Newberry, and Naseby, and being commander in chief at the battle of Selby. He was three times imprisoned in the Tower of London during the usurpation of Cromwel, and upon the restoration of king Charles the second was appointed governor of the fortress of Tangier in Africa, and 1667 captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. He threw up all his employments upon the passing of the test act in the year 1673, and was constituted by king James the second 4 January 1686 first lord commissioner of the treasury. Upon his death 10 September 1689 his titles became extinct.

Thomas, second lord viscount Fauconberg, married Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwel lord protector of the commonwealth of England. Falling under suspicion of the ruling party, he was sent to the Tower in the year 1659, and assisted in the business of the restoration of king Charles the second. He was constituted in the year 1673 captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which employment he resigned. He was deprived of the office of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the North Riding of the county of York by king James the second in the year 1687,

and by king William the third was created earl Fauconberg of Newborough. Upon his death 31 December 1700 the title of earl Fauconberg became extinct, and the titles of baron Fauconberg of Yarum and viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle devolved upon Thomas son of Rowland, grandson of Thomas first lord viscount Fauconberg.

Thomas, fourth lord viscount Fauconberg, son of Thomas third lord viscount Fauconberg, made a public abjuration of the Roman Catholic faith, in the profession of which he had been educated, and was by king George the second created earl Fauconberg of Newborough. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Betham of Rowington in the county of Warwick esquire; by which lady, who died 30 May 1760, he had issue, 1. Henry, present and second earl Fauconberg. 2. Catherine. 3. Barbara, married to George, son of Nicholas Barnewel third lord viscount Kingsland of the kingdom of Ireland. She died October 1761. 4. Mary, married 23 July 1776 to Thomas Eyre of Hassop in the county of Derby esquire. 5. Anne, married to Francis, son of George fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury. She died 13 September 1768.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Fauconberg of Yarum in the county of York 25 May 1627. Viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle in the county of York 31 January 1642. Earl Fauconberg of Newborough in the county of York 5 June 1756.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Newborough in the county of York; Sutton in the county of Chester; and Saint Thomas in the county of Stafford.

FOX, EARL OF ILCHESTER.

HENRY THOMAS STRANGEWAYS FOX, earl of Ilchester, baron Ilchester and Strangeways, baron Ilchester, Stavordale and Redlynch.

This nobleman was born 29 July 1747, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 25 September 1776.

The earl of Ilchester married 20 August 1772 Mary, daughter of Standish Grady of Coppercullan in the kingdom of Ireland esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. Elizabeth Theresa, born 23 November 1773.
2. Mary Lucy.

The family of Fox is descended from William Fox of Farley in the county of Wilts esquire, who lived in the reign of king James the first. He had issue two sons; John, who took up arms for king Charles the first, and fought for king Charles the second in the battle of Worcester 3 September 1651; and sir Stephen, who served king Charles the second during his exile upon the continent. He was constituted in the year 1661 paymaster general of his majesty's forces; and, having resigned that office, was farther promoted September 1679 to be one of the lords commissioners of the treasury and first commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse. He resigned his seat at the board of treasury in

February 1686, and was restored to the same office December in that year. At the period of the revolution he voted for the vacancy of the throne,

throne, and for filling it with the prince and princess of Orange, and ultimately resigned his seat at the board of treasury at the death of king William the third. He was one of the persons excepted by king James the second from the intended act of indemnity in the year 1692. Sir Stephen Fox was a strenuous assertor of the integrity of the earl of Clarendon, and voted against his impeachment in the year 1667, though he were in a manner commanded by the king to act a contrary part. He was also the first projector of the building of Chelsea Hospital, and was one of its most munificent benefactors. He had issue, 1. Charles, who before he had completed the twenty-first year of his age was constituted 26 December 1679 joint paymaster general of his majesty's forces, and had the same office conferred upon him solely 16 April 1682. He died September 1713. 2. Stephen. 3. Henry first lord Holland. Sir Stephen Fox died in the eighty-ninth year of his age 28 October 1716.

Stephen, eldest surviving son of sir Stephen, was by king George the second created baron Ilchester and Strangeways, farther created baron Ilchester, Stavordale and Redlynch, with remainder to Henry his brother, and at length raised to the dignity of earl of Ilchester with the same remainder. He married March 1736 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Strangeways Horner of Wells in the county of Somerset esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. Susannah Sarah Louisa, born 1 February 1743, and married 7 March 1764 to William O'Brien esquire. 2. Henry, present and second earl of Ilchester. 3. Lucy, married to Stephen, grandson of William fifth lord Digby. She died August 1787. 4. Christian Henrietta Caroline, married to John Dyke Acland, son of sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Culm John in the county of Devon baronet. She followed her husband, who was an officer in the army, to North America, and

penetrated with incredible difficulty into the army of the enemy, in which he was a prisoner. She died 4 July 1780. 5. Stephen Strangeways Digby, born 3 December 1751. 6. Frances Muriel, born 12 August 1755, and married 24 August 1777 to sir Valentine Richard Adair Quin of Limeric in the kingdom of Ireland, baronet of Great Britain. 8. Charles Redlynch, born 27 April 1761, who married 2 August 1787 Jane, daughter of the reverend Haines doctor in divinity.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Ilchester of Ilchester in the county of Somerset, and Strangeways of Woodford Strangeways in the county of Dorset 11 May 1741. Baron Ilchester and Stavordale in the county of Somerset, and baron of Redlynch in that county 3 January 1747. Earl of Ilchester 5 June 1756.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Redlynch in the county of Somerset; and Melbury in the county of Dorset.

WEST, EARL DELAWAR.

JOHN RICHARD WEST, earl Delawar, viscount Cantelupe, baron Delawar and baron West.

This nobleman was born 28 July 1758, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother 1783.

Earl Delawar married 22 April 1783 Sarah, daughter and heiress of Henry Lyel of Bourne in the county of Cambridge esquire.

The family of West is descended from Thomas de West, who served in the wars of king Edward the third, and received summons to parliament as one of the barons of the realm. Thomas, third lord West, his grandson, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Roger Delawar baron Delawar, who principally assisted in the capture of John king of France at the battle of Poitiers 19 September 1356; by which marriage the title of Delawar was introduced into the family of West. Reginald, fifth lord West, the issue of this marriage, first obtained place and precedence among the barons of the realm by the title of lord Delawar in the reign of king Henry the sixth 5 July 1427.

Richard, second lord Delawar of the family of West, distinguished himself in the party of the house of Lancaster, and retired for a few years to the continent upon the accession of king Edward the fourth. Thomas, third lord Delawar,

Delawar, his son, was one of the principal commanders of the army sent into Flanders by king Henry the seventh to the assistance of the emperor Maximilian, and in the army that gained the battle of Blackheath 22 June 1497. William, fifth lord Delawar, his grandson, was disinherited by parliament in the year 1548 upon a charge of having attempted to poison his uncle Thomas, fourth lord Delawar, but was restored in blood in the reign of queen Elizabeth 12 March 1568. Thomas, seventh lord Delawar, his grandson, was constituted in the year 1609 captain general of the colonies in Virginia, and gave his own name to one of the thirteen United States of North America. Charles, ninth lord Delawar, his grandson, was apprehended 13 August 1659 upon suspicion of favouring the insurrection of sir George Booth for the purpose of restoring king Charles the second.

John, eleventh lord Delawar, his grandson, was by king George the third created viscount Cantelupe and earl Delawar. He married Charlotte, daughter of Donagh Macarthy earl of Clancarty of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 7 September 1735, he had issue, 1. John, second earl Delawar. 2. Henrietta Cecilia, born 1730, and married 5 May 1763 to James Johnston esquire, a lieutenant general in the army. Earl Delawar died 16 March 1766.

John, second earl Delawar, married Mary, daughter of John Whynyard esquire, a lieutenant general in the army; by which lady, who died 25 October 1784, he had issue, 1. William Augustus, third earl Delawar. 2. John Richard, present and fourth earl Delawar. 3. Charlotte, born 13 December 1761. 4. Septimius Harry, born 11 November 1765. 5. Georgiana, married 23 November 1782 to Edward Perry Buckley of Woolcombe in the county of Dorset esquire. Earl John died 22 November 1777.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Delawar 8 June 1294. Baron West 25 February 1342. Viscount Cantelupe and earl Delawar 18 March 1761.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Sheffield Place in the county of Suffex; and Wherwel and Bolderwood Lodge in the county of Southampton.

PLEYDEL BOUVERIE, EARL OF RADNOR.

JACOB PLEYDEL BOUVERIE, earl of Radnor, viscount Folkestone of Folkestone, baron Longford of Longford, baron Pleydel Bouverie of Coleshil, and a baronet; recorder of New Sarum in the county of Wilts.

This nobleman was born 15 March 1750. He was elected 1768 and 1774 to represent the city of New Sarum in the county of Wilts, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 28 January 1776.

The earl of Radnor married 24 January 1777 Anne, daughter of Anthony Duncombe lord Feversham; by which lady he has issue, 1. Mary Anne, born 23 April 1778. 2. William, lord viscount Folkestone, born 11 May 1779. 3. Duncombe, born 26 June 1780. 4. Laurence, born August 1781. 5. Henrietta, born 1782. 6. A son, born 19 November 1785.

The family of Bouverie is originally of the Low Countries, and has been traced back to the year 1396. John de la Bouverie was solicitor general to Charles duke of Burgundy in the year 1469, and chief of the council to Mary his daughter. Laurence des Bouveries, about the middle of the sixteenth century, fled from the residence of his ancestors on account of religion, and after an abode of some years at Frankfort upon the Maine, took refuge in England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Edward, his son, married Mary, grand-daughter of Tiberkin, who was burned

in Germany for the protestant religion. Edward, his son, accumulated a considerable fortune in trade, and William, his grandson, was created a baronet 19 February 1714.

Jacob, third baronet, his son, was by king George the second created baron Longford of Longford and viscount Folkestone. He was a principal promoter of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, and was chosen president at its first institution in 1753, in which office he was continued till his death. He married, first, Mary, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Clarke of Hardingstone in the county of Northampton esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. William second lord viscount Folkestone. 2. Anne, born 7 October 1729, and married 24 January 1761 to George, son of Charles lord Talbot lord high chancellor of England. 3. Mary, born 2 October 1730, and married to Anthony Ashley fourth earl of Shaftesbury. 4. Charlotte, born 11 November 1732. 5. Henrietta, married to sir James Tylney Long of Draycot Cerne in the county of Wilts baronet. She died 13 November 1777. 6. Edward, born 5 September 1738, and elected 1761 and 1768 to represent the city of New Sarum. He married 30 June 1764 Henrietta, daughter of sir Everard Fawkener knight; by which lady he had issue, Edward; John; Harriet Elizabeth; Frances Anne; Mary Charlotte; and Jane. Lord Folkestone married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert first lord Romney; by which lady, who died 24 September 1782, he had issue Philip, born 8 October 1746, who assumed the name of Pusey. Lord Folkestone died 17 February 1761.

William, second lord viscount Folkestone, was by king George the third created baron Pleydel Bouverie of Coleshil and earl of Radnor, with
remainder

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Longford of Longford in the county of Wilts, and viscount Folkestone of Folkestone in the county of Kent 29 June 1747. Baron Pleydel

Pleydel Bouverie of Coleshil in the county of Berks, and earl of the county of Radnor 29 October 1765.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Longford Castle in the county of Wilts; and Coleshil in the county of Berks.

S P E N C E R, E A R L S P E N C E R.

GEORGE JOHN SPENCER, earl Spencer, viscount Althorpe of Althorpe, viscount Spencer and baron Spencer of Althorpe, high steward of the borough of Saint Albans.

This nobleman was born 1 September 1758, and elected 1780 to represent the borough of Northampton, and 1782 to represent the county of Surrey. He was constituted 30 March 1782 one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, which office he resigned 9 July in the same year. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 31 October 1783.

Earl Spencer married 6 March 1781 Lavinia, daughter of Charles Bingham lord Lucan of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue,
lord viscount Althorpe, born 6 May 1782.

John, younger son of Charles third earl of Sunderland and of Anne daughter of John Churchill duke of Marlborough, had issue John, who was created by king George the third baron Spencer of Althorpe and viscount Spencer, and soon after viscount Althorpe of Althorpe and earl Spencer. He married 27 December 1755 Georgiana, daughter of Stephen Pointz of Midgham in the county of Berks esquire; by which lady he had issue,
1. Georgiana, born 9 June 1757, and married to William duke of Devonshire. 2. George John, present and second earl Spencer. 3. Henrietta Frances, born 16 June 1761, and married to Frederic lord viscount

Duncannon, son of William Ponsonby earl of Besborough of the kingdom of Ireland.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Spencer of Althorpe in the county of Northampton and viscount Spencer 3 April 1761. Viscount Althorpe of Althorpe in the county of Northampton and earl Spencer 1 November 1765.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Althorpe in the county of Northampton ; Wimbledon and Battersea in the county of Surrey ; Hounslow in the county of Middlesex ; and Saint Albans in the county of Hertford.

P I T T, E A R L O F C H A T H A M.

JOHN PITT, earl of Chatham, and viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent; first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and a lieutenant colonel in the army.

This nobleman was born 10 September 1756, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 11 May 1778. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel of his majesty's forces 18 December 1782, and served in the war against the United States of North America, and at the siege of Gibraltar. He was constituted 12 July 1788 first lord commissioner of the admiralty.

The earl of Chatham married 9 July 1783 Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Sydney.

William, first earl of Chatham, was younger brother of Thomas, father of Thomas lord Camelford. He early engaged in the opposition to sir Robert Walpole, and by a beauty and energy of elocution of which this country had hitherto afforded no example, acquired a very extensive popularity. In conformity to the practice of the opposition of that period, he accepted February 1737 an office in the household of Frederic prince of Wales, being appointed one of the grooms of his bedchamber; and in the year 1744 received a legacy of ten thousand pounds, which was bequeathed to him by Sarah, consort of John Churchil duke of Marlborough, "upon

“ account of his merit in the noble defence he had made for the support of
 “ the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country.” Having
 resigned his office in the household of the prince of Wales, he was appointed
 6 May 1746 paymaster general of his majesty’s forces, in which employ-
 ment he continued till November 1755, and signalised his disinterestedness
 by refusing to make any advantage of the public money which was placed
 in his hands. The war which broke out at this period was attended in its
 commencement with several disastrous events, particularly the capture of
 Minorca; and, the administration becoming in a high degree unpopular, the
 voice of the nation called for the appointment of Mr. Pitt to the conduct of
 public affairs. He was accordingly nominated 4 December 1756 one of
 his majesty’s principal secretaries of state. From this office he was dismissed
 9 April 1757, and reinstated 29 June in the same year. His administration
 was attended with the most brilliant success; the French being defeated at
 sea off Belleisle and Cape Lagos, and their navy destroyed; the province of
 Canada being completely subdued; and the king of Prussia, our only ally,
 effectually supported by the successful proceedings of prince Ferdinand of
 Brunswic. Mr. Pitt resigned the seals of secretary of state 5 October 1761,
 and obtained a peerage for his lady, and a pension of three thousand pounds
 for the joint lives of himself, his consort, and his eldest son. In the year
 1763 sir William Pynsent of Burton Pynsent in the county of Somerset
 baronet bequeathed to Mr. Pitt the bulk of his fortune in consideration of
 the services he had rendered to his country. After his resignation many
 attempts were made to establish a permanent government; but these
 proving ineffectual, he was again called into office 30 July 1766, consti-
 tuted lord keeper of the privy seal, and created viscount Pitt of Burton
 Pynsent and earl of Chatham. Mr. Pitt had been from his early youth
 the martyr of an hereditary gout, and soon after this period was rendered
 incapable

incapable by that infirmity of attending to public business. He resigned the place of lord keeper of the privy seal 2 November 1768. Lord Chatham directed his last parliamentary efforts to a vigorous opposition to the American war; but, it being at length proposed in the house of lords 8 April 1778 to recognize the American independence, the proposition was vehemently opposed by lord Chatham, who was seized with a sudden illness in the course of the debate, and died in the following month. He was buried in Westminster Abbey at the public expence; and it was voted by parliament that a monument should be erected to his memory, and that an annuity of four thousand pounds should be annexed to the inheritors of his title for ever.

The earl of Chatham married Hester baroness Chatham; by which lady he had issue, 1. Hester, married to Charles earl Stanhope. She died 18 July 1780. 2. John, present and second earl of Chatham. 3. William, born 28 May 1759, and elected 1780 to represent the borough of Appleby in the county of Westmorland, and 1784 to represent the university of Cambridge. He was originally destined to the profession of the law, but soon after his introduction into parliament was distinguished by an eloquence which gained him many admirers. He took up the topic, at that time extremely popular, of a reform of our parliamentary representation, and moved it several times, but without success. He was constituted 10 July 1782 one of the lords commissioners of the treasury and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, which offices he resigned in March 1783. The administration which immediately succeeded was rendered unpopular by the circumstance of its being composed of a coalition of lord North and Mr. Fox, who had long been parliamentary opponents, and by the bill they introduced for the better management of the affairs of

the East India Company. Upon their dismissal from office, Mr. Pitt was constituted 27 December 1783 first lord commissioner of the treasury and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. He maintained these offices for some time in opposition to the sense of a majority of the house of commons; but, parliament being at length dissolved, the contested elections were almost every where carried in favour of his adherents. His continuance in the office of first minister during a term of five years has been attended with a popularity that has experienced few interruptions.

C R E A T I O N S.

Viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent in the county of Somerset, and earl of Chatham in the county of Kent 30 July 1766.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Burton Pynsent in the county of Somerset; and Hayes in the county of Kent.

BATHURST, EARL BATHURST.

HENRY BATHURST, earl Bathurst, baron Bathurst of Battlesden, and baron Apsley of Apsley; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and a governor of the Charter House.

This nobleman was born 2 May 1714, and January 1746 constituted solicitor general to Frederic prince of Wales, which office he afterwards exchanged for that of attorney general to the prince of Wales. He was also attorney general to Augusta, princess dowager of Wales, which office he exchanged 2 May 1754 for that of one of the justices of the court of common pleas. Having resigned this employment, he was constituted 23 January 1771 lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and created baron Apsley of Apsley. He succeeded to the titles of earl Bathurst and baron Bathurst upon the death of his father 16 September 1775, and resigned the seals of lord high chancellor in June 1778. He was farther constituted

November 1779 lord president of council, which office he resigned in March 1782.

Earl Bathurst married, first, 19 September 1754 Anne, daughter and heiress of James esquire; which lady dying 8 February 1758, he married, secondly, 14 June 1759 Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen of Maidwel in county of Northampton esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. Tryphena, born 23 October 1760. 2. Henry, lord Apsley, born 22 May 1762. 3. Catherine, born 14 June 1764. 4. Selina

Letitia, born 2 January 1766. 5. Susan, born 3 February 1768. 6. Apsley, born 14 October 1769: he is clerk of the office of dispensations in the high court of chancery for life.

The family of Bathurst has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the sixth, and the family seat of Bathurst in the county of Suffex was destroyed in the civil war of the houses of York and Lancaster. George Bathurst in the reign of king Charles the first had issue thirteen sons, six of which lost their lives in the royal party in the civil war; and of the survivors, Ralph, who embraced the clerical profession, has been admired for his Latin poetry, and had the honour to refuse the bishopric of Bristol in April 1691. Benjamin, younger son of George, was cofferer of the household to queen Anne, and died 27 April 1704.

Allen, his son, was by queen Anne created baron Bathurst of Battlefen, and was distinguished by his intimacy with men of letters, being the friend of Pope, Swift, Atterbury and Sterne. He was one of the most distinguished members of the opposition to sir Robert Walpole, and displayed great eloquence and ability in parliamentary debate. Upon the resignation of that minister, he was constituted 13 July 1742 captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which office he resigned 1744. By king George the third he was created earl Bathurst of Bathurst. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of sir Peter Apsley of Apsley in the county of Suffex knight; by which lady, who died 8 June 1768, he had issue, 1. Frances, born July 1708, and married, first, to William son of sir John Wodehouse of Kimberley in the county of Norfolk baronet, and secondly to James Whitshed of Hampton Court in the county of Middlesex esquire. 2. Catherine, married to Henry Reginald, brother of William first

first lord viscount Courtenay. She died 1783. 3. Henry, present and second earl Bathurst. 4. Jane, born 1717, and married April 1744 to John Buller of Morval in the county of Cornwall esquire. 5. Leonora, born July 1718, and married September 1752 to lieutenant general Edward Urmston. 6. Anne, born 1722, and married 13 April 1752 to James, son of Martin Benson lord bishop of Gloucester.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Bathurst of Battlesden in the county of Bedford 31 December 1711.
 Baron Apsley of Apsley in the county of Suffex 23 January 1771. Earl Bathurst of Bathurst in the county of Suffex 12 August 1772.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Cirencester in the county of Gloucester ; and Fairy Hill in the county of Kent.

HILL, EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

WILLS HILL, earl of Hillsborough, viscount Fairford and baron Harwich of Harwich in the kingdom of Great Britain; earl of Hillsborough, viscount Hillsborough, viscount of Kilwarlin and baron Hill of Kilwarlin in the kingdom of Ireland; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, register of the court of chancery in the kingdom of Ireland, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, a governor of the Charter House, doctor of laws and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman was born 1718, and succeeded to the title of viscount Hillsborough of the kingdom of Ireland upon the death of his father 3 May 1742. He was in the same year appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Down in that kingdom, and created by king George the second 3 October 1751 viscount Kilwarlin and earl of Hillsborough in the county of Down in the kingdom of Ireland. He was elected 1741, 1747 and 1754 to represent the town of Warwick, and constituted in the year 1755 treasurer of the chamber to the king. Having resigned that office in the following year, he was created baron Harwich of Harwich in the kingdom of Great Britain. By king George the second he was constituted joint register of the high court of chancery in the kingdom of Ireland. He was farther promoted 9 September 1763 to be first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, which office he resigned in July 1765, and was reinstated 11 October 1766. The office of a third secretary of state having been created 20 January 1768,

1768, lord Hillsborough obtained this office in exchange for that of first lord of trade. He resigned the seals as secretary of state in August 1772, and was created viscount Fairford and earl of Hillsborough of the kingdom of Great Britain. He was farther constituted 24 November 1779 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in March 1782.

The earl of Hillsborough married 4 March 1748 Margaretta, sister of James first duke of Leinster of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 15 January 1766, he has issue, 1. Mary Amelia, born 16 August 1751, and married to James earl of Salisbury. 2. Arthur, lord viscount Fairford and Kilwarlin, born 23 February 1753, and elected 1780 to represent the borough of Malmesbury in the county of Wilts. He was constituted 1786 joint register of the high court of chancery of the kingdom of Ireland, and married 29 June in that year Mary, grand-daughter of Samuel first lord Sandys. 3. Charlotte, born 14 March 1754, and married to John Chetwynd earl Talbot.

The family of Hill was early of considerable account in the counties of Stafford and Devon. Sir John Hill in the reign of king Henry the fourth was 30 September 1400 constituted one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and sir Robert Hill, his contemporary, was constituted 14 March 1408 one of the justices of the court of common pleas, in which office he was continued by king Henry the fifth and king Henry the sixth. The estates of the family were afterwards dissipated; and sir Moyfes Hill in the reign of queen Elizabeth passed over into the kingdom of Ireland, where he distinguished himself in the service against the natives, and was constituted 14 April 1617 provost marshal of the province of Ulster.

Arthur, his son, served against the Irish rebels under the authority, first, of king Charles the first, and afterwards of the parliament. He was zealous in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford in the Irish parliament of 1641, and sat in the parliament called by Cromwel to represent the three nations of England, Scotland and Ireland in the year 1656 for the counties of Down, Antrim and Armagh. William, his son, suffered under the sequestration of king James the second in the year 1689.

Trevor, his grandson, was by king George the first 21 August 1717 created baron Hill of Kilwarlin and viscount Hillsborough of Hillsborough in the county of Down in the kingdom of Ireland. He married Mary, daughter of Anthony Row of Muswel Hill in the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady, who died 22 August 1742, he had issue, 1. Anne, married to John Rawdon earl of Moira of the kingdom of Ireland. She died 1 August 1751. 2. Wills, earl of Hillsborough.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Harwich of Harwich in the county of Essex 20 November 1756.
Viscount Fairford and earl of Hillsborough 12 August 1772.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hillsborough in the county of Down in the kingdom of Ireland; North Aston in the county of Oxford; Timweston in the county of Buckingham; and Hill Park in the county of Kent.

BRUCE BRUDENEL, EARL OF AYLESBURY.

THOMAS BRUCE BRUDENEL, earl of Aylesbury, baron Bruce of Tottenham; knight of the thistle, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and lord chamberlain of the household to the queen.

This nobleman was born 1720, and succeeded to the title of lord Bruce upon the death of his uncle 10 February 1747. He was constituted 25 November 1760 one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber, which office he exchanged 31 May 1776 for that of governor to George prince of Wales and Frederic duke of York. He thought proper to decline this appointment in the following week, and was created earl of Aylesbury. He was farther promoted 1780 to be lord chamberlain of her majesty's household.

The earl of Aylesbury married 17 February 1761 Sufannah, daughter of Henry Hoare of Stourhead in the county of Wilts esquire, and relict of Charles viscount Dungarvan, son of John Boyle fifth earl of Cork and Orrery of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 4 February 1783, he has issue, 1. Caroline Anne, born 1 May 1763. 2. Frances Elizabeth, born 31 May 1765. 3. Charles, lord Bruce, born 12 February 1773.

The descent of the family of Brudenel has been given under the article of Brudenel Montagu duke of Montagu; but the title of baron Bruce of

devolved upon its present possessor from Charles Bruce earl of Aylebury and Elgin, his maternal uncle.

The family of Bruce is descended from Robert le Bruis, who came over to England with William the conqueror. By that monarch he was commissioned to bring the northern parts of England under subjection, which undertaking he successfully performed, and was created baron of Skelton in the county of York. Robert, second lord of Skelton, his son, contracted an intimate friendship with David the first, king of Scotland, during his residence in England previous to his accession to the Scottish throne, and received the lordship of Annandale from the gift of that monarch. He fought on the English side at the battle of the Standard in the reign of king Stephen 1138, and took prisoner his own son Robert. He had issue, 1. Adam, third lord of Skelton, which title became extinct about the year 1300. 2. William, who succeeded him in the lordship of Annandale in the kingdom of Scotland. 3. Robert, taken prisoner in the battle of the Standard.

Robert, fourth lord of Annandale, grandson of William second lord of Annandale, married Isabel, daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, grandson of David the first king of Scotland. In consequence of this marriage, Robert, fifth lord of Annandale, his son, who in his youth had been one of the justices of the court of common pleas to king Henry the third, and had taken part with that monarch against the barons, at length became, together with John Baliol, in the year 1290, one of the principal pretenders to the crown of Scotland; but his claim was set aside in favour of his rival by Edward the first, king of England. He had issue, 1. Robert, sixth lord of Annandale, who by marriage inherited the earldom of Carrick, and was father of Robert, who was crowned king of Scotland 27 March 1306, and

and from whom the royal house of Stuart and the present royal family of Great Britain are descended; of Edward, created earl of Carrick, upon whose death in the wars of Ireland 1318 that title became extinct; and of three sons, who were put to death by command of king Edward the first.

2. John, father of James, elected 1441 lord bishop of Dunkeld, constituted 1444 lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, and translated 1447 to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, and died in the same year.

Edward, sixth in descent from Robert the original competitor for the crown of Scotland, had issue, 1. Edward, who was a principal instrument in the correspondence of king James the sixth with the English administration, and by that monarch was created 22 February 1603 baron Bruce of Kinlofs with remainder to his male heirs, and constituted 8 July 1604 master of the rolls of the kingdom of England for life. He died 14 January 1610. 2. George, grandfather of Edward first earl of Kincardin of the kingdom of Scotland. Edward, second lord Bruce, son of Edward first lord Bruce, was killed in a celebrated duel with sir Edward Sackville, afterwards fourth earl of Dorset, in the year 1613.

Thomas, third lord Bruce, his brother, was by king Charles the first 21 June 1633 created earl of Elgin of the kingdom of Scotland, with remainder to his male heirs. He was also created 1 August 1641 baron Bruce of Whorlton in the county of York.

Robert, second earl of Elgin, his son, gave proofs of his loyalty to king Charles the first in the civil war, and was instrumental to the restoration of king Charles the second. In reward of these services he was created 1664 baron Bruce of Skelton in the county of York, viscount Bruce of Amptuil

in

in the county of Bedford, and earl of Aylesbury in the county of Buckingham. He was constituted by king James the second 30 July 1685 lord chamberlain of the household, and died 20 October in the same year.

Thomas, second earl of Aylesbury, his son, refused to take the oaths to king William the third, and was imprisoned upon suspicion of being concerned in the plot of sir John Fenwick February 1696. He afterwards retired to Brussels, and died November 1741, having issue, 1. Charles, third earl of Aylesbury. 2. Elizabeth, married to George third earl of Cardigan. She died December 1745.

Charles, third earl of Aylesbury, was by king George the second created baron Bruce of Tottenham, with remainder to Thomas, now earl of Aylesbury, younger son of George third earl of Cardigan. He married Caroline, daughter of John Campbel fourth duke of Argyle of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady, who married secondly Henry brother of Francis earl of Hertford, he had issue Mary, married to Charles duke of Richmond. Upon his death the titles of baron Bruce of Whorlton, baron Bruce of Skelton, viscount Bruce of Amphil, and earl of Aylesbury became extinct, and the titles of baron Bruce of Kinlofs and earl of Elgin of the kingdom of Scotland descended to Charles ninth earl of Kincardin of the kingdom of Scotland.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Bruce of Tottenham in the county of Wilts 17 April 1746. Earl of Aylesbury in the county of Buckingham 8 June 1776.

C H I E F S E A T.

Tottenham in the county of Wilts.

VILLIERS HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON.

THOMAS VILLIERS, earl of Clarendon and baron Hyde of Hindon ; count of the kingdom of Prussia.

This nobleman was born 26 September 1753, and elected 1774 to represent the borough of Christ Church in the county of Southampton, and 1780 and 1784 to represent the borough of Helston in the county of Cornwall. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father 11 December 1786.

Thomas, younger son of William second earl of Jersey, married 30 March 1752 Charlotte, daughter of William third earl of Essex and of Jane daughter of Henry Hyde earl of Clarendon and Rochester. Lady Charlotte became entitled upon the death of the earl of Clarendon her grandfather in the year 1753 to use the arms and surname of Hyde ; and her consort was created by king George the second baron Hyde of Hindon, with remainder to the issue of this marriage. He was also constituted 10 September 1773 joint postmaster general, which office he resigned in July 1765. He was promoted 14 June 1771 to the office of chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which office he resigned in March 1782. He was also created by his present majesty earl of Clarendon ; and having been formerly employed in the office of envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia, that monarch was pleased to confer upon him in the year 1782, as a mark of his remembrance and esteem, the honour of bearing
upon

his arms the royal Prussian black eagle. Finally, he was reappointed to the office of chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster 31 December 1783, and exchanged that office 9 September 1786 for the appointment of joint postmaster general. He had issue by lady Charlotte his wife, 1. Thomas, present and second earl of Clarendon. 2. John Charles; born 26 December 1757, and elected 1784 to represent the borough of Sarum in the county of Wilts. He was constituted 17 February 1787 comptroller of his majesty's household, and is one of the king's counsel for the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. 3. George, born 23 November 1759. 4. Charlotte Barbara, born 27 March 1761.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Hyde of Hindon in the county of Wilts 3 June 1756. Earl of Clarendon 14 June 1776.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Hindon in the county of Wilts; and the Grove in the county of Hertford.

MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD.

WILLIAM MURRAY, earl of Mansfield and baron Mansfield of Mansfield; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and a governor of the Charter House.

This nobleman was born 2 March 1708. He studied in Christ Church College in the university of Oxford, and gained a poetical prize in that university in the year 1728. It is to this circumstance that Mr. Pope is supposed to allude, when, speaking of his choice of the profession of the law, he exclaims,

“ How sweet an Ovid is in Murray lost !”

He was constituted 27 November 1742 solicitor general to king George the second, which office he exchanged 20 April 1754 for that of attorney general. He was early distinguished in the house of commons by the most beautiful and insinuating eloquence, and was the principal support of the administration of that period. Having resigned the office of attorney general, he was constituted 8 November 1756 lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, and created baron Mansfield of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham. He has twice filled *pro tempore* the offices of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; first in the year 1757, and afterwards in the year 1767. He was created by king George the third earl of Mansfield, with remainder to the issue of his consort, and in default of her issue, to Louisa, consort of David lord viscount Stormont and her issue

her present husband, He resigned the office of lord chief justice of the court of king's bench 3 June 1788, having filled the office for a period of nearly thirty-two years, during which his decisions have by some persons been censured, and in particular cases justly condemned; but in all which time his unwearied assiduity, his penetration and his genius have been the object of universal admiration.

The earl of Mansfield married Elizabeth, daughter of David sixth earl of Winchelsea; which lady died 1784.

The family of Murray earl of Mansfield is descended from sir William Murray of Tullibardine in the reign of James the third, king of Scotland, who had issue William, ancestor to the duke of Athol; and Andrew, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of James Barclay baron of Arngosk, Balvaird and Kippo. Andrew, grandson of this marriage, headed a rebellion against James the sixth, king of Scotland, and, being defeated at the battle of Corrichie, suffered decapitation in the year 1563.

David, his son, was master of the horse to king James the sixth, and, having rendered him signal service upon occasion of the conspiracy of the earl of Gowrie 5 August 1600, was created by that monarch 7 April 1605 baron of Scone of the kingdom of Scotland, and 16 August 1621 viscount Stormont of that kingdom. These honours descended, upon his death 27 August 1631, first to Mungo, son of John Murray first earl of Tullibardine of the kingdom of Scotland, and next to James Murray earl of Annandale of that kingdom.

Andrew,

Andrew, grandson of William, younger brother of Andrew who was beheaded for his concern in the battle of Corrichie, was by king Charles the first 14 November 1641 created baron Balvaird of the kingdom of Scotland, and had issue David, second lord Balvaird, who succeeded upon the death of James earl of Annandale in the year 1658 to the honour of third lord viscount Stormont of the kingdom of Scotland. He was fined by Cromwel in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds for his attachment to the interests of king Charles the second.

David, fifth lord viscount Stormont, his son, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of David Scot of Scotstarvet; by which lady, who died , he had issue, 1. David, sixth lord viscount Stormont. 2. James, who was secretary to Charles Edward, commonly called the Pretender, grandson of king James the second; and obtained the titular honour of earl of Dunbar. 3. William, earl of Mansfield. 4. Amelia, married to sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelie in the county of Perth baronet. Lord Stormont died 9 November 1731.

David, sixth lord viscount Stormont, married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Stuart of Innernytie esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. David, present and seventh lord viscount Stormont. 2. James. 3. Anne. 4. Margery. Lord Stormont died in the year 1748.

David, seventh lord viscount Stormont, has successively filled the offices of ambassador extraordinary to the courts of Poland, Vienna and Versailles; and being recalled from the latter upon the breaking out of the war with France in the year 1778, he was constituted lord chief justice general of the court of judicary of the kingdom of Scotland, and farther promoted

27 October 1779 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned upon the change of ministry in March 1782. He was declared 2 April 1783 lord president of the council, which office he resigned in December in the same year. Lord Stormont is also knight companion of the most ancient order of the thistle, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, keeper of Scoon in the kingdom of Scotland, and joint clerk on the pleas side in the court of king's bench. He married, first, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry count Bunau of the electorate of Saxony; by which lady, who died 16 March 1766, he had issue Elizabeth, born 18 May 1760. Lord Stormont married, secondly, 5 May 1776 Louisa, daughter of Charles Schaw Cathcart, ninth lord Cathcart of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue, 1. David William, born 7 March 1777. 2. George, born 8 April 1780. 3. Charles, born 22 August 1781. 4. A son, born August 1784.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Mansfield of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham 8 November 1756. Earl of Mansfield 19 October 1776.

C H I E F S E A T.

Caen Wood in the county of Middlesex.

NEVILLE,

NEVILE, EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

HENRY NEVILE, earl of Abergavenny, viscount Nevile, and baron Abergavenny of Abergavenny.

This nobleman was born 22 February 1755, and elected 1784 to represent the county of Monmouth. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his father September 1785.

The earl of Abergavenny married 3 October 1781 daughter and heiress of John Robinson of Sion Hall in the county of Middlesex esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. A daughter, born 27 February 1783. 2. , lord viscount Nevile, born 21 December 1786.

The family of Nevile is descended from Waltheof and Uchtred, successively earls of Northumberland in the reign of king Ethelred the second. Robert Fitzmaldred lord of Raby, their descendant, married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Henry third in descent from Gilbert de Nevile, who came over to England with William the conqueror; and in consequence of this marriage the lords of Raby assumed the surname of Nevile. Robert lord Nevile of Raby, the issue of this marriage, took part with king Henry the third in his wars against the barons; but afterwards changed his party, and fought against that monarch. Ralph, third lord Nevile of Raby, his great grandson, was steward of the household to king Edward the first, and had a principal command at the battle of Durham

17 October

17 October 1346. John, fourth lord Nevile of Raby, his son, was seneschal of the duchy of Aquitaine in the reign of king Richard the second, and is said to have taken eighty-three towns, castles and forts from the enemy.

Ralph, fifth lord Nevile of Raby, his son, was created by king Richard the second in the year 1398 earl of the county of Westmorland, but two years after joined Henry duke of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry the fourth, in his project for deposing that monarch, and had the earldom of Richmond bestowed upon him for life by king Henry at his accession. He greatly assisted in the suppression of the insurrection of Henry first earl of Northumberland, and Henry surnamed Hotspur, his son, in the year 1403; and by stratagem induced Richard Scrope archbishop of York, and Thomas Mowbray earl of Nottingham, to lay down their arms, who were soon after beheaded. He was one of the principal commanders at the battle of Agincourt 25 October 1415. By his first marriage he had issue, 1. John, father of Ralph second earl of Westmorland; and of John, killed at the battle of Towton Field on the party of the house of Lancaster 29 March 1461. 2. Ralph, ancestor to the Neviles lords Ferrers of Overley. He married, secondly, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster; by which lady he had issue, 1. Richard. 2. William. The earl of Westmorland married, thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Latimer lord Latimer; by which lady he had issue, 1. George. 2. Edward. 3. Robert, who was elected 1427 lord bishop of Salisbury, and translated 1438 to the see of Durham. He died in the year 1457. 4. Cicely, married to Richard Plantagenet duke of York; by whom she had issue king Edward the fourth and king Richard the third. The earl of Westmorland died in the year 1425.

Ralph,

Ralph, second earl of Westmorland, was killed, together with his brother, at the battle of Towton Field, fighting for the house of Lancaster. The title of earl of Westmorland became extinct by the attainder of Charles sixth earl of Westmorland, for a rebellion in which he was engaged with Thomas fourth duke of Norfolk and Thomas seventh earl of Northumberland for the support of the Roman Catholic religion in the year 1570.

Richard, eldest son by the second venter of Ralph first earl of Westmorland, married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Montagu earl of Salisbury, in whose right he acceded to the title of Salisbury upon the death of that nobleman. He was one of the most distinguished partisans of the duke of York at the commencement of the contest of the two houses; and when that nobleman was constituted lord protector of the realm, the earl of Salisbury was also appointed by the authority of parliament 2 April 1454 lord high chancellor of England, in which office he continued for about two years. He was afterwards declared lord great chamberlain of England, and had a considerable share in the battles of Saint Albans, Blore Heath and Northampton; but was taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield 31 December 1460, and beheaded; having issue, 1. Richard, second earl of Salisbury. 2. John. 3. George, who was elected in the year 1457 lord bishop of Exeter, and constituted 25 July 1460 lord high chancellor of England. He was translated to the see of York 1464, and resigned the office of chancellor in the year 1467. He died in the year 1468. He was also chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Richard, second earl of Salisbury, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in whose right he acceded to
title

title of Warwick upon the death of that nobleman. He was the last and greatest of those mighty barons who in the earlier periods of our history overawed the crown, and extorted from it at various times its most important prerogatives. No less than thirty thousand persons are said to have lived daily at his board in his different manors and castles ; and he is recorded to posterity by the appellation of the king-maker. He was more instrumental than any other subject in England in transferring the crown to the house of York, and in his political transactions made considerable use of the government of Calais, which was placed in his hands. He commanded in chief at the second battle of Saint Albans 1461, and was constituted lord high admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine ; but being afterwards disgusted by king Edward the fourth, he formed a conspiracy in favour of his rival, and drove him out of England in the year 1470. He was killed fighting for the house of Lancaster 14 April 1471, having issue, 1. Isabel, married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the fourth ; by which marriage the titles of Warwick and Salisbury were transferred to the royal family. 2. Anne, married first to Edward prince of Wales, son of king Henry the sixth, and secondly to king Richard the third.

John, second son of Richard first earl of Salisbury, was by king Edward the fourth in the year 1461 created baron Nevile of Montacute or Montagu in the county of Somerset. He commanded in chief at the battle of Hexham, in which the Lancastrians were defeated, 15 May 1464, upon which occasion he was created earl of the county of Northumberland. The title of Northumberland being restored to the family of Percy in the year 1470, lord Montagu was at that time created marquis of Montagu. When his brother the earl of Warwick invaded England with hostile intentions towards king Edward the fourth, the marquis of Montagu, who was

trusted

trusted by that prince, went over to his brother, and Edward was in consequence expelled from the throne. He was killed, together with the earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet 14 April 1471. George, second marquis of Montagu, his son, was in the year 1470 created duke of Bedford, but was deprived of his titles by authority of parliament in the year 1478, and died in the year 1483.

William, third son of Ralph first earl of Westmorland, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Fauconberg lord Fauconberg of Ryse in the county of York, in whose right he acceded to the title of Fauconberg upon the death of that nobleman. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Orleans 1428, and embracing the party of the house of York, conspicuously contributed to the victory of Towton 29 March 1461. By king Edward the fourth he was in that year created earl of the county of Kent, and constituted 30 July 1462 lord high admiral of England. Upon his death in the following year these titles became extinct.

George, fourth son of Ralph first earl of Westmorland, inherited in right of his mother the title of baron Latimer, and embraced the party of the house of York. John lord Latimer, his descendant, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Parr, lord Parr and Rofs; which lady, after his decease, became the sixth consort of king Henry the eighth. Catherine, his daughter by a former wife, married Henry eighth earl of Northumberland; and in consequence of this marriage the title of Latimer has descended to the present duke of Northumberland.

Edward, fifth son of Ralph first earl of Westmorland, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp earl of Worcester, baron

Bergavenny or Abergavenny, and baron Le Despencer, in whose right he acceded to the titles of Abergavenny and Le Despencer upon the death of that nobleman in the year 1435. He adhered to the party of the house of York.

George, second lord Abergavenny, his son, had issue, 1. George, third lord Abergavenny, who distinguished himself at the battle of Blackheath, and suffered imprisonment upon imputation of treason, first in the reign of king Henry the seventh, and afterwards in the reign of king Henry the eighth. 2. Edward. 3. Thomas, who was appointed secretary of state to king Henry the eighth, and died 29 May 1542.

Edward, fifth lord Abergavenny, son of Edward son of George second lord Abergavenny, was one of the most accomplished persons of the court of king Henry the eighth, and was beheaded upon an indictment “ for “ devising to maintain, promote and advance” Reginald Pole, afterwards cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, 9 January 1539.

In the reign of king James the first, the barony of Abergavenny being then in Edward seventh lord Abergavenny his grandson, a claim was advanced to this title by Mary, consort to sir Thomas Fane knight, and daughter and heiress of Henry fourth lord Abergavenny, son of George third lord Abegavenny; but it was decided by the house of peers 25 May 1604 that it descended to the heir male. At the same time the barony of Le Despencer was confirmed to the said Mary and her heirs general. On his part lord Abergavenny advanced a claim to the family honour of earl of Westmorland, which claim was rejected by the peers. He had issue, 1. Henry, eighth lord Abergavenny. 2. Christopher, great grandfather of
George

George twelfth lord Abergavenny, and of Edward father of William fifteenth lord Abergavenny.

William, fifteenth lord Abergavenny, married, first, Catherine, relict of Edward fourteenth lord Abergavenny; by which lady he had issue George, sixteenth lord Abergavenny. Lord William married, secondly, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas eighth earl of Pembroke; by which lady, who died 20 October 1758, he had issue William, born October 1741. Lord Abergavenny, the father, died 21 September 1744.

George, sixteenth lord Abergavenny, was by king George the third created viscount Nevile and earl of Abergavenny. He married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham of Stanmere in the county of Suffex esquire, and sister to Thomas lord Pelham; by which lady, who died September 1768, he had issue, 1. Henry, present and second earl of Abergavenny. 2. Henrietta, born 24 May 1756, and married 9 September 1779 to sir John Berney of Kirby Bedon in the county of Norfolk baronet. 3. George Henry, born 6 September 1760, and married 11 May 1787 to Caroline, daughter of Richard son of Horatio first lord Walpole.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron of Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth 23 June 1295.
Viscount Nevile and earl of Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth 17 May 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth; Eridge and Kidbrook in the county of Suffex; and Sion Hill in the county of Middlesex.

TOWNSHEND, EARL OF LEICESTER.

George Townshend, earl of Leicester, baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier, Lovain, Bassët and Compton; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, president of the society of antiquaries, a trustee of the British Museum and fellow of the royal society.

This nobleman is the eldest son of George marquis Townshend, by Charlotte baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier, Lovain, Bassët and Compton, daughter of James fifth earl of Northampton. He was born 18 April 1753, and succeeded to the baronies upon the death of his mother 3 September 1770. He was constituted 6 April 1782 captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which office he resigned in April 1783, and was reinstated 31 December in the same year. He was elected 23 April 1784 president of the society of antiquaries, and in the following month created earl of Leicester.

The earl of Leicester married 24 December 1777 Charlotte, daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker of Risby in the county of York esquire; by which lady he has issue, 1. George Ferrars, lord Chartley, born 13 December 1778. 2. Charlotte Barbara, born 22 June 1781. 3. Harriet Anne, born 23 May 1782. 4. Elizabeth Margaret, born 16 May 1784. 5. A daughter, born 2 April 1787.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Basset of Drayton Basset in the county of Stafford 1264. Baron Lovain 1293. Baron de Ferrars of Chartley in the county of Stafford 1298. Baron Bouchier 1341. Baron Compton of Compton in the county of Warwick 1571. Earl of the county of Leicester 18 May 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Tamworth Castle in the county of Warwick; and Walton upon Trent in the county of Derby.

BAYLEY PAGET, EARL OF UXBRIDGE.

HENRY BAYLEY PAGET, earl of Uxbridge, baron Paget of Beau-desert, and a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Anglesea, keeper of the castle of Caernarvon, ranger of Snowdon Forest, a vice president of the Welch Charity Gray's-Inn Lane, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 18 June 1744, and succeeded to the barony of Paget upon the death of Henry Paget earl of Uxbridge 19 November 1769, upon which occasion he assumed the surname of Paget. He was constituted 20 July 1782 lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Anglesea, and has since been created earl of Uxbridge.

The earl of Uxbridge married 11 April 1767 Jane, daughter of Arthur Champagné dean of Clonmanois in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Henry William, lord Paget, born 17 May 1768. 2. William, born 22 December 1769. 3. Arthur, born 15 January 1771. 4. Caroline, born 6 February 1773. 5. Jane, born 1 September 1774. 6. Edward, born 3 November 1775. 7. Louisa, born 26 March 1777. 8. Charles, born 7 October 1778. 9. Berkeley, born 2 January 1780. 10. Charlotte, born 26 October 1781. 11. Mary, born 9 April 1783.

The family of Paget is descended from William Paget in the reign of king Henry the eighth, who was educated in the family of Stephen Gardiner

diner bishop of Winchester. He was constituted in the year 1544 one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and was appointed by king Henry the eighth one of the sixteen executors of his will to whom the government of the kingdom was intrusted during the minority of king Edward the sixth. He exchanged the office of secretary of state for that of chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster in the year 1547, and was soon after created baron Paget of Beaudefert. He was sent to the Tower 8 November 1551 on account of the intimate friendship in which he lived with the duke of Somerset lord protector, and was deprived of all his offices. By queen Mary he was constituted 29 January 1556 lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he resigned upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, and died 9 June 1563.

Thomas, third lord Paget, his son, was attainted in the year 1586 upon a charge of caballing in favour of Mary queen of Scots; and William fourth lord Paget, his son, was restored in blood by king James the first in the year 1603.

William, fifth lord Paget, son of William fourth lord Paget, originally took part with the parliament in the civil war, but soon after raised a regiment for the service of king Charles the first. He had issue, 1. William, sixth lord Paget. 2. Henry, grandfather of Caroline, married 19 April 1737 to sir Nicholas Bayley of Plasnewyth in the county of Anglesea baronet of the kingdom of Ireland; by whom she had issue Henry, present earl of Uxbridge; Nicholas, born 1749; Paget, born 1753; Mary, married 3 June 1766 to Stephen Medcalfe of Sereby in the county of Lincoln esquire; Dorothy, married 1760 to George Forbes earl of Granard of the kingdom of Ireland; she died 19 February 1764; and

and Louisa Augusta, born 4 December 1750. Lady Bayley died 7 February 1766.

William, sixth lord Paget, voted in favour of the vacancy of the throne in the year 1689, and had a considerable share in negotiating the peace of Carlowitz in the year 1698.

Henry, seventh lord Paget, his son, was constituted 13 June 1711 captain of the yeomen of the guard to queen Anne, and created 31 December in the same year baron Burton of Burton in the county of Stafford. By king George the first he was created 19 October 1714 earl of Uxbridge in the county of Middlesex. He resigned the office of captain of the yeomen of the guard in September 1715, and died August 1743. Upon the death of his grandson Henry second earl of Uxbridge the titles of lord Burton and earl of Uxbridge became extinct.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Paget of Beaudefert in the county of Stafford 3 December 1549.
Earl of Uxbridge in the county of Middlesex 19 May 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Sinai Park, and Beaudefert in the county of Stafford; and Plasnewyth in the county of Anglesea.

LOWTHER,

LOWTHER, EARL OF LONSDALE.

JAMES LOWTHER, earl of Lonsdale, viscount Lonsdale of Lonsdale, viscount Lowther of Lowther, baron Lowther, baron of Kendal, baron of Burgh, a baronet of Great Britain and a baronet of Nova Scotia ; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Westmorland, colonel of the militia of that county, and alderman of the city of Carlisle.

This nobleman was born _____, and succeeded to the dignity of a baronet upon the death of Henry third lord viscount Lonsdale 12 March 1750. He was elected 1754, 1761, 1768, 1774 and 1780 to represent the county of Cumberland or the county of Westmorland. He was appointed by king George the second lord lieutenant of the county of Cumberland and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Westmorland, and by king George the third _____ 1763 custos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland. He had a contest in the year 1768 with William Henry duke of Portland, respecting certain lands in the county of Cumberland which had been granted to William first earl of Portland by king William the third, and were again granted to sir James Lowther by his present majesty. In this contest the duke of Portland was victorious. In the year 1782 he offered to equip and man a ship of war of seventy guns for the service of his country ; but the execution was superseded by the peace which was soon after concluded. He has since been created baron

of Lowther, baron of Kendal, baron of Burgh, viscount Lonsdale of Lonsdale, viscount Lowther and earl of Lonsdale.

The earl of Lonsdale married 7 September 1761 Margaret, daughter of John earl of Bute of the kingdom of Scotland, and sister of John lord Cardiff.

The family of Lowther is more ancient than the Norman conquest, and has been variously written Lauder, Loader, Lothaire, &c. It has produced one viscount and three baronets, who were all living at the same time in the reign of king George the second. Sir Hugh de Lowther was attorney general to king Edward the first in the year 1292, and had issue, 1. Sir Hugh. 2. Thomas, appointed one of the justices of the court of king's bench 5 December 1330. Sir Richard, eighth in descent from sir Hugh, had Mary queen of Scots committed to his custody in the year 1568. He had issue, 1. Sir Christopher. 2. Sir Gerard, who was lord chief justice of the court of common pleas of the kingdom of Ireland, one of the lords justices for the administration of that kingdom, and 1654 lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Christopher had issue, 1. Sir John. 2. William, father of Richard master of the ordnance to king Charles the first. 3. Robert, grandfather of William, who was created a baronet by king William the third 15 June 1697. William, third baronet, his grandson, claimed the title of baron Sandys of the Vine in the county of Southampton in right of his grandmother Margery daughter of Thomas Sandys lord Sandys. Upon his death 3 February 1753 the title of baronet became extinct.

Sir John had issue, 1. John, created by king Charles the first in the year 1640 a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a considerable sufferer in the
royal

royal cause, and had issue John and Richard. 2. Christopher, who was created a baronet by king Charles the first 11 June 1642. The title became extinct 2 January 1755.

Sir John, second baronet, son of John, was constituted by king William the third 18 March 1690 first lord commissioner of the treasury, which office he resigned in November in the same year. He was created 28 May 1696 baron Lowther of Lowther and viscount Lonsdale, and farther constituted in the year 1699 lord keeper of the privy seal. He died 6 July 1700. Henry, third lord viscount Lonsdale, his son, was constituted 5 May 1733 lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he resigned in May 1735. Upon his death the titles of baron Lowther of Lowther and viscount Lonsdale became extinct.

Robert, son of Richard, son of sir John first baronet, was constituted in the year 1716 captain general and governor in chief of the island of Barbadoes. He married Catherine, daughter of sir Joseph Pennington of Muncafter in the county of Cumberland baronet; by which lady, who died 7 September 1746, he had issue, 1. James, earl of Lonsdale. 2. Robert. 3. Margaret, married to Henry earl of Darlington. 4. Catherine, married to Harry duke of Bolton. 5. Barbara. Governor Lowther died September 1745.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Lowther of Lowther in the county of Westmorland, baron of Kendal in the county of Westmorland, baron of Burgh in the county of
K k k 2
Cumberland,

Cumberland, viscount Lonsdale of Lonsdale in the county of Westmorland and the county palatine of Lancaster, viscount Lowther of Lowther in the county of Westmorland, and earl of Lonsdale 24 May 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Lowther Hall in the county of Westmorland; Drumbury Castle and the Flat in the county of Cumberland; and Laleham in the county of Middlesex.

GORDON, EARL OF NORWICH.

ALEXANDER GORDON, duke of Gordon in the county of Bamff, marquis of Huntley, earl of Huntley, earl of Enzie, viscount Inverness, baron Gordon of Strathbogie, Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Aching-down, Balmore, Gartley and Kincardine of the kingdom of Scotland; earl of Norwich and baron Gordon of Huntley in the kingdom of Great Britain, knight of the thistle and a captain in the army.

This nobleman was born _____, and succeeded to the Scottish honours upon the death of his father _____ August 1752. He was elected 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780 one of the sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland, and 11 January 1775 knight of the most ancient order of the thistle. He was farther created by king George the third baron Gordon of Huntley and earl of Norwich.

The duke of Gordon married 18 October 1767 Jane, daughter of sir William Maxwell baronet of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue, 1. George, marquis of Huntley. 2. Charlotte. 3. Madelina. 4. Susannah. 5. Louisa. 6. Georgiana. 7. A son, born _____ December 1776. 8. A son, born 12 November 1785.

The family of Gordon is descended from _____ de Gordon, who distinguished himself in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, by killing a wild boar which at that time infested the borders of Scotland. They are supposed

supposed to have come over to England with William the conqueror. Adam de Gordon in the reign of king Alexander the third is supposed to have been the person who distinguished himself in the barons wars against Henry the third, king of England, and engaged in single combat with prince Edward, afterwards king Edward the first. He adhered to the party of John Baliol in the dispute for the crown of Scotland. Adam, his son, lost his life at the battle of Hallidown Hill 12 July 1333. Alexander, his son, was killed at the battle of Nevile's Cross 17 October 1346; and John, grandson of Alexander, obtained a patent from king Robert the second 10 July 1376, in which he is styled lord Gordon of Strathbogie, *alias* Huntley. Adam, second lord Gordon, his son, was killed in the battle of Homeldon 7 May 1402.

Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, married Alexander, younger son of sir William Seyton of Seyton, who in right of this marriage assumed the name of Gordon and the style of baron Gordon and Huntley. Alexander, fourth lord Gordon, their issue, was by king James the second 1449 created earl of Huntley.

George, second earl of Huntley, his son, was constituted by king James the fourth in the year 1498 lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland; which office he resigned in the year 1502. He married Annabella, daughter of James the first, king of Scotland.

Alexander, third earl of Huntley, the issue of this marriage, conducted himself with great bravery at the battle of Flodden Field 9 September 1513, in which king James the fourth was killed, and was one of the guardians of king James the fifth during his minority. John, lord Gordon,

his son, had issue, 1. George, fourth earl of Huntley. 2. Alexander, lord bishop of Galloway and titular archbishop of Athens. He died in the year 1576.

George, fourth earl of Huntley, was constituted during the minority of Mary queen of Scots 10 June 1546 lord high chancellor of Scotland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkey 10 September 1547, but escaped in the following year. He had also a grant of the earldom of Murray, which was afterwards taken from him and bestowed upon James Stuart, natural brother to the queen. The earl of Huntley at this time put himself at the head of the popish party, and appears to have entertained an expectation that the queen would marry sir John Gordon of Finlater, his younger son. He engaged in various political machinations, and was at length killed in the affair of Corrichie 28 October 1562. Sir John Gordon of Finlater was soon after beheaded.

George, fifth earl of Huntley, his eldest son, was condemned for high treason 8 February 1563, but was soon after restored to the queen's favour, and 20 March 1565 constituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, of which office he was deprived upon the accession of king James the sixth. He made considerable efforts in favour of that unfortunate prince, and died May 1576.

George, sixth earl of Huntley, his son, being suspected on account of his attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, was driven into rebellion, and defeated the troops of king James the sixth at the battle of Glenlivet October 1594. He was created 17 April 1599 marquis of Huntley, and had issue, 1. George, second marquis of Huntley.

Huntley. 2. John, who was created by king Charles the first in the year 1627 baron Aboyne and viscount Meldrum, but died without issue in the year 1631. The marquis died in the year 1636.

George, second marquis of Huntley, was beheaded for his loyalty to king Charles the first 30 March 1649, and had issue, 1. George, lord Gordon, who was killed fighting on the party of king Charles the first at the battle of Alford 2 July 1645. 2. Lewis, third marquis of Huntley. 3. Charles, who was created 10 September 1661 baron Gordon of Glenlivet and earl of Aboyne of the kingdom of Scotland, which titles still exist.

George, fourth marquis of Huntley, son of Lewis third marquis of Huntley, was restored to the estates of his grandfather, and by king Charles the second 1 June 1684 created duke of Gordon of the kingdom of Scotland. He held the castle of Edinburgh for king James the second at the period of the revolution, and died 1716.

Alexander, second duke of Gordon, his son, married Henrietta, daughter of Charles third earl of Peterborough; by which lady, who died , he had issue, 1. Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon. 2. Adam, who was constituted 29 August 1777 a lieutenant general in the army, and 9 May 1782 a colonel of the first regiment of foot. He is also governor of Tinmouth in the county of Northumberland, and has represented in five parliaments the county of Kincardin in the kingdom of Scotland. He married 2 September 1767 Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch esquire, and relict of James second duke of Athol. 3. Henrietta. 4. Anne, married to William Gordon earl of Aberdeen of the kingdom of Scotland. 5. Catherine, married September 1745 to Francis Charteris

Wemys

Wemys Charteris earl of Wemys of the kingdom of Scotland. The duke of Gordon died 22 November 1728.

Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon, married Catherine, daughter of William Gordon second earl of Aberdeen of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady, who died 10 December 1779, he had issue, 1. Alexander, present and fourth duke of Gordon. 2. William, who is vice admiral of Scotland and deputy ranger of Saint James's Park, and was elected 1784 to represent the county of Inverness in the kingdom of Scotland. He married 1 March 1781 Frances, daughter of Charles Ingram Shepherd lord viscount Irvin of the kingdom of Scotland. 3. George, who entered as a lieutenant in the royal navy, and was elected 1774 to represent the borough of Luggershal in the county of Wilts. He was tried for high treason on account of the riots which were excited in the year 1780 under the name of the protestant association, and acquitted. He was committed to Newgate in the year 1788 for the term of five years for a libel against the present queen of France. 4. Susan, married first to John ninth earl of Westmoreland, and secondly to John Woodford esquire. She died 12 November 1782. 5. Anne, married in the year 1782 to the reverend Alexander Chalmers. 6. Catherine, married to Thomas Booker esquire, a lieutenant in the fifty-third regiment of foot.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Gordon of Huntley in the county of Gloucester, and earl of Norwich in the county of Norfolk 2 July 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Strathbogie in the county of Aberdeen; and Castle Gordon in the county of Bamff.

TALBOT, EARL TALBOT.

JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT, earl Talbot, viscount Ingestrie and baron Talbot of Henfol.

This nobleman was born 5 January 1750, and elected 1777 and 1780 to represent the borough of Caſtlerising in the county of Norfolk. He was constituted 22 December 1781 one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, which office was abolished by act of parliament in the year 1782. He succeeded to the title of baron Talbot of Henfol upon the death of his uncle 27 April in that year, and was farther created 3 July 1784 viscount Ingestrie and earl Talbot.

Earl Talbot married 7 May 1776 Charlotte, daughter of Wills earl of Hillsborough; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charles Chetwynd, lord viscount Ingestrie, born 25 April 1777. 2. John, born 4 April 1779.

John, son of Gilbert younger son of John second earl of Shrewsbury, had issue, 1. John, father of George, ninth earl of Shrewsbury. 2. John, whose son Sherington had issue Edward, killed in the civil wars on the party of king Charles the first; and William.

William, son of William, embraced the profession of the church, was consecrated 24 September 1699 lord bishop of Oxford, translated in the year 1715 to the see of Salisbury, and farther translated 23 September 1722 to the see of Durham. He died 10 October 1730.

Charles,

Charles, his son, embraced the profession of the law, and rose to great eminence and reputation. He was constituted 22 April 1726 solicitor general to king George the first, in which office he continued till 29 November 1733, at which time he was declared lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He was created by king George the second baron Talbot of Henfol, and died 14 February 1737, having issue, 1. Charles Richard, the friend of Mr. Pope and of the author of the Seasons, who died 1733, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. 2. William, second lord Talbot. 3. John, who married August 1748 Catherine, daughter of John second lord viscount Chetwynd of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady he had issue John Chetwynd, now earl Talbot; Charles, an officer in the navy, born 30 June 1752; and George, born 6 June 1756, and appointed 21 September 1785 lieutenant and captain in the third regiment of foot guards. John, their father, died 23 September 1756. 4. George, doctor in divinity, to whom his majesty, immediately after his accession, offered the bishopric of Saint David's, being the first that became vacant. He married 4 January 1761 Anne, daughter of Jacob first lord viscount Folkestone; by which lady he has issue George, born 25 March 1763; Charles, born 26 October 1769; Cecile, born 25 March 1768; and Louisa, born 1 December 1772.

William, second lord Talbot, was by king George the third 19 March 1761 created earl Talbot, and four days after constituted lord steward of the household. He was farther created baron Dinevor of Dinevor in the county of Caermarthen, with remainder to his only daughter. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel of Bedhampton Park in the county of Southampton esquire; by which lady, who died 5 April 1787, he had issue Cecil baroness Dinevor. Upon his death the title of earl Talbot became extinct.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Talbot of Henfol in the county of Glamorgan 5 December 1733.
Viscount Ingestrie of Ingestrie in the county of Stafford, and earl Talbot of
Henfol in the county of Glamorgan 3 July 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Ingestrie in the county of Stafford ; Aldborough in the county of Essex ;
and Henfol in the county of Glamorgan.

GROSVENOR, EARL GROSVENOR.

RICHARD GROSVENOR, earl Grosvenor, viscount Belgrave, baron Grosvenor of Eaton, and a baronet; president of the Welch Charity, a vice president of the Middlesex Hospital, and doctor of laws.

This nobleman was born 11 June 1731, and elected 1754 to represent the city of Chester. He succeeded to the dignity of a baronet upon the death of his father 1 August 1755, and was created by king George the third, soon after his accession, baron Grosvenor of Eaton, and afterwards viscount Belgrave and earl Grosvenor.

Earl Grosvenor married 19 July 1764 Henrietta, daughter of Henry Vernon of Hilton in the county of Stafford esquire; by which lady, from whom he was divorced by act of parliament in the year 1770, he has issue Robert lord viscount Belgrave, born 22 March 1767, and elected 1788 to represent the borough of East Looe in the county of Cornwall.

The family of Grosvenor is descended from an uncle of Rollo first duke of Normandy, who attended that chieftain in his conquest of Normandy in the year 912. The family name is supposed to have been derived from the appellation of *gouverneur*, signifying the rank and dignity of its progenitors. Gilbert le Grosvenor, his descendant, came over to England with William the conqueror. Ralph, third in descent from Gilbert, adhered to the party of the empress Maud in her wars against king Stephen. Robert,
his

his son, served under king Richard the first in the Holy Land; and Robert, third in descent from Robert, served under king Edward the third in the battle of Cressy 26 August 1346.

Richard, ninth in descent from the last-mentioned Robert, was created a baronet by king James the first 23 February 1622. Sir Richard, second baronet, his son, adhered to the party of king Charles the first in the civil wars, and had his estate sequestered by the parliamentary faction. Sir Thomas, third baronet, his grandson, is said to have rejected an offer from king James the second of a regiment and a peerage, upon condition that he would vote for the bill for repealing the penal laws.

Sir Robert, sixth baronet, his son, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Warre of Swelcourt in the county of Somerset esquire; by which lady, who died 10 April 1733, he had issue, 1. Richard, earl Grosvenor. 2. Thomas, who has represented in six parliaments the city of Chester. He was chairman of the meetings of a middle party held at the Saint Albans Tavern in the beginning of the year 1784 for the purpose of forming a united administration from the parties of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. He married 21 December 1758 Deborah, daughter of Stephen Skynner of Walthamstow in the county of Essex esquire; by which lady, who died 10 April 1771, he has issue Maria Deborah, born 30 August 1760; Richard, born 5 October 1761; Thomas, born 30 May 1763; Emma, born 26 September 1765; and Robert, born 9 June 1767. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Dorothy, married to Asheton, son of sir Nathaniel Curzon baronet, and brother to Nathaniel lord Scarfdale. She died 25 February 1774.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Grosvenor of Eaton in the county palatine of Chester 8 April 1761. Viscount Belgrave in the county palatine of Chester and earl Grosvenor 5 July 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Eaton in the county of Chester; Halkin in the county of Flint; and Coombe in the county of Surrey.

MONTAGU, EARL BEAULIEU.

EDWARD HUSSEY MONTAGU, earl Beaulieu and baron Beaulieu of Beaulieu; knight of the bath, and high steward of the borough of New Windsor in the county of Berks.

This nobleman was born 1720, and elected knight of the most honourable order of the bath 27 December 1753. He was chosen 1754 and 1761 to represent the borough of Tiverton in the county of Devon; and, having in right of his wife assumed the name and arms of Montagu, was created by king George the third baron Beaulieu of Beaulieu, with remainder to his children by his late consort. He has since been created earl Beaulieu of Beaulieu.

Earl Beaulieu married 1743 Isabella, daughter of John Montagu duke of Montagu, and relict of William second duke of Manchester; by which lady, who died 20 December 1786, he has issue John, lord Montagu, born 18 January 1747, and elected 1774 and 1780 to represent the borough of Windsor in the county of Berks.

Earl Beaulieu is said to be descended from Hubert de Hufley, baron of Colsarbury in the duchy of Normandy, who married Helen, daughter of Richard fourth duke of Normandy. Hugh de Hufley, the posterity of this marriage, was one of the adventurers who went over to Ireland in the reign of king Henry the second, and is said to have obtained the barony of Deace
in

in the county of Meath. John, fourth in descent from Hugh, had summons to the parliament of Ireland 25 March 1374 as baron of Galtrim. James, tenth baron of Galtrim, had issue, 1. Patrick, eleventh baron of Galtrim, which title is now dormant. 2. Peter.

James, great grandson of Peter, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Parsons lord viscount Rofs of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 1 March 1766, he had issue, 1. Edward earl Beaulieu. 2. Richard. 3. Frances. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Mabel. 6. Mary, married to James Hufley of Galtrim in the kingdom of Ireland esquire.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Beaulieu of Beaulieu in the county of Southampton 4 May 1762.
Earl Beaulieu of Beaulieu 8 July 1784.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Ditton Park in the county of Buckingham; and Beaulieu in the county of Southampton.

in favour of the printers in the year 1771, and in general supported the measures which were recommended by lord Chatham. Upon the change of ministry at the conclusion of the American war, he was constituted 27 March 1782 lord president of the council, which office he resigned in March 1783, and was restored to the same appointment 1 December 1784. He has since been created viscount Bayham and earl Camden.

Earl Camden married 1754 Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Jeffreys of Brecknoc Priory in the county of Brecknoc; by which lady, who died December 1779, he has issue, 1. John Jeffreys, lord viscount Bayham, born 1759, who succeeded in the year 1780 to the place of one of the tellers of his majesty's exchequer, of which he had obtained the reversion during the chancellorship of his father. He was elected 1780 and 1784 to represent the city of Bath. He was appointed 10 July 1782 one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, which office he resigned in April 1783, and was reappointed 30 December in the same year. He married 31 December 1786 daughter of Moleworth esquire. 2. Frances, married 3 June 1775 to Robert Stuart of the county of Down in the kingdom of Ireland esquire. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Sarah, married November 1779 to Nicholas Price of Saintfield in the county of Down in the kingdom of Ireland esquire. 5. Jane, married 25 April 1780 to James Walter Head of Langley in the county of Buckingham esquire.

The family of Pratt is descended from Richard Pratt, who is said to have been ruined in the civil wars of king Charles the first, and to have sold the estate of Carewel Priory in the county of Devon, which had been in the family from the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir John, his

grandson, was constituted 26 October 1714 one of the justices of the court of king's bench, 15 April 1718 one of the commissioners for the custody of the great seal, and 9 May in the same year lord chief justice of the court of king's bench. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Henry Gregory of Middleton Stoney in the county of Oxford; by which lady he had issue, 1. John. 2. Grace, married to John Fortescue lord Fortescue of the kingdom of Ireland. 3. Anne, married to Edward Gee esquire. She died in the year 1761. 4. Jane, married to Thomas Taylor of Popes in the county of Hertford esquire. Sir John Pratt married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Hugh Wilson of Fynant in the county of Montgomery; by which lady, who died in the year 1728, he had issue, 1. Thomas, one of the chief clerks of the office of treasury. 2. Charles, earl Camden. 3. Caroline, married to Herbert baron of Munster in the province of Westphalia. 4. Jane, married December 1738 to Nicholas Hardinge of Canbury in the county of Surrey esquire. 5. Anna Maria, married to Thomas Barret Lennard, late lord Dacre.

John, eldest son of lord chief justice Pratt, married, first, Elizabeth, sister of Nicholas Jeffreys of Brecknoc Priory in the county of Brecknoc esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, who married Sarah, daughter of sir Joseph Eyles of Luxborough in the county of Essex. 2. Elizabeth. He married, secondly, Dorothy, grand-daughter of Robert Tracey, second lord viscount Tracey of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 23 March 1726, he had issue Robert, who married Mary, daughter of John Richardson of Somerset in the county of Derry in the kingdom of Ireland esquire, and died July 1775. John, the father, died 1770.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Camden of Camden in the county of Kent 16 July 1765. Viscount Bayham of Bayham Abbey in the county of Suffex and earl Camden 12 May 1786.

C H I E F S E A T.

Camden in the county of Kent.



MURRAY, EARL STRANGE.

JOHN MURRAY, duke of Athol, marquis of Athol and Tullibardine, earl of Tullibardine, Athol, Strathtay and Strathardle, viscount Balquhidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, baron Murray, Balveney and Gask of the kingdom of Scotland; earl Strange and baron Murray of Stanley of the kingdom of Great Britain; hereditary lord of the isle of Man, and hereditary keeper of Falkland in the county of Fife in the kingdom of Scotland.

This nobleman was born 30 June 1755, and succeeded to the Scottish honours 4 November 1774. He was elected in the year 1780 one of the sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland, and was created by king George the third baron Murray of Stanley and earl Strange.

The duke of Athol married 26 December 1774 Jane, daughter of Charles Cathcart ninth lord Cathcart of the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Charlotte, born 23 October 1775. 2. John, marquis of Tullibardine, born 26 June 1778. 3. Amelia Sophia, born 5 July 1780. 4. James, born 29 May 1782. 5. A son, born 11 September 1783. 6. A daughter, born 19 April 1787.

The family of Athol is descended from Friiskinus, a person of note in the reign of David the first, king of Scotland, who is conjectured to have been one of those Saxon nobles who retired into North Britain at the

period of the Norman conquest. William, third in descent from Friskinus, assumed the surname of de Morravia or Murray, from the county of Murray, in which he had large possessions. Sir Malcolm de Morravia, in the reign of king Alexander the second, who is supposed to have been the grandson or great grandson of William, is the undoubted ancestor of the present duke of Athol. Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, his son, took part with John Baliol in the competition for the crown of Scotland 1292; and Andrew, his son, was beheaded by the party of Bruce in the year 1333. David, fourth in descent from Andrew, had issue, 1. William. 2. Patrick, ancestor to William, who was created by king Charles the first in the year 1646 baron Huntingtower and earl of Dyfart in the kingdom of Scotland. These honours are now in the family of Tollemache.

William, the eldest son of David, and William, his son, frequently sat in parliament as barons by tenure during the reigns of king James the second, king James the third, and king James the fourth; and the latter had issue, 1. William. 2. Andrew, ancestor to lord viscount Stormont of the kingdom of Scotland, and to the earl of Mansfield.

William, son of the last-mentioned William, concurred in the establishment of the reformed religion in the year 1560, and was one of the associators by whom Mary queen of Scots was driven to take refuge in England in the year 1568. He was constituted in the year 1565 comptroller of the kingdom of Scotland, and in the year 1572 joint governor of king James the sixth during his minority.

John, his son, was educated with king James the sixth, and was constituted in the year 1592 master of the household to that monarch. By the
fame

same prince he was created 25 April 1604 baron Murray of Tullibardine in the county of Perth, and 10 July 1606 earl of Tullibardine. He had issue, 1. William, second earl of Tullibardine. 2. Patrick. 3. Mungo, who married Agnes, daughter of sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, and niece to David, first lord viscount Stormont; in consequence of which marriage he succeeded as heir of entail to the dignity of lord viscount Stormont. Upon his death the title reverted, first to James Murray earl of Annandale, and afterwards to the descendants of a first cousin of David first lord viscount Stormont, in which line it still remains.

William, second earl of Tullibardine, during the life-time of his father, was particularly instrumental in saving the life of king James the sixth in the tumult of the conspiracy of the earl of Gowrie 5 August 1600. He married Dorothea, daughter and heiress of John Stuart earl of Athol; in consequence of which marriage he was permitted to surrender the earldom of Tullibardine in favour of Patrick his brother; and dying soon after, the title of earl of Athol, which had originally been granted in the year 1457, was confirmed by king Charles the first 17 February 1629 to John, his only son.

James, fourth earl of Tullibardine, son of Patrick third earl of Tullibardine, suffered death 1646, in the eighteenth year of his age, for his loyalty to king Charles; and William, fifth earl of Tullibardine, his brother, who had been instrumental in procuring the death of James, died without issue 26 January 1670; upon which event the title reverted to John second earl of Athol.

John,

John, first earl of Athol of the family of Murray, adhered to king Charles the first upon the rupture in 1639, and his death in the year 1642 was regarded as a great loss to the royal cause.

John, second earl of Athol, and sixth earl of Tullibardine, displayed great attachment to the royal cause during the predominance of the commonwealth, and was constituted in the year 1663 lord justice general of the kingdom of Scotland; to which office he added in the year 1672 that of lord privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland. By king Charles the second he was created 17 February 1676 marquis of Athol. He attached himself to the duke of Lauderdale principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, and at his instigation marched three thousand men, who were to be let loose at free quarter in the western counties; but upon his arrival, finding the country perfectly quiet, he changed his party, and immediately set out for the court of London in order to represent the injustice of the duke. He was principally concerned in suppressing the invasion of Archibald, ninth earl of Argyle, in the year 1685, which nobleman was dishonourably beheaded upon a sentence that had unjustly been obtained against him four years before. He resigned the office of lord justice general in the year 1678, and that of lord privy seal at the period of the revolution. He married Amelia Sophia, daughter of James seventh earl of Derby; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, second marquis of Athol. 2. Charles, created by king James the second 16 August 1686 earl of Dunmore in the county of Perth, which title still exists. 3. William, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Nairn lord Nairn; in consequence of which marriage he succeeded to the title, and took upon himself the surname of Nairn. The title became forfeited in consequence of his engaging in the rebellion of 1715. 4. Mungo, who

N n n

died

in the expedition to the isthmus of Darien in the year 1697. The marquis of Athol died 6 May 1703.

John, second marquis of Athol, early declared in favour of king William the third, and was constituted during the life time of his father, in the year 1696, joint secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, and in the following year lord high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland; soon after which he resigned his employments. He was created 27 July 1697 viscount Glenalmond and earl of Tullibardine. He was farther constituted upon the accession of queen Anne lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; by which princess he was created 3 April 1704 marquis of Tullibardine and duke of Athol. He was removed from the office of lord privy seal in the year 1705, and was a strenuous adversary of the treaty of union. He had issue, 1. John, marquis of Tullibardine, who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet 31 August 1709. 2. William, marquis of Tullibardine, who was attainted for his concern in the rebellion of 1715, and invaded the kingdom of Scotland with a body of Spanish forces, with which he was defeated at the battle of Glenfhiels 10 June 1719. Being taken prisoner soon after the battle of Culloden 16 April 1746, he died in the Tower of London in the following year. 3. James, second duke of Athol. 4. Charles, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston Pans, fighting on the party of the Pretender 21 September 1745. He was tried and condemned as a deserter, but obtained a reprieve, and died a few years after. 5. George, who was attainted after the battle of Culloden. He married Emilia, daughter and heiress of Murray of Strowen and Glencarse in the kingdom of Scotland esquire; by which lady he had issue John, third duke of Athol; James, who has served in five parliaments for the county of Perth, and was constituted in
the

the year 1780 governor of Fort William in the kingdom of Scotland, 20 November 1782 a major general in the army, and 26 April 1786 colonel of the seventy-second regiment of foot; and George. Lord George Murray died 15 October 1760. 6. Susan, married to William Gordon, second earl of Aberdeen of the kingdom of Scotland. 7. Mary, married to James Ogilvie, sixth earl of Findlater of the kingdom of Scotland. The duke of Athol died 14 November 1724. There are many singular anecdotes of this nobleman and his children in the Manuscript Memoirs of Simon Lord Lovat, written by himself.

James, second duke of Athol, was constituted 1733 lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland, and was admitted 14 March 1737 in right of his grandmother to the office of lord of Man and the Isles, and the title of baron Strange of Knockyn in the county of Salop. He exchanged the office of lord keeper of the privy seal for that of lord keeper of the great seal for the kingdom of Scotland 16 April 1763. He married, first Jane, daughter of sir John Frederic of the city of Westminster baronet; by which lady he had issue Charlotte, baroness Strange of Knockyn; and secondly, in the year 1749, Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch of the kingdom of Scotland esquire; which lady married secondly Adam, son of Alexander fourth duke of Gordon of the kingdom of Scotland. He died 8 January 1764.

John, third duke of Athol, married October 1753 Charlotte, baroness Strange of Knockyn; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, present and fourth duke of Athol. 2. George, born 30 January 1761, and married 11 December 1780 to Anne Charlotte, daughter of lieutenant general Francis Grant; by which lady he has issue a son, born 10 November

1786. 3. William, born 20 March 1762. 4. Jane, born 2 December 1764. 5. Henry, born 13 June 1767, and married 8 December 1786 to daughter of Richard Kent esquire. 6. Mary, born 12 January 1769. 7. Charles, born 21 April 1771.

C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Murray of Stanley and earl Strange 8 August 1786.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Blair in the county of Athol; Dunkeld, Tullibardine and Huntingtower in the county of Perth; and Douglas in the isle of Man.

H O W E, E A R L H O W E.

RICHARD HOWE, earl Howe, viscount Howe of Langar, baron Howe of Langar and a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain, viscount Howe and baron Clenawley of the kingdom of Ireland; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

This nobleman was born _____, and succeeded to the title of viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland upon the death of his brother 5 July 1758. He was elected 1754, 1761, 1768, 1774 and 1780 to represent the borough of Dartmouth in the county of Devon. He embraced the profession of the navy, and distinguished himself by several gallant actions during the war of 1755, being commodore of the squadron that was sent in the year 1758 to demolish the harbour of Cherbourg. He was constituted 23 April 1763 one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, which appointment he exchanged 9 August 1765 for that of treasurer of the navy. He resigned this appointment in March 1770, and was declared in the year 1776 commander in chief of the fleet stationed upon the coast of North America. In this situation he successfully repelled the attack of the French fleet in the Bay of Chesapeak in the year 1778; and, having resigned that command, was again commissioned in the year 1782 to relieve the fortress of Gibraltar, which he successfully performed in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Previously to this expedition he had been created viscount Howe of the kingdom of Great Britain,

Britain, and was constituted 28 January 1783 first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in April in the same year, and was reinstated 30 December. He resigned his seat at the head of the admiralty in July 1788, and was created baron Howe of Langar and earl Howe, with remainder of the barony to his lordship's daughters.

Earl Howe married Mary, daughter of Chiverton Hartop of Welby in the county of Leicestershire; by which lady he has issue, 1. Sophia Charlotte, born 19 February 1762, and married to Penn Ashton, grandson of Sir Nathaniel Curzon baronet, and nephew to Nathaniel Curzon lord Scarfdale. 2. Mary Juliana, born 17 April 1765. 3. Louisa Catherine, born 9 December 1767, and married 27 May 1787 to John Dennis Browne, earl of Altamont of the kingdom of Ireland.

The family of Howe has been traced back to the reign of king Henry the eighth. John Howe in the reign of queen Elizabeth married Jane, sister of Sir Richard Grubham of Withford in the county of Wilts knight; by which lady, through whom a considerable property descended to the family of Howe, he had issue, 1. George, created a baronet 20 June 1660, which title became extinct in his son. 2. John, who was created a baronet 22 September 1660, and had issue Sir Richard Grubham second baronet; and John, father of Scrope, and of John, father of John first lord Chedworth.

Scrope, grandson of Sir John first baronet, was a distinguished leader in the whig party during the reigns of king Charles the second and king James the second. He was one of those who 26 June 1680 delivered a presentment to the grand jury of the county of Middlesex against the duke of York,

York, afterwards king James the second, on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion. After the accession of that prince he concerted measures with William fourth earl of Devonshire for bringing about the revolution, and on account of his concern in that transaction was created by king William the third 16 May 1701 baron Clenawley in the county of Fermanagh, and viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland. He died 16 January 1712.

Emanuel Scrope, second lord viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, his son, succeeded to the baronetage upon the failure of the elder branch 3 July 1730, and married Mary Sophia Charlotte, daughter of baron Kilmansegg of the electorate of Hanover, and of Sophia Charlotte, countess of Leinster of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died 13 June 1782, he had issue, 1. George Augustus, third lord viscount Howe, who embraced the profession of the army, and was killed at Ticonderoga in the war of 1755. 2. Richard, earl Howe. 3. William. 4. Charlotte, married to Robert Fettiplace of Swinbrook in the county of Oxford esquire. She died May 1787. 5. Mary, married to William Augustus, brother to George lord Rivers.

William, third son of Emanuel second viscount, was elected in 1774 to represent the town of Nottingham. He embraced the military profession, and having served with some distinction in the preceding war, was selected in the year 1776 to be commander in chief of the forces destined to reduce the thirteen disaffected colonies of North America; upon which occasion he was elected knight of the most honourable order of the bath. The campaign of that year was attended with several brilliant actions. General Howe forced the American lines at Long Island, captured the town of
New

New York, repulsed the main army of the Americans at the White Plains, and drove the enemy across the province of New Jersey and the Delaware into Philadelphia. In the winter, general Washington was successful in forcing two of his principal cantonments in New Jersey. The following year was distinguished by the capture of Philadelphia, and the successful actions of the Brandywine and German Town. In the year 1778 Sir William Howe resigned his command, and the conduct of his campaigns has been exposed to a severe investigation. Sir William published a Vindication of his Proceedings, in answer to some charges that were advanced against him. He was promoted to the rank of major general in the army 25 May 1772, to the rank of general in America 1 January 1776, to the rank of lieutenant general in the army 29 August 1777, to the office of lieutenant general of the office of ordnance 23 April 1782, and to that of colonel of the nineteenth regiment of dragoons 21 April 1786. He is also lieutenant governor of the Isle of Wight. Sir William Howe married Frances, daughter of the right honourable William Conolly of Castletown in the county of Dublin.

C R E A T I O N S.

Viscount Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham 20 April 1782.
Baron Howe of Langar in the county of Nottingham and earl Howe 22 July 1783.

C H I E F S E A T S.

Langar Castle in the county of Nottingham; and Porter's Lodge in the county of Hertford,

I N D E X

T O

VOLUME THE FIRST.

A.

ABERCORN, Hamilton earl of, 70
 Aberdeen, Gordon earl of, 440, 441, 459
ABERGAVENNY, NEVILLE EARL OF, 421
 Abergavenny, Neville earl of, 57, 190
ABINGDON, BERTIE EARL OF, 241
 Abingdon, Bertie earl of, 76
 Aboyne, Gordon earl of, 338, 440
 Acland, 390
 Ailwardus, 353
ALBEMARLE, KEPPEL EARL OF, 255
 Albemarle, Keppel earl of, 46, 331
 ———, Monk duke of, 50
 Allen, 144, 260
 Alleyne, 397
 Altamont, Browne earl of, 462
 Amyand, 184
ANCASTER, BERTIE DUKE OF, 74
 Ancafter, Bertie duke of, 192, 241, 345
 Anderfon, 278
 Anglefea, Villiers earl of, 262
 Angus, Umfraville earl of, 110
 Anjou, Plantagenet earl of, 37
 Annandale, Murray earl of, 418, 419, 456
 Anfon lord Anfon, 379
 Apfley, 406
 Arc, Joan of, 148
 Archer, 273

Archer lord Archer, 246, 248
 Argyle, Campbel duke of, 73, 145, 231, 278,
 280, 365, 414
 ———, ——— earl of, 457
 Arlington, Bennet earl of, 289
 Arngoft, Barclay lord, 418
 Arnold, 4
 Arundel lord Arundel, 397
 ——— Montgomery earl of, 90
 Afhburnham baronefs Cramond, 323
ASHBURNHAM EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, 322
 Afhburnham earl of Afhburnham, 311
 Afhley, 232, 295
 Afhton, 462
 Afiong, 290
 Afitley, 289
 Afton, 294
 Athol, Murray duke of, 158, 418, 440, 455
 ———, Stuart earl of, 456
 Atkins, 91
 Audley lord Audley of Heleigh, 154
 ——— ——— ——— of Walden, 171
 Aylefbury, Bruce earl of, 22, 92, 119, 412
AYLESBURY, BRUCE BRUDENEL EARL OF, 411
 Aylefbury, Bruce Brudenel earl of, 4, 119,
 365
AYLESFORD, FINCH EARL OF, 291
 Aylesford, Finch earl of, 173, 285

000

B.

B.

- Bacon lord Bacon, 95
 Bagot lord Bagot, 173
 Baker, 213
 Balcarras, Lindfay earl of, 379
 Baltimore, Calvert lord, 355
 Bangham, 276
 Banks, 129
 Bannister, 367
 Barbatus duke of Lorraine, 107
 Barclay lord Arngoft, 418
 Barnewel viscount Kingfland, 388
 Barry earl of Barrymore, 335
 Bas, Le, 359
 Bath, Granville earl of, 126
 BATHURST EARL BATHURST, 405
 Batfon, 192
 Bayley, 431
 BAYLEY PAGET EARL OF UXBRIDGE, 430
 Baynton, 258
 Beauchamp earl of Warwick, 285, 340, 423
 ——— earl of Worcester, 425
 ——— lord Bergavenny, 57
 ——— Seymour viscount, 16, 17, 18
 BEAUCLERCK DUKE OF SAINT ALBANS, 33
 Beauclerck duke of Saint Albans, 62, 166
 Beaufort duke of Somerset, 30, 156
 BEAUFORT, SOMERSET DUKE OF, 29
 Beaufort, Somerset duke of, 27, 67, 167, 185,
 341
 BEAULIEU, MONTAGU EARL OF, 448
 Beaumont, 262, 323
 Beck, 108
 Beckford, 328
 Bedford, Neville duke of, 425
 ——— Plantagenet duke of, 84
 BEDFORD, RUSSEL DUKE OF, 43
 Bedford, Ruffel duke of, 55, 100, 137, 140,
 216, 223
 Bedford, Ruffel earl of, 347
 Beg Drymen, 316
 BELASYSE EARL FAUCONBERG, 386
 Belafyfe lord Belafyfe, 387
 Belhaven, Hamilton lord, 70
 Bellenden lord Bellenden, 318
 Bellomont earl of Leicester, 357
 Belmore, Corry lord, 343
 Bennet earl of Arlington, 289
 BENNET EARL OF TANKERVILLE, 288
 Benson, 290, 407
 BENTINCK DUKE OF PORTLAND, 78
 Bentinck duke of Portland, 54, 198, 433
 Bergavenny, Beauchamp lord, 57
 ———, Cantalupe lord, 60
 Berkeley, 32, 90
 BERKELEY EARL OF BERKELEY, 236,
 Berkeley earl of Berkeley, 23, 293
 ——— lord Berkeley of Stratton, 237
 ——— lord Bottetourt, ib.
 ——— marquis of Berkeley, 238
 Berkshire, Howard earl of, 295
 ———, Norreys earl of, 241
 Berney, 427
 BERTIE DUKE OF ANCASTER, 74
 Bertie duke of Ancafter, 192, 241, 345
 BERTIE EARL OF ABINGDON, 241
 Bertie earl of Abingdon, 76
 ——— earl of Lindfay, 241
 ——— lord Willoughby de Eresby, 75
 Befborough, Ponfonby earl of, 33, 52, 346,
 400
 Betham, 388
 Bindon, Howard earl of, 172
 ———, Howard viscount, 12

Bingham,

Bingham lord Lucan, 399
 Bishop, 119
 Bladon, 221
 Blair, 192
 Blake, 218
 Boddington, 252
 Boleyn, 12, 112
 Bolingbroke, Saint John earl of, 85
 ———, ——— viscount, 35, 62, 275
 BOLTON, POWLET DUKE OF, 36
 Bolton, Powlet duke of, 144, 217, 268, 382, 435
 Bonnel, 19
 Bonville lord Bonville, 199
 Booker, 441
 Booth, 157, 350, 392
 ——— lord Delamare, 51
 ——— earl of Warrington, 201
 Boscawen viscount Falmouth, 29
 Bottetourt, Berkeley lord, 237
 Bouet, 19
 Boughton, 99, 341
 Bouldby, 119
 Bouverie viscount Folkestone, 234, 443
 Boyd, 276
 Boyle countess of Guildford, 187
 ——— earl of Burlington, 53
 ——— earl Corke, 411
 ——— viscount Boyle, 187
 Brandon, duke of Suffolk, 75, 200, 247
 BRANDON, HAMILTON DUKE OF, 69
 Brandon, Hamilton duke of, 254
 Breadalbane, Campbell earl of, 123
 Brhul, 355
 BRIDGWATER, EGERTON DUKE OF, 98
 Bridgwater, Egerton duke of, 61, 138, 270
 ———, ——— earl of, 124
 Britiffe, 343
 Bristol, Digby earl of, 263

BRISTOL, HERVEY EARL OF, 293
 Bristol, Hervey earl of, 174, 239
 Briftow, 345
 Brockholes, 14
 Brooke lord Cobham, 122
 Brotherton earl of Norfolk, 11
 Broughton, 248
 Brown, 143, 197
 Browne earl of Altamont, 462
 Brownlow, 77, 370
 Bruce earl of Aylesbury, 22, 92, 119, 412
 ——— earl of Carrick, 413
 ——— earl of Elgin, *ib.*
 ——— earl of Kincardin, 413, 414
 ——— lord Bruce, 50, 94
 ——— lord Skelton, 412
 BRUCE BRUDENEL EARL OF AYLESBURY, 411
 Bruce Brudenel earl of Aylesbury, 4, 119, 365
 Brudenel earl of Cardigan, 151, 414
 ——— lord Brudenel, 119, 286
 BRUDENEL MONTAGU DUKE OF MONTAGU, 117
 Brudenel Montagu duke of Montagu, 4, 228, 411
 Brunswic, duke of, 129
 Brydges, 92
 BRYDGES DUKE OF CHANDOS, 89
 Buccleugh, Scot duke of, 117, 145
 Buckingham, Giffard earl of, 126
 BUCKINGHAM, GRENVILLE TEMPLE MARQUIS
 OF, 125
 Buckingham, Stafford duke of, 166
 ———, Villiers countess of, 262
 ———, ——— duke of, 151, 187, 234,
 263, 298
 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, HOBART EARL OF, 343
 Buckinghamshire, Hobart earl of, 76
 Buckley, 393
 Bulkeley, 196
 Buller, 406

Bulmer, 87
 Bunan, count, 420
 Bunbury, 23
 Burgoyne, 159
 Burleigh, Cecil lord, 37, 94, 113, 175
 Burlington, Boyle earl of, 54
 Burrel, 69, 106
 ——— baroness Willoughby de Eresby, 77
 Burton, 118
 Bute, Stuart earl of, 106, 220, 434
 Butler duke of Ormond, 51
 Butt, 269
 Byng viscount Torrington, 46
 Byron lord Byron, 226

C.

Cadogan earl of Cadogan, 23
 Caernarvon
 Calvert lord Baltimore, 355
 Cambridge, Hamilton earl of, 71
 Camden, 340
 CAMDEN, PRATT EARL OF, 450
 Camelford, Pitt lord, 401
 Campbel baroness Hamilton, 258
 ——— duke of Argyle, 73, 145, 231, 278,
 280, 365, 414
 ——— earl of Argyle, 457
 ——— earl of Breadalbane, 123
 ——— earl of Marchmont, 120
 Campden, Hicks viscount, 243,
 CAPEL EARL OF ESSEX, 221
 Capel earl of Essex, 58, 415
 ——— lord Capel of Tewkesbury, 222
 Cardiff, Stuart lord, 434
 Cardigan, Brudenel earl of, 151, 414
 Cardonel, 443
 Carew, 379
 Carey lord Hunsdon, 326

Carhampton, Luttrell viscount, 9
 Carle, 105
 Carleton lord Dorchester, 328
 CARLISLE, HOWARD EARL OF, 225
 Carlisle, Howard earl of, 13, 138
 Carnegy earl of Northesk, 315
 Carpenter lord Carpenter, 355
 Carr, 385
 Carr earl of Somerset, 45, 98, 172
 Carrick, Bruce earl of, 413
 Carter, 105
 Carteret earl Granville, 132
 Castlemain, Palmer earl of, 27, 265
 Castletown, Saunderfon earl of, 251
 Cathcart lord Cathcart, 420, 454
 Cavan, Lambart earl of, 135
 Cave, 305
 CAVENDISH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, 48
 Cavendish duke of Devonshire, 78, 185, 331,
 364, 399
 Cavendish duke of Newcastle, 49, 115
 ——— earl of Newcastle, 49
 ——— marquis of Newcastle, 49, 50, 387
 ——— viscount Mansfield, 49
 CECIL EARL OF EXETER, 178
 CECIL EARL OF SALISBURY, 175
 Cecil earl of Salisbury, 94, 115, 179, 194, 409
 Cecil lord Burleigh, 37, 94, 113
 ——— viscount Wimbledon, 179
 Chalmers, 441
 Chambers, 34, 180
 Champagné, 430
 CHANDOS, BRYDGES DUKE OF, 89
 Chaplin, 67, 180
 Chapman, 244
 Charteris earl of Wemyss, 441
 Chatham, Pitt baroness, 130, 403
 CHATHAM, PITT EARL OF, 401

Chatham,

- Chatham, Pitt earl of, 130, 131, 286, 302, 450
 Chedworth, How lord, 462
 CHESTERFIELD, STANHOPE EARL OF, 209
 Chesterfield, Stanhope earl of, 251, 302, 303, 334
 Chetwode, 198
 Chetwynde viscount Chetwynde, 343
 Child, 190
 CHOLMONDELEY EARL CHOLMONDELEY, 270
 Cholmondeley earl Cholmondeley, 98
 ————— earl of Leinster, 271
 Chudleigh dukes of Kingston, 296
 Churchil, 341
 Churchill duke of Marlborough, 27, 59, 60, 128, 143, 191, 206, 250, 255, 275, 320, 399, 401
 Clanbrassil, Hamilton earl of, 70
 Clancathy, Macarty earl of, 393
 Clarence, Plantagenet duke of, 167, 249, 424
 Clarendon, Hyde earl of, 44, 223, 390, 415
 CLARENDON, VILLIERS HYDE EARL OF, 415
 Clarendon, Villiers Hyde earl of, 223, 267
 Clarges, 278
 Clarke, 341, 396
 CLAVERING COWPER EARL COWPER, 300
 Clavering Cowper earl Cowper, 19
 Clayton, 310
 Cleveland, Fitzroy duke of, 27, 265, 384
 ———, Villiers dukes of, 27, 115, 265
 Clifford, Coke barons, 214
 ——— earl of Cumberland, 213
 ——— lord Clifford, 233
 ———, Southwell lord, 214
 Clifton, 242
 CLINTON DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, 101
 Clinton duke of Newcastle, 335, 363
 ——— earl of Huntingdon, 103
 Clinton earl of Lincoln, 332
 ———, Fortescue earl of, *ib.*
 Clinton and Say, Walpole barons, *ib.*
 Clive lord Clive, 352
 Cobham, Brooke lord, 122
 Cochran earl of Dundonald, 72
 Cocks, 378
 Coghlene, 294
 Coke barons Clifford, 214
 ——— earl of Leicester, *ib.*
 Colebrooke, 288
 Collins, 242
 Colfarsbury, Hufsey lord of, 448
 COMPTON EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, 181
 Compton earl of Northampton, 32, 50, 54, 163, 278, 428
 Compton earl of Wilmington, 184
 Conduit, 338
 Coniers, 166
 Conolly, 23, 283, 343, 464
 Conway earl of Conway, 363
 Conyers, 310
 COOPER EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 58
 Coopers earl of Shaftesbury, 229, 230, 264, 396
 Coppinger, 10
 Corke, Boyle earl of, 411
 CORNWAL, DUKE OF, 4
 CORNWALLIS EARL CORNWALLIS, 372
 Cornwallis earl Cornwallis, 144, 239
 Corry lord Belmore, 343
 Cosby, 27
 Cotton, 186, 279
 COVENTRY EARL OF COVENTRY, 258
 Coventry lord Coventry of Aylesbury, 259
 Courtenay, 328
 ——— viscount Courtenay, 30, 407
 Cowley, 294
 COWPER, CLAVERING COWPER EARL, 300

Cox, 196
 Cramond, Ashburnham baroness, 323
 Cranfield earl of Middlesex, 95, 263
 Craven lord Craven, 239
 Crawley, 322
 Crespigny, 248
 Creighton viscount Erne, 293
 Crewe, 341
 Crofts, 228
 Culpepper, 51
 Cumberland, 80, 345
 ———, Clifford earl of, 213
 CUMBERLAND, DUKE OF, 9
 Cumberland, duke of, 255, 256, 364
 Curzon, 446
 Curzon lord Scarfdale, 446, 462

D.

Dacre lord Dacre of Gilleland, 226
 ———, Roper lord, 452
 Dale, 375
 Daly, 135
 Damer lord Milton, 95, 365
 Danby, 19, 360
 Danby, Osborne earl of, 51
 D'Arcy earl of Holderneffe, 4
 DARLINGTON, VANE EARL OF, 37, 190, 435
 Darnley, Stuart lord, 317
 DARTMOUTH, LEGGE EARL OF, 284
 Dartmouth, Legge earl of, 292, 356
 Dashwood, 87
 Dashwood lord Le Despencer, 57, 191
 D'Averquerque earl of Grantham, 301
 Davers, 293
 Delamare, Booth lord, 51
 Delawar lord Delawar, 392
 DELAWAR, WEST EARL, 392

Delme, 227, 363
 Deloraine, Scot earl of, 230
 DENBIGH, FIELDING EARL OF, 186
 Denbigh, Fielding earl of, 208
 Denys, 310
 DERBY, STANLEY EARL OF, 154
 Derby, Stanley earl of, 73, 457
 Desborough, 218
 Desmond, Fitzgerald earl of, 133, 246
 ———, Macarthy prince of, 134
 Devereux, 277
 ——— baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, 277
 ——— earl of Essex, 65, 86, 94, 98, 113,
 126, 143, 172, 277, 326, 374
 DEVONSHIRE, CAVENDISH DUKE OF, 48
 Devonshire, Cavendish duke of, 78, 185, 331,
 364, 399
 Devonshire, Cavendish earl of, 463
 Dicconson, 294
 Dickens, 67
 Digby earl of Bristol, 263
 ——— lord Digby, 390
 Digges, 65
 Dinevor, Talbot baroness, 443
 DONCASTER, SCOT EARL OF, 228
 Donhoff, count, 289
 Dorchester, Carleton lord, 328
 Dormer, 307
 ——— lord Dormer, 152
 Dorset, Grey marquis of, 122, 199
 DORSET, SACKVILLE DUKE OF, 93
 Dorset, Sackville duke of, 140, 214
 ———, ——— earl of, 213, 413
 Douglas, 231
 Douglas countess of Mar, 316
 ——— duke of Douglas, 311
 ——— earl of Douglas, 109
 ——— earl of Morton, 397

Douglas

Douglas earl of Orkney, 251
 ——— earl of Ruglen, 251, 357
 ——— earl of Selkirk, *ib.* *ib.*
 Drake, 306, 340
 Draper, 34
 Drax, 239
 Drayton, 310
 Drogheda, Moor earl of, 362
 Drummond, 34, 276, 316, 440, 459
 Drummond earl of Mar, 316
 ——— earl of Perth, 317
 ——— viscount Strathallan, 34, 185, 317
 Drury, 343
 Dryden, 173
 Dudley, 222
 Dudley duke of Northumberland, 17, 37, 200,
 209
 ——— earl of Leicester, 75, 168, 369
 ——— earl of Warwick, 112
 Dunbar, Murray earl of, 419
 Dunch, 87
 Duncombe lord Feverham, 395
 Dundas, 348
 Dundonald, Cochran earl of, 72
 Dunk earl of Halifax, 366
 Dunmore, Murray earl of, 397, 457
 Dyfart, Murray earl of, 455
 ———, Tollemache earl of, 92, 331, 455

E.

Earle, 375
 Edwards, 244, 272
 EFFINGHAM, HOWARD EARL OF, 325
 Effingham, Howard earl of, 12
 Egelwin, 386
 EGERTON DUKE OF BRIDGWATER, 98
 Egerton duke of Bridgwater, 61, 138, 270
 ——— earl of Bridgwater, 124

Egmont, Percival earl of, 33
 Egremont, Percy lord, 110
 ———, Seymour earl of, 18
 EGREMONT, WYNDHAM EARL OF, 353
 Elgin, Bruce earl of, 413
 Ellerker, 428
 Ellibank, Murray lord, 276
 Elliot, 278
 Elliotson, 90
 Elwil, 295
 Empson, 222
 Erne, Creighton viscount, 293
 ESSEX, CAPEL EARL OF, 221
 Effex, Capel earl of, 58, 415
 Effex, Devereux earl of, 65, 86, 94, 98, 113,
 143, 172, 277, 326, 374
 Ewer, 384
 EXETER, CECIL EARL OF, 178
 Eyles, 452
 Eyre, 388

F.

Faknaham, 178
 Falmouth, Boscawen viscount, 29
 Fane, 306, 426
 ——— baroness Le Despencer, 426
 FANE EARL OF WESTMORLAND, 190
 Fane earl of Westmorland, 57, 382, 441
 ——— viscount Fane, 191, 217
 FAUCONBERG, BELASYSE EARL, 386
 Fauconberg, Belasyse earl, 152
 ——— lord Fauconberg of Ryfe, 425
 Fauquier, 145
 Fawkenor, 142, 396
 Fazakerley, 138
 Fellowes, 337
 Felton, 263

- Fenwick, 51, 230, 414
 FERMOR EARL OF POMFRET, 309
 Fermor earl of Pomfret, 207
 Ferrars, Devereux baroness de, 277
 ——— lord Ferrars of Groby, 198
 ———, Townshend baroness de, 142, 184
 FERRERS, SHIRLEY EARL OF, 277
 Ferrers, Shirley earl of, 163, 184
 Ferrers of Overley, Nevile lord, 422
 Fettiplace, 463
 Feverham, Duncombe lord, 395
 Fielding, 27, 207
 FIELDING EARL OF DENBIGH, 186
 Fielding earl of Denbigh, 208
 FINCH EARL OF AYLESFORD, 291
 Finch earl of Aylesford, 173, 285
 ——— earl of Nottingham, 291
 FINCH EARL OF WINCHELSEA, 203
 Finch earl of Winchelsea, 188, 310, 417
 ——— lord Finch of Fordwick
 Findlater, Ogilvie earl of, 459
 Fitzgerald, 295
 ——— duke of Leinster, 23, 133, 246,
 409
 ——— earl of Desmond, 133, 246
 Fitzgodric, 346
 Fitzhugh lord Malpas, 98, 270
 Fitzmaldred lord of Raby, 421
 Fitzmaurice earl of Kerry, 135, 246
 ——— viscount Kilmaule, 134
 Fitzpatrick earl of Upper Offory, 26, 132,
 140
 Fitzroy duke of Cleveland, 27, 265, 384
 FITZROY DUKE OF GRAFTON, 25
 Fitzroy duke of Grafton, 151, 265, 289, 335,
 362
 ——— duke of Northumberland, 27, 265
 ——— duke of Southampton, 27
 Fitzroy lord Southampton, 28, 256
 FITZWILLIAM EARL FITZWILLIAM, 346
 Fitzwilliam earl of Southampton, 347
 ——— viscount Fitzwilliam, 170
 Fleming, Le, 173, 334
 Fludyer, 118
 Fogg, 286
 Foley lord Foley, 258, 335
 Folkestone, Bouverie viscount, 234, 443
 Forbes earl of Granard, 223, 431
 Fortescue earl of Clinton, 332
 ——— lord Fortescue, 129, 452
 Foster, 293
 Fox, 346, 403, 446
 FOX EARL OF ILCHESTER, 389
 Fox lord Holland, 23
 Frederic, 459
 Freeman, 379
 Friskinus, 454
 Furness, 367
 Furnival, Nevile lord, 148

G.

- GAINSBOROUGH, NOEL EARL OF, 243
 Gainborough, Noel earl of, 80
 Gallini, 242
 Galloway, Stewart earl of, 72, 137, 342
 Gam, 166
 Gamon, 90
 Gardiner, 75, 431
 Garney, Grey viscount, 199
 Gascoigne, 281
 Gaskarth, 171
 Gaveston, 108, 139
 Gaunt duke of Lancaster, 30, 422
 Gee, 452
 Gerard earl of Macclesfield, 134, 246
 ——— lord Gerard of Brandon, 134

Gerard,

Gerrard lord Gerrard of Bromley, 134, 246
 Germaine, 239
 Gernon, 48
 Giffard earl of Buckingham, 126
 Glendour, 110
 GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF, 7
 Gloucester, duke of, 320, 331
 ———, duchefs of, 26
 ———, Le Despencer earl of, 57
 ———, Plantagenet duke of, 148, 162
 Godolphin earl Godolphin, 40, 61, 62, 205, 206
 Gordon duke of Gordon, 192, 440, 459
 ——— earl of Aberdeen, 440, 441, 459
 ——— earl of Aboyne, 338, 440
 GORDON EARL OF NORWICH, 437
 Gordon viscount Meldrum, 440
 Gore, 300
 Goring earl of Norwich, 222
 Gornier, 180
 Gould, 297
 GOWER MARQUIS OF STAFFORD, 137
 Gower Marquis of Stafford, 46, 96, 225, 321
 Gowrie, Ruthven earl of, 418, 456
 Grady, 389
 GRAFTON, FITZROY DUKE OF, 25
 Grafton, Fitzroy duke of, 151, 265, 289, 335, 362
 Graham, 113
 Graham duke of Montrose, 322
 GRAHAM EARL GRAHAM, 311
 Graham earl of Monteith, 312
 Granard, Forbes earl of, 223, 431
 Grandifon earl Grandifon of Limerick, 266
 ——— lord Grandifon, 83
 ———, Saint John viscount, 205
 ———, Villiers countefs of, 266
 ———, Villiers earl of, 363

Grandifon, Villiers viscount, 26
 Grant, 459
 Grantham, Robinfon lord, 120
 ———, D'Averquerque earl of, 301
 Granville, Carteret earl, 132, 210
 ——— earl of Bath, 126
 ——— lord Granville of Kilhampton, ib.
 ——— ——— of Potheridge, ib.
 ——— lord Lansdowne, ib.
 Greenwich, Townfhend baronefs, 145
 Gregory, 452
 Grenville, 127, 128, 131
 Grenville countefs Temple, 302
 GRENVILLE TEMPLE MARQUIS OF BUCKING-
 HAM, 125
 Grey duke of Kent, 52, 99, 120, 123, 324
 ——— duke of Suffolk, 122, 162, 168
 ——— earl of Kent, 122, 123, 298
 GREY EARL OF STAMFORD, 198
 Grey earl of Stamford, 80, 122
 ——— earl of Tankerville, 289
 ——— lady Catherine, 17
 ——— lady Jane, 37, 65, 84, 90, 122, 168, 193, 200, 369
 ——— lord Grey of Codnovre, 121
 ——— ——— of Rotherfield, ib.
 ——— ——— of Rugemont, ib.
 ——— ——— of Ruthen, ib, 123, 198, 298
 ——— ——— of Werke, 370
 ——— ——— of Wilton, 121, 122
 ——— marquis of Dorfet, 122, 199, 200
 ——— ——— Grey, 123
 ——— ——— of Kent, ib.
 Grey of Rollafon, North lord, 370
 ——— viscount Garney, 199
 ——— viscount Liile, ib.
 GREY, YORKE MARCHIONESS, 120
 Grey, Yorke marchionefs, 377

GREVILLE EARL OF WARWICK, 339
 Griffin lord Griffin, 172
 ——— lord Howard of Walden, 13
 Griffith, prince of South Wales, 133
 GROSVENOR EARL GROSVENOR, 445
 Grubham, 462
 GUILDFORD, NORTH EARL OF, 366
 Guildford, Boyle countess of, 187
 Guiscard, marquis de, 275
 Gunning, 73, 258
 Guy earl of Warwick, 182
 Gwyn, 33

H.

Haddington, Hamilton earl of
 Haines, 391
 Hales, 397
 Halford, 163, 186
 Halifax, Dunk earl of, 366
 ———, Montagu earl of, 85, 217
 ———, Montagu lord, 80
 ———, Savile marquis of, 205, 214
 Hall, 297
 Hamilton, Campbel baroness, 258
 HAMILTON DUKE OF BRANDON, 69
 Hamilton duke of Brandon, 254
 ——— duke of Hamilton, 154, 341, 357
 ——— earl of Abercorn, 70
 ——— earl of Cambridge, 71
 ——— earl of Clanbrassil, 70
 ——— earl of Haddington, *ib.* 303
 ——— lord Belhaven, 70
 Hapsburgh, count of, 187
 HARBOROUGH, SHERARD EARL OF, 304
 Harborough, Sherard earl of, 244
 Harcourt duke of Harcourt, 358

HARCOURT EARL HARCOURT, 304
 Harcourt earl Harcourt, 357
 Harding, 236
 Hardinge, 452
 Hardwicke, 49
 HARDWICKE, YORKE EARL OF, 377
 Hardwicke, Yorke earl of, 120
 HARLEY EARL OF OXFORD, 273
 Harley earl of Oxford, 41, 80, 269
 Harpur, 342
 HARRINGTON, STANHOPE EARL OF, 334
 Harrington, Stanhope earl of, 28, 102, 210,
 303
 Harrison, 145
 Hartop, 462
 HASTINGS EARL OF HUNTINGDON, 160
 Hastings earl of Huntingdon, 278
 ——— earl of Pembroke, 161
 ——— lord Hastings, Bergavenny, and Weis-
 ford, 122
 ——— lord Hastings of Loughborough, 162
 Hatton viscount Hatton, 207
 Hauteville, 142
 Hawke lord Hawke, 256, 257
 Haynes, 99
 Head, 451
 Hearst, 304
 Heathcote, 306, 307, 380
 Hedlam, 211
 Heneage, 204
 Henley earl of Northington, 259, 354
 Herbert, 355
 Herbert earl of Huntingdon, 30, 167
 ——— earl of Montgomery, 168
 HERBERT EARL OF PEMBROKE, 165
 Herbert earl of Pembroke, 35, 62, 87, 115,
 200, 203, 427
 HERBERT EARL OF POWIS, 349

Herbert

- Herbert earl of Powis, 166
 ——— earl of Torrington, 351
 ——— lord Herbert of Castle Island, 350
 ——— lord Herbert of Cherburg, 166
 ——— marquis of Powis, 168, 352
 Hereford, Plantagenet duke of, 84
 Hereward earl Morcar, 386
 Hertford, Seymour earl of, 16, 17, 18, 200
 ———, ——— marquis of, 17, 76, 163
 HERTFORD, SEYMOUR CONWAY EARL OF, 361
 Hertford, Seymour Conway earl of, 17, 28,
 102, 321, 414
 Hervey duke of Orleans, 293
 HERVEY EARL OF BRISTOL, 293
 Hervey earl of Bristol, 174, 239
 ——— lord Hervey of Kidbrook, 294
 Hesketh, 158
 Hicks viscount Campden, 243
 Hickman, 247
 HILL EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH, 408
 HILLSBOROUGH, HILL EARL OF, 408
 Hillsborough, Hill earl of, 175, 442
 Hoare, 411
 Hobart, 369
 HOBART EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 343
 Hobart earl of Buckinghamshire, 76
 Hobbes, 50, 132
 Holdernefs, D'Arcy earl of, 4
 Holland, Fox lord, 23
 ———, Rich earl of, 194
 Holles duke of Newcastle, 50, 102, 105
 Hood lord Hood, 142
 Hope earl of Hopetoun, 384
 Hornby, 159
 Horner, 390
 Horton, 9, 159
 Hoskins, 52
 Hotham, 4
 Hougham, 181
 How lord Chedworth, 462
 Howard, 283, 337, 353
 HOWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK, 10
 Howard duke of Norfolk, 104, 150, 168, 226,
 325, 423
 ——— earl of Berkshire, 295
 ——— earl of Bindon, 172
 HOWARD EARL OF CARLISLE, 225
 Howard earl of Carlisle, 13, 138
 HOWARD EARL OF EFFINGHAM, 325
 Howard earl of Effingham, 12
 ——— earl of Northampton, 13
 ——— earl of Nottingham, 12, 94, 326, 327
 ——— earl of Stafford, 14
 HOWARD EARL OF SUFFOLK, 171
 Howard earl of Suffolk, 13, 226, 292
 ——— earl of Surrey, 373
 ——— lord Howard of Escricke, 13, 172
 ——— of Walden, Griffin lord, 13
 ——— viscount Bindon, 12
 ——— viscount Stafford, 14
 Howe, 51
 HOWE EARL HOWE, 461
 Howland, 45
 Hume, 99, 361
 Hungerford lord Hungerford, 162
 Hunfdon, Carey lord, 326
 Huntingdon, David earl of, 161, 412
 ———, Clinton earl of, 103
 HUNTINGDON, HASTINGS EARL OF, 160
 Huntingdon, Hastings earl of, 278
 ———, Herbert earl of, 30, 167
 Hurd, 4
 Hufsey, 449
 ——— lord of Colfarfbury, 448
 ——— lord Deace, 449
 ——— lord Galtrim, ib.

Hyde, 19
Hyde earl of Clarendon, 44, 223, 390, 415

I.

Jackfon, 4
James, 405
Jeffreys, 451, 452
Jeffries, 28, 309
Jennings, 61
JERSEY, VILLIERS EARL OF, 261
Jersey, Villiers earl of, 415
ILCHESTER, FOX EARL OF, 389
Inchiquin, O'Brien earl of, 136
Johnson, 278, 283, 379
Johnston, 393
Jones, 34, 373
Jonghe, De, 188
Ireland, Vere duke of, 83
Irwin, Shephard viscount, 362, 441

K.

Kay, 366
Kaye, 282, 286
Keene, 286
Kcet, 176
Kendal, Schulenberg dukes of, 211
Kent, 459
Kent, Grey duke of, 52, 99, 120, 324
——, ——— earl of, 122, 123, 298
——, ——— marquis of, 123
——, Nevile earl of, 425
KEPPEL EARL OF ALBEMARLE, 255
Keppel earl of Albemarle, 46, 331
—— viscount Keppel, 257
Ker, 317
KER EARL KER, 316

Ker marquis of Lothian, 23
Kerry, Fitzmaurice earl of, 135, 136, 246
Kilmanfey, lord, 463
Kilmaule, Fitzmaurice viscount, 134
Kincardin, Bruce earl of, 413, 414
Kingscote, 173
Kingland, Barnewel viscount, 388
Kingston, Chudleigh dukes of, 296
———, Pierrepont duke of, 140, 219
Knolles, 98
Konigsmark, count, 51

L.

Lamb viscount Melbourne, 386
Lambart earl of Cavan, 135
Lambe, 386
Lancaster, Gaunt duke of, 30, 109, 422
———, Plantagenet earl of, 108, 139
Lane, 307
Langton, 121
Lansdown, Granville lord, 126
LANSDOWN, PETTY MARQUIS OF, 131
Lansdown, Petty marquis of, 246
Latimer lord Latimer, 422
———, Nevile lord, 425
Latham, 155
Lauderdale, Maitland duke of, 457
Lawton, 181
Layard, 74
Le Despencer, Dashwood lord, 57, 191
——— earl of Gloucester, 57
——— earl of Winchester, 56
——— lord Le Despencer, ib.
———, Fane baroness, 426
——— lord Stanley, 56
———, Stapleton lord, 57
Lee, 92, 359, 360

- Lee earl of Litchfield, 27, 265
 LEEDS, OSBORNE DUKE OF, 40
 LEGGE EARL OF DARTMOUTH, 284
 Legge earl of Dartmouth, 292, 366
 Leiceſter, Bellomont earl of, 357
 ———, Coke earl of, 214
 ———, Dudley earl of, 75, 168, 369
 ———, Montfort earl of, 56, 90, 161
 ———, Sydney earl, 58
 LEICESTER, TOWNSHEND EARL OF, 428
 Leiceſter, Townſhend earl of, 278
 Leinſter, Cholmondeley earl of, 271
 ———, Fitzgerald duke of, 23, 133, 246, 409
 ———, Platen counteſs of, 463
 Lennard earl of Suffex, 27, 265
 LENOX DUKE OF RICHMOND, 21
 Lenox duke of Richmond, 240, 414
 ———, Maldwin earl of, 316
 Lenthal, 285
 Leofric earl of Mercia, 126
 Lexington, Sutton lord, 66
 Leyceſter, 202
 Lincoln, Clinton earl of, 332
 Lindſay, 419
 Lindſay earl of Balcarras, 379
 Lindſey, Bertie earl of, 241
 Lion, 92
 Liſle, 272
 Liſle, Grey-viſcount, 199
 ———, Talbot viſcount, 149, 199
 Liſle-Adam, 262
 Litchfield, Lee earl of, 27, 265
 Liulph, 247
 Lloyd, 250
 Locke, 234
 Long, 248, 396
 LONSDALE, LOWTHER EARL OF, 433
 Lonſdale, Lowther earl of, 36
 Lorraine, Barbatus duke of, 107
 Lothian, Ker marquis of, 23
 Lovat lord Lovat, 459
 Lovel, Percival lord, 38
 Lovelace lord Lovelace, 34
 Lowther, 192, 300
 LOWTHER EARL OF LONSDALE, 433
 Lowther earl of Lonſdale, 36
 Lucan, Bingham lord, 399
 Lucas lord Lucas, 49
 Lucy, 184
 Lucy lord Lucy, 110
 Ludlow earl of Ludlow, 251
 Lumley lord Lumley of Kylton Caſtle, 249
 LUMLEY SAUNDERSON EARL OF SCARBOROUGH, 249
 Luttrell viſcount Carhampton, 9
 Lyel, 392
 Lygon, 379
 Lyttleton, 127
 Lyttleton lord Lyttleton, ib.

 M.
 Macarthy earl of Clancarty, 393
 ——— prince of Deſmond, 134
 Macartney, 72, 341
 Maccleſfield, Gerard earl of, 134, 246
 MACCLESFIELD, PARKER EARL OF, 306
 Macdonald, 138
 Macdonald lord Macdonald, ib.
 Mackenzie earl of Seaforth, 335
 Madan, 375
 Madox, 379
 Mainwaring, 201
 Maldwin earl of Lenox, 316
 Malpas, Fitzhugh lord, 98, 270
 Maltravers,

- Maltravers, 19
 MANCHESTER, MONTAGU DUKE OF, 82
 Manchester, Montagu duke of, 169, 448
 MANNERS DUKE OF RUTLAND, 64
 Manners duke of Rutland, 32, 311
 Manny, 161
 Mansfield, Cavendish viscount, 49
 MANSFIELD, MURRAY EARL OF, 417
 Mansfield, Murray earl of, 455
 Mar, Douglas countess of, 316
 —, Drummond earl of, *ib.*
 March, Mortimer earl of, 83, 110, 161
 Marchmont, Campbel earl of, 120
 Markham, 4
 Marlborough, Churchil duke of, 27, 59, 60, 128, 191, 206, 250, 255, 275, 320, 399, 401
 MARLBOROUGH, SPENCER DUKE OF, 55
 Marlborough, Spencer duke of, 34, 35, 46, 143, 166
 Marham lord Romney, 396
 Mafon, 207
 Mathews, 77
 Maxtock, Odingsfels lord, 103
 Maxwel, 437
 Mead, 76
 Mecklenburg Strelitz, duke of, 2
 Medcalfe, 431
 Melbourne, Lamb viscount, 386
 Meldrum, Gordon viscount, 440
 Mercia, Leofric earl of, 126
 Meredith, 278, 384
 Middlefex, Cranfield earl of, 95, 263
 Middleton, 295
 Middleton, Willoughby lord, 251
 Milbourne, 276
 Miller, 256
 Milton, Damer lord, 95, 365
 Moira, Rawdon earl of, 164, 410
 Mohun lord Mohun, 72
 Molefworth, 451
 Molineux, 15
 Molineux earl of Sefton, 335
 Monk, 72, 204, 218, 274
 Monk duke of Albemarle, 50
 Monckton, 141
 Monmouth, Scot duke of, 201, 229, 230, 233, 250
 Monfon lord Monfon, 221, 385
 Montagu, 84
 MONTAGU, BRUDENEL MONTAGU DUKE OF, 117
 Montagu, Brudenel Montagu duke of, 4, 228, 411
 MONTAGU DUKE OF MANCHESTER, 82
 Montagu duke of Manchester, 169, 448
 ——— duke of Montagu, 61, 84, 118, 217, 448
 MONTAGU EARL OF BEAULIEU, 448
 Montagu earl of Halifax, 85, 217
 ——— earl of Manchester, 217
 ——— earl of Perche, 84
 ——— earl of Salisbury, 83, 84, 423
 MONTAGU EARL OF SANDWICH, 216
 Montagu earl of Sandwich, 36, 85, 296
 ——— lord Halifax, 80
 ——— lord Monthermer, 83
 Monteagle, Stanley lord, 156
 Monteith, Graham earl of, 312
 Montfort earl of Leicester, 56, 90, 161
 Montgomery, 142
 Montgomery earl of Arundel, 90
 Monthermer, Montagu lord, 83
 Moor earl of Drogheda, 362
 Morcar, earl, 386
 MORDAUNT EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, 193
 Mordaunt earl of Peterborough, 176, 440
 Morden, Yorke lord, 378

Morgan,

Morgan, 276, 305
 Mortimer, 273, 274
 Mortimer earl of March, 83, 110, 161
 Morton, 327
 Morton, Douglas earl of, 397
 Moses, 33
 Mostyn, 152, 318
 Mountstuart, Stuart baroness, 220
 Mowbray duke of Norfolk, 11, 237
 ——— earl of Nottingham, 238, 422
 Moyle, 203
 Murray, 458
 Murray baroness Strange of Knockyn, 459
 ——— duke of Athol, 158, 418, 440, 455
 ——— earl of Annandale, 418, 419, 456
 ——— earl of Dunbar, 419
 ——— earl of Dunmore, 397, 457
 ——— earl of Dyfart, 455
 MURRAY EARL OF MANSFIELD, 417
 Murray earl of Mansfield, 455
 MURRAY EARL STRANGE, 454
 Murray earl of Tullibardine, 418
 ——— lord Ellibank, 276
 ———, Stuart earl of, 439
 ——— viscount Stormont, 417, 418, 455, 456
 Musgrave, 226, 286

N.

Nairn lord Nairn, 457
 Napier lord Napier, 23
 Nesbit, 65
 Neve, Le, 344
 Nevile, 129
 Nevile duke of Bedford, 425
 NEVILE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, 421
 Nevile earl of Abergavenny, 57, 190
 ——— earl of Kent, 425

Nevile earl of Northumberland, 111, 424
 ——— earl of Richmond, 422
 ——— earl of Salisbury, 156
 ——— earl of Warwick, 111, 162, 167, 423,
 424
 ——— earl of Westmorland, 113, 422, 423
 ——— lord Abergavenny, 57, 190
 ——— lord Ferrers of Overley, 422
 ——— lord Furnival, 148
 ——— lord Latimer, 425
 ——— marquis of Montagu, 424
 Newburgh earl of Warwick, 357
 Newcastle, Cavendish duke of, 49, 115
 ———, ——— earl of, 49
 ———, ——— marquis of, 49, 50, 387
 NEWCASTLE, CLINTON DUKE OF, 101
 Newcastle, Clinton duke of, 335, 363
 ———, Holles duke of, 50, 102, 105
 Newton, 19
 Nichol, 89, 284
 Noel, 305
 NOEL EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH, 243
 Noel earl of Gainborough, 80
 — viscount Wentworth, 243, 280
 Norfolk, Brotherton earl of, 11
 NORFOLK, HOWARD EARL OF, 10
 Norfolk, Howard duke of, 104, 150, 168, 325,
 423
 Norreys earl of Berkshire, 241
 Norris, 145
 NORTH EARL OF GUILDFORD, 366
 North lord Grey of Rolleston, 370
 ——— lord North, 403
 NORTHAMPTON, COMPTON EARL OF, 181
 Northampton, Compton earl of, 32, 50, 54,
 163, 278, 428
 ———, Howard earl of, 13
 ———, Saint Liz earl of, 187

Norhefk,

Northesk, Carnegie earl of, 315
 Northington, Henley earl of, 253, 354
 Northumberland, Dudley duke of, 17, 37, 200,
 209
 ———, Fitzroy duke of, 27, 265
 ———, Nevile earl of, 111, 424
 NORTHUMBERLAND, PERCY DUKE OF, 106
 Northumberland, Percy earl of, 18, 422, 423,
 425
 ———, Seymour earl of, 18
 ———, Uchtred earl of, 421
 ———, Waltheof earl of, ib.
 NORWICH, GORDON EARL OF, 437
 Norwich, Goring earl of, 222
 Nottingham, Finch earl of, 291
 ———, Howard earl of, 12, 94, 326, 327
 ———, Mowbray earl of, 238, 422
 Nugent earl Nugent, 126, 239
 Nunn, 36

O.

O'Brien, 390
 O'Brien countess of Orkney, 357
 ——— earl of Inchiquin, 135
 ——— earl of Thomond, 355
 Odringsfels lord Maxtock, 103
 Ogilvie, 23
 Ogle, 397
 O'Neil earl of Tyrone, 135
 OXFORD, WALPOLE EARL OF, 329
 Oxford, Walpole earl of, 7, 256, 272, 320
 364
 Orkney, Douglas earl of, 71, 251
 ———, O'Brien countess of, 357
 Orleans, duchess of, 22
 ———, Hervey duke of, 293
 Ormond, Butler duke of, 27, 51

Osborn, 208
 OSBORNE DUKE OF LEEDS, 40
 Osborne earl of Danby, 51
 Other, 133, 246
 Overbury, 172
 OXFORD, HARLEY EARL OF, 273
 Oxford, Harley earl of, 41, 80, 269
 ———, Vere earl of, 34, 75

P.

Palliser, 257
 Palmer, 188, 207, 208
 Palmer earl of Castlemain, 27, 265
 Palmerston, Temple viscount, 127
 Panthou, 19
 Pantou, 77
 PARKER EARL OF MACCLESFIELD, 306
 Parr, 16
 Parr lord Parr and Ross, 425
 Parsons viscount Ross, 449
 Payne, 19, 76, 184
 Peachy, 339
 Pearte, 67
 Pedley, 305
 Pelham, 65, 298, 335, 427
 Pelham lord Pelham, 105, 427
 Pell, Le, 295
 Pembroke, Hastings earl of, 161
 PEMBROKE, HERBERT EARL OF, 165
 Pembroke, Herbert earl of, 35, 62, 87, 115,
 200, 203, 349, 427
 ———, Strongbow earl of, 133, 134
 ———, Valence earl of, 108, 161
 Penancouet Queroauille duchess of Portf-
 mouth, 22
 Penn, 310
 Pennington, 435

Percival

Percival earl of Egmont, 38
 ——— lord Lovel, *ib.*
 Perche, Montagu earl of, 84
 PERCY DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 106
 Percy earl of Northumberland, 18, 422, 423,
 425
 ——— earl of Worcester, 108, 110
 ——— lord Egremont, 110
 ——— lord Percy of Alnwick, 114
 ——— lord Semar, 108
 ———, Seymour lord, 18
 Perth, Drummond duke of, 316
 PETERBOROUGH, MORDAUNT EARL OF, 193
 Peterborough, Mordaunt earl of, 176, 440
 Petre lord Petre, 15
 Petty, 135
 PETTY MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN, 131
 Petty marquis of Lansdown, 246
 Philips, 212
 Pierce, 246
 Pierrepont duke of Kingston, 140, 219
 Pitches, 259
 Pitt, 74, 446
 Pitt baroness Chatham, 130, 403
 PITT EARL OF CHATHAM, 401
 Pitt earl of Chatham, 130, 286, 287, 302, 450
 ——— lord Camelford, 401
 ——— lord Rivers, 463
 Plantagenet duke of Bedford, 84
 ——— duke of Clarence, 167, 424
 ——— duke of Gloucester, 148, 162
 ——— duke of Hereford, 84
 ——— duke of Yorke, 57, 79, 163, 422
 ——— earl of Anjou, 37
 ——— earl of Lancaster, 108, 139
 ——— earl of Surrey, 347
 Platen countess of Leinster, 463

Pleydel, 397
 PLEYDEL BOUVERIE EARL OF RADNOR, 395
 PLYMOUTH, WINDSOR EARL OF, 246
 Plymouth, Windsor earl of, 133
 Pococke, 256, 268
 Pointz, 399
 Pole, 179, 426
 POMFRET, FERMOR EARL OF, 309
 Pomfret, Fermor earl of, 207
 Ponsonby earl of Besborough, 33, 52, 346, 400
 Popham, 98, 220
 PORTLAND, BENTINCK DUKE OF, 78
 Portland, Bentinck duke of, 54, 198, 433
 PORTSMOUTH, WALLOP EARL OF, 337
 Portsmouth, Penancoet Querouaille dukes
 of, 22
 POULET EARL POULET, 268
 POWIS, HERBERT EARL OF, 349
 Powis, Herbert earl of, 166
 ———, Herbert marquis of, 168, 352
 POWLET DUKE OF BOLTON, 36
 Powlet duke of Bolton, 144, 217, 268, 382,
 435
 Powys, 119
 Poynings lord Poynings, Fitzpayne, &c. 111
 Poyntz, 142
 PRATT EARL OF CAMDEN, 450
 Prejeant, 335
 Prentice, 277
 Price, 145, 451
 Prior, 180
 Proctor, 325
 Purbec, Villiers viscount, 262
 Pusey, 396
 Pym, 44, 382
 Pynsent, 402

Q.

Quin, 391

R.

Raby, Fitzmaldred lord, 421

RADNOR, PLEYDEL BOUVERIE EARL OF, 395

Raleigh, 114, 122, 358

Ravenfworth, Liddel lord, 26

Rawdon earl of Moira, 164, 410

Reeves, 304

Retz, De, 313

Ricard, Talbot lord, 147

Rich earl of Holland, 194

—— earl of Warwick, 114, 341

Richardson, 452

RICHMOND, LENOX DUKE OF, 21

Richmond, Lenox duke of, 240, 414

——, Neville earl of, 422

——, Stuart duke of, 76

——, Tudor earl of, 156

Ridge, 294

Rivers, Pitt lord, 463

——, Widville earl of, 199

Robert, 304

Robinson, 421

Robinson lord Grantham, 120

Rocheater, Wilmot earl of, 95

ROCHFORD, ZULEISTEN DE NASSAU EARL OF,
253

Rockingham, Watson earl of, 214, 337

——, —— lord, 282

——, —— Wentworth marquis of,
207, 282, 346, 348

Redney, 66

Rodney lord Rodney, 276

Rolle, 332

Romney, Marsham lord, 396

Rooke, 239

Roper lord Dacre, 452

Rofs lord Rofs of Kendal, 167

——, Parsons viscount, 449

Row, 410

Ruglen, Douglas earl of, 71, 357

RUSSEL DUKE OF BEDFORD, 43

Ruffel duke of Bedford, 55, 100, 137, 140, 216,
223

—— earl of Bedford, 347

—— earl of Orford, 44, 80

—— lord Ruffel, 44, 51, 52, 172, 130, 233

Ruthven earl of Gowrie, 418, 456

RUTLAND, MANNERS DUKE OF, 64

Rutland, Manners duke of, 32, 311

——, —— earl of, 180

S.

Sacheverel, 41

SACKVILLE DUKE OF DORSET, 93

Sackville duke of Dorset, 140, 214, 239

—— earl of Dorset, 213, 413

—— viscount Sackville, 96, 239

SAINT ALBANS, BEAUCLERCK DUKE OF, 33

Saint Albans, Beauclerck duke of, 62, 166

Saint John earl of Bolingbroke, 85

—— lord Saint John of Bletfhoë, 258

—— viscount Bolingbroke, 35, 62, 275

—— viscount Grandison, 265

Saint Liz earl of Northampton, 187

SALISBURY, CECIL EARL OF, 175

Salisbury, Cecil earl of, 94, 115, 194, 409

——, Montagu earl of, 83, 84, 423

——, Neville earl of, 156

SANDWICH, MONTAGU EARL OF, 216

Sandwich, Montagu earl of, 36, 35, 296

Sandys

- Sandys lord Sandys, 409, 434
 Savile, 251
 Savile marquis of Halifax, 214
 Saunderfon earl of Castletown, 251
 Say lord Say, 103
 — viscount Say and Sele, 340
 SCARBOROUGH, LUMLEY SAUNDERSON EARL
 OF, 249
 Scarfdale, Curzon lord, 446, 462
 Scawen, 405
 Schulenberg duchefs of Kendal, 211
 Scot, 419
 Scot duke of Buccleugh, 117, 145
 — duke of Monmouth, 201, 229, 230, 233, 250
 — earl of Doleraine, 230
 SCOT EARL OF DONCASTER, 228
 Screen, 174
 Scrope, 422
 Seaforth, Mackenzie earl of, 335
 Sefton, Molineux earl of, ib.
 Selkirk, Douglas earl of, 71, 357
 Selwyn, 144
 Semar, Percy lord, 108
 Sewallus earl of Ferrers, 277
 SEYMOUR DUKE OF SOMERSET, 16,
 Seymour duke of Somerset, 66, 115, 122,
 139, 179, 200, 209, 292, 355, 363
 — earl of Egremont, 18
 — earl of Hertford, 16, 17, 18, 200
 — earl of Northumberland, 18
 — lord Percy, 18
 — lord Seymour of Sudley, 16
 — lord Seymour of Trowbridge, 17, 18
 — marquis of Hertford, 17, 76, 163
 — viscount Beauchamp, 16, 17
 SEYMOUR CONWAY EARL OF HERTFORD, 361
 Seymour Conway earl of Hertford, 17, 28,
 102, 321, 414
 Seyton, 438
 SHAFTESBURY, COOPER EARL OF, 232
 Shaftesbury, Cooper earl of, 58, 229, 230, 264,
 396
 Sharpe, 183
 Shepheard viscount Irwin, 362, 441
 SHERARD EARL OF HARBOROUGH, 304
 Sherard earl of Harborough, 244
 — lord Sherard, ib.
 SHIRLEY EARL FERRERS, 277
 Shirley earl Ferrers, 163, 184
 Shore, 162
 Shorter, 331, 364
 Shovel, 239
 SHREWSBURY, TALBOT EARL OF, 147
 Shrewsbury, Talbot earl of, 49, 168, 199, 388,
 442
 Sidney, 126, 127, 168, 172, 309, 340
 Sidney earl of Leicester, 58
 Singleton, 373
 Skelton, 152
 Skelton, Bruce lord, 412
 Skynner, 446
 Smelt, 4, 212
 Smith, 129, 158, 181, 338
 Smyth, 26, 144
 Smythson, 18, 115
 Somers lord Somers, 80
 Somerset, Beaufort duke of, 30, 156
 — Carr earl of, 45, 98, 172
 SOMERSET DUKE OF BEAUFORT, 29
 Somerset duke of Beaufort, 27, 67, 167, 185, 341
 — earl of Worcester, 98
 SOMERSET, SEYMOUR DUKE OF, 16
 Somerset, Seymour duke of, 66, 115, 122, 139,
 200, 209, 292, 355, 363
 Southampton, Fitzroy duke of, 27
 — — — lord, 28, 256
 Southampton,

- Southampton, Fitzwilliam earl of, 347
 ———, Wriothesley earl of, 45, 76, 244
 South Wales, Griffith prince of, 133
 Southwel, 375
 Southwel lord Clifford, 214
 Speed, 340
 Speke, 368
 Spencer, 72, 254
 SPENCER DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, 55
 Spencer duke of Marlborough, 34, 35, 46,
 143, 166
 SPENCER EARL SPENCER, 399
 Spencer earl Spencer, 48, 59
 ——— earl of Sunderland, 50, 399
 ——— viscount Teviot, 58
 Stafford duke of Buckingham, 166
 STAFFORD, GOWER MARQUIS OF, 137
 Stafford, Gower marquis of, 46, 96, 225, 321
 ———, Howard earl of, 14
 ———, Howard viscount, *ib.*
 ———, Howard lord, 113
 STAMFORD, GREY EARL OF, 198
 Stamford, Grey earl of, 80, 122
 Stanhope, 92
 Stanhope countess of Walsingham, 211
 STANHOPE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, 209
 Stanhope earl of Chesterfield, 251, 302, 303, 334
 STANHOPE EARL OF HARRINGTON, 334
 Stanhope earl of Harrington, 28, 102, 210, 303
 STANHOPE EARL STANHOPE, 302
 Stanhope earl Stanhope, 128, 403
 ——— lord Stanhope of Harrington, 210
 STANLEY EARL OF DERBY, 154
 Stanley earl of Derby, 73, 457
 ———, Le Despencer lord, 56
 ——— lord Monteagle, 156
 Stapleton, 242
 Stapleton, lord Le Despencer, 57
 Stawel, Legge baroness, 287
 ——— lord Stawel, *ib.*
 Stephenfon, 221
 Stewart earl of Galloway, 72, 137, 342
 Stormont, Murray viscount, 417, 418, 419, 455
 STRAFFORD, WENTWORTH EARL OF, 280
 Strafford, Wentworth earl of, 40, 217, 327, 382
 STRANGE, MURRAY EARL OF, 454
 Strange lord Strange, 156
 Strathalan, Drummond viscount, 34, 185
 Strongbow earl of Pembroke, 133, 134
 Stuart, 363, 419, 451
 Stuart baroness Mountstuart, 220
 Stuart duke of Richmond, 76.
 ——— earl of Athol, 456
 ——— earl of Bute, 106, 220, 434
 ——— earl of Murray, 439
 ——— lord Cardiff, 434
 ——— lord Darnley, 317
 Sturt, 234
 Sudbury, 285
 Suffolk, Brandon duke of, 75, 200, 247
 ———, Grey duke of, 122, 162, 168, 200
 SUFFOLK, HOWARD EARL OF, 171
 Suffolk, Howard earl of, 13, 226, 292
 Sunderland, Spencer earl of, 50, 399
 Surrey, De Warrenne earl of, 347
 ———, Howard earl of, 373
 ———, Plantagenet earl of, 347
 Suffex, Lennard earl of, 27, 265
 SUSSEX, YELVERTON EARL OF, 297
 Sutherland countess of Sutherland, 138
 Sutton lord Lexington, 66
 Swift, 275
 Swymmer, 191
 Swynford, 30
 Sydney, 230, 233
 Sydney, Townshend lord, 144, 401

T.

Talbot baroness Dinevor, 443
 ——— duke of Shrewsbury, 151
 TALBOT EARL OF SHREWSBURY, 147
 Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, 49, 168, 199, 388
 TALBOT EARL TALBOT, 442
 Talbot earl Talbot, 153, 396, 409
 TANKERVILLE, BENNET EARL OF, 288
 Tankerville, Grey earl of, 289
 Taylor, 452
 Temple, 45, 58, 126
 Temple, Grenville countess, 302
 ——— viscount Palmerston, 127
 Teviot, Spencer viscount, 58
 Tewes, 169
 THANET, TUFTON EARL OF, 213
 Thanet, Tufton earl of, 96
 Thayne, 309
 Thistlethwaite, 209, 212
 Thomond, O'Erien earl of, 355
 Thompson, 345
 Thornton, 67
 Thouars, Tremouille duke of, 157
 Thynne, 51, 115
 Thynne viscount Weymouth, 80, 291, 322
 Tiberkin, 395
 Tillotson, 151
 Tir-Owen, 44
 Tirchil earl of Warwick, 182
 Tollemache earl of Dyfart, 92, 331
 Tonstal, 179
 Torkington, 305
 Terrington, Byng viscount, 46
 ———, Herbert earl of, 351
 Townshend baroness de Ferrars, 142, 428
 ——— baroness Greenwich, 145, 231
 TOWNSHEND EARL OF LEICESTER, 428

Townshend earl of Leicester, 278
 ——— lord Sydney, 144, 401
 TOWNSHEND MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, 141
 Townshend marquis Townshend, 184, 428
 ——— viscount Townshend, 178, 231, 283, 330, 375
 Tracey viscount Tracey, 452
 Tremouille duke of Thouars, 157
 Tudor earl of Richmond, 156
 TUFTON EARL OF THANET, 213
 Tufton earl of Thanet, 96
 Tullibardine, Murray earl of, 418.
 Turville, 152
 'Twisden, 261
 Tyler, 49
 Tyrone, O'Neil earl of, 135

V.

Valence earl of Pembroke, 108, 161
 Vandeput, 137
 VANE EARL OF DARLINGTON, 281
 Vane earl of Darlington, 37, 435
 ——— viscount Vane, 384
 Vaughan, 276, 297
 Vere duke of Ireland, 83
 ——— earl of Oxford, 34, 75
 ——— lord Vere, 63
 Verney lord Willoughby de Brooke, 340, 366
 Vernon, 140, 180, 283, 339, 445
 Vernon lord Vernon, 138, 357
 Villiers countess of Buckingham, 262
 ——— countess of Grandison, 266
 ——— duchess of Cleveland, 27, 115, 265
 ——— duke of Buckingham, 151, 187, 234, 263, 298
 ——— earl of Anglesea, 262

Villiers,

Villiers earl Grandison, 363
 ——— earl Grandison of Limerick, 266
 VILLIERS EARL OF JERSEY, 261
 Villiers earl of Jersey, 415
 ——— viscount Grandison, 26
 ——— viscount Purbec, 262
 VILLIERS HYDE EARL OF CLARENDON, 415
 Villiers Hyde earl of Clarendon, 223, 266
 Vyse, 327

U.

Umfraville earl of Angus, 110
 Upper Ossory, Fitzpatrick earl of, 26, 132, 140
 Usher, 193
 Urmston, 407
 Utchred earl of Northumberland, 421
 UXBRIDGE, BAYLEY PAGET EARL OF, 430

W

WALDEGRAVE EARL WALDEGRAVE, 319
 Waldegrave earl Waldegrave, 7, 26, 140, 331, 363
 Wallace, 312
 Waller, 114, 132
 WALLOP EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, 337
 Walpole, 184, 210, 335, 354, 401, 406
 Walpole baroness Clinton and Say, 332
 WALPOLE EARL OF ORFORD, 329
 Walpole earl of Orford, 7, 256, 272, 320, 364
 ——— lord Walpole of Woolterton, 330, 427
 Walsingham, Stanhope countess of, 211
 Walters, 228, 229
 Waltheof earl of Northumberland, 421
 Warbeck, 155
 Warburton, 159
 Ward, 279
 Warre, 446

Warren, 240
 Warrenne, De, earl of Surrey, 347
 Warrington, Booth earl of, 201
 Warwick, Beauchamp earl of, 285, 340, 423
 ———, Dudley earl of, 112
 WARWICK, GREVILLE EARL OF, 339
 Warwick, Guy earl of, 182
 ———, Nevile earl of, 111, 162, 167, 423, 424
 ———, Newburg earl of, 357
 ———, Rich earl of, 114, 341
 ———, Turchil earl of, 182
 Watson earl of Rockingham, 214, 367
 ——— lord Rockingham, 282
 Watson Wentworth marquis of Rockingham, 207, 282, 346, 348
 Webb, 19, 232
 Weir, 384
 Wemys, Charteris earl of, 441
 Wenman viscount Wenman, 242
 WENTWORTH EARL OF STRAFFORD, 280
 Wentworth earl of Strafford, 40, 217, 327, 382
 ———, Noel viscount, 243, 280
 WEST EARL DELAWAR, 392
 WESTMORLAND, FANE EARL OF, 190
 Westmorland, Fane earl of, 57, 382, 441
 ———, Nevile earl of, 113, 422, 423, 425
 Weymouth, Thynne viscount, 80, 291, 322
 Whifton, 206
 Whitbread, 375
 Whitfield, 164
 Whitshed, 406
 Whynnyard, 393
 Wickliffe, 109
 Widville earl of Rivers, 199
 Wilkes, 450
 Wilkinfon, 345
 Williams, 34, 221

Wimbleton, Cecil viscount, 179
 Willoughby de Brooke, Verney lord, 340, 366
 ——— ———, Willoughby lord, 340
 ——— de Eresby, Bertie lord, 75
 ——— ———, Burrel baroness, 77
 ——— lord Middleton, 251
 Willmot earl of Rochester, 95
 Wilmington, Compton earl of, 184
 Wilson, 452
 WINCHELSEA, FINCH EARL OF, 203
 Winchelsea, Finch earl of, 188, 310, 418
 Winchester, Le Despencer earl of, 56
 WINDSOR EARL OF PLYMOUTH, 246
 Windfor earl of Plymouth, 133
 ——— viscount Windfor, 247, 362
 Witte, De, 127
 Wodehouse, 406
 Woffington, 272
 Wolfe, 141
 Wolfey, 49, 112, 149, 347
 Woodford, 441
 Woodhouse, 280
 Worcester, Beauchamp earl of, 425
 ———, Percy earl of, 108, 110
 ———, Somerset earl of, 98

Wotley, 219
 Wotton lord Wotton, 210
 Wriothesley earl of Southampton, 45, 76, 244
 Wrottesley, 26, 140
 Wyat, 167, 190, 200, 285, 382
 WYNDHAM EARL OF EGREMONT, 353
 Wyndham lord Wyndham of Finglas, 354
 Wynne, 32, 292

Y.

YELVERTON EARL OF SUSSEX, 297
 YORK, FREDERIC DUKE OF, 6
 York, Plantagenet duke of, 57, 79, 163, 422
 YORKE, EARL OF HARDWICKE, 377
 Yorke earl of Hardwicke, 120
 ——— lord Morden, 378
 YORKE MARCHIONESS GREY, 120
 Yorke marchioness Grey, 377
 Younge, 231
 Younger, 207

Z.

ZULEISTEIN DE NASSAU EARL OF ROCHFORD,
 253



1865

